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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution to which boys under fifteen years of age are committed by the courts for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Of the 173 committed within the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, 116 had been previously before the courts, 50 had served terms in truant schools or other institutions, 116 were committed on the complaint of the police for offences against property or good order, 5 as truants, and 52 on the complaint of parents or guardians under the technical offence of stubbornness, which term usually implies disobedience to the extent of consorting with lawless comrades and in most cases of stealing or vagrancy.

Because there is little in the nature of the boys' past offences to constitute a reasonable basis of classification within the institution, and because little boys and older ones, even if guilty of the same offences, are amenable to radically different courses of treatment, the line is drawn within the school at the age of thirteen, and all under that age are sent as soon as they are received to the Berlin farm, which is situated some seven miles away. The Berlin group is so small, the boys themselves are so young and the good-will and human kindness of those in charge so abundant, that the way of life there is truly more like that of a large family than of an institution. Obedience, courtesy and truth-speaking seem to be in the air, and all but a very few yield quickly to the cleaning and taming process, and after a few months are fit to be placed at board in a farmer's family. There they attend the public school of the district, and with new companions, and the interests, so absorbing to little boys, of cows and horses and pigs and chickens, they conduct themselves as a rule so well that they are not found to be a disadvantage to the neighborhood.* Those who have fairly respectable parents or relatives of their own — and a surprising number of Lyman School boys do come of respectable people — are allowed to go home on probation after they have proved that they can conduct themselves properly; but for the most part it is found advisable to keep them away from their homes until they can go to work, a lack of wise parental control being a matter of less moment when school days, with the consequent long hours of play in the streets, are over. Even when they return to their own families, however, they remain subject to the control of the school, and are recalled to Westborough for bad conduct. The very few who from the first are recognized as incapable of cure by these mild methods are transferred to Westborough, to receive its more systematic training before they are given a trial on probation.

This method of caring for the younger class of juvenile offenders was initiated by the Lyman School in 1895, since which time 199 boys have been received at Berlin, of whom there are, at the present time: —

At board,	40
Self-supporting, with farmers,	22
In the navy,	2
With their own people,†	64
At Westborough,	41
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Runaways, whereabouts unknown,	8
In institutions for defectives,	3
Returned to State Board of Charity,	1
	184
At Berlin,‡	15
	199

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* When one of these little boarders goes into a new neighborhood, it almost always happens that applications for other boys come from first one and then another neighbor. A recently received application ran as follows: "One of my neighbors, Mrs. ——, has a boy about thirteen years of age, by the name of Johnny H——, who came from your school or farm about a year ago. I saw him in Sunday-school to-day. Every one likes Johnny. He is a remarkably bright, interesting boy. I have often heard Mrs. ——'s mother say, 'Johnny is the best boy I have ever seen, etc.'"

† The families of 2 of these boys are out of the State, and those of 4 others have moved, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

‡ One of those at Berlin was returned there from his boarding place, where he misconducted, because he was still so young that it seemed best to keep him with the little boys.

Of the 143 boys who, having been in Berlin, are now outside the school in one or another of the above classes, 28 have been in Westborough since leaving Berlin, and are now out, the most of them, for a second or even a third trial. Classing these with the 41 who are now in Westborough, it is seen that, up to date, over half the boys who have gone to Berlin have known no other discipline in the Lyman School.

Until a considerable number of the Berlin boys have had time to attain their majority, it will be impossible to pass definitely upon the success of a method which differs so radically from anything yet attempted, so far as the trustees are aware, by any similar institution. Certainly where it does succeed it is a great achievement that a little boy can have been committed to a reform school and grow up with its hand upon him to supplement a weak parental authority, and at the same time be wholly saved from its associations. For these little Berlin boys do not think of themselves as belonging in any way to Westborough. They do not know the Westborough boys by name or by sight (except as they may have known them formerly in the community), and have none of the sense of comradeship which inevitably binds together those who have lived together in an institution. The parents of the boys are invariably loud in their praises of Berlin, and profess the warmest gratitude for the kindness they themselves receive there on visiting days, as well as for the kindness with which their children have been treated.

Meanwhile the expense of this system is slight, compared with the usual institution training. The average time of detention is so short that, although 40* different boys were received there during the last year, accommodations for 24 are ample. The whole plant at Berlin, buildings, land and furnishing, cost only $8,500, and three officers are able to run the establishment, the washing, bread-baking and all the business of providing being carried on at the main institution. Such a plan is possible, however, only because it supplements and is supplemented by the main institution at Westborough.

Of course most boys, and especially older boys, who are committed to a reform school, need more than a change of surroundings and a gentle hand to win them from their lawless habits, and for them a longer period of control and a more systematic training are necessary. Thus the population at the Westborough branch averages 280, against an average of 19 at Berlin (with which latter number, however, the 40 boarders should be classed) this both because the period of detention at the main institution is always for a year and usually for much longer, and also because probationers who have misconducted themselves are recalled to Westborough in very considerable numbers. Of the 299 boys in the Westborough branch on Sept. 30, 1900, 51 were returned probationers.

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* Of these, 38 were new commitments and 2 were returned from places.

At Westborough an excellent system of schooling is provided, with all its more modern methods, — drawing, modelling, singing, gymnastics, sloyd, and more advanced mechanical training. The aim kept close in view in all this training is the fitting of boys for citizenship and self-support when they shall have left the institution, and such modifications of methods as have been adopted from time to time have been attempts to approximate more nearly to this end. While the boys live in separate cottages, of which there are eight on the grounds, they come together for lessons in a central school-house and in central workshops. This allows a system of thorough grading, and secures a degree of efficiency unattainable while education was carried on in household groups; and it is believed that as arranged at the Lyman School it does not interfere with the more valuable features of the cottage system. For here, in the first place, the little boys whom it would be advisable to keep wholly apart from association with the older ones have been eliminated to start with, and those who remain are so much alike in age and in the character of their past experience that no harm appears to result from the small degree of acquaintance rendered possible from the centralized schooling.* Play time, as heretofore, is always passed at the cottage, where the boy still eats and sleeps and works when not in class room or detailed elsewhere for special work.

The length of detention at Westborough is determined by a marking system, under which a boy by perfect conduct can earn his release in nine months, but which, as a matter of fact allows few boys to be released in less than fifteen or eighteen months, while others may be two or more years in the institution.* This marking system in its working is far from perfect, but it has the merit of leading a boy to understand that his release does not rest upon whim or the importunity of his friends, but, on the contrary, is dependent on his own conduct.

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* With girls, where, as the report of the State Industrial School will explain, there is great difference in the character of their offences, an entire separation between the inmates of the different cottages is considered of sufficient importance to offset the advantages of centralized education.

Within the past year the school has made a notable departure from established methods in attempting to apply within the institution the principles of self-government which lie at the basis of our political life. This seems a bold step, if not a contradictory one, in a community which, like a reform school, rests on a law which is not its own; but the great success of self-government at the George Junior Republic, and the immense moral value of the principle, if it can be made to work, tempted the superintendent to recommend the undertaking. As yet the experiment is too tentative to allow even a forecast of results, while the details of method are experimental from month to month, and so cannot properly be set forth in a report. Meanwhile, the demand upon the ingenuity and discretion of all engaged is enormous. However the experiment comes out, it must be conceded that the superintendent, in facing so difficult an undertaking, has shown a courage and progressiveness which cannot be too highly commended.

Under the most favorable circumstances a successful reform school is a hard thing to achieve, and many are the visitors who come from all parts of the land to see what Massachusetts has to teach. Is the cottage system preferable to the congregate? are Swedish gymnastics or military drill the better? and shall educational manual training or trade teaching be preferred? † The Lyman School has chosen the first of each of these alternatives, but it is not upon any of these that the chief stress should be laid. To the inquiries often addressed to the trustees as to a receipt for success, they would answer, "Find a capable superintendent, and, having found him, do not tie his hands." Have a policy, of course, but more important than the policy is the man. No board, however devoted, can successfully run an institution. Be a superintendent never so capable, he cannot succeed if he does not have power and responsibility. If he is not fit to exercise power, to have

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* On page 43 will be found a table giving the length of detention of each boy who has left the school within the year.

† This question was discussed at length in the report of 1897, pages 8, 9, from which the following may be quoted: "The question often arises why a course of general manual training is preferred at Westborough to definite trade instruction such as is used in many reformatory institutions. To this question it must be answered that, considered from the educational stand-point alone, a progressive course of manual training has far greater value than special trade teaching. Trade teaching, then, which may well follow after a more general educational course, should not be allowed to supersede it, especially for boys such as those in the Lyman School, who are all under fifteen when they enter the institution, who are most of them two to five years behind the pupils of a good public school in their studies, and who stay at Westborough often only about a year and a half and not often longer than two years. All the education these boys are to receive must be crowded into these brief months; and to learn a trade in this time would necessitate the neglect of all other manual training. Moreover, most of the boys are too young

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when they leave the school to go to work at trades. The unions, where they have influence, will not allow a boy under eighteen to be taken at trades. Further, it is shown in the manual training classes that, while practically all are capable, in varying degrees, of being developed mentally and morally by exercises, and while perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths are competent to go into a shop and learn to run a machine, barely ten per cent. show sufficient mechanical ability to make it probable that they could ever follow a skilled trade with profit. From this fact alone it is evident that the main lines of the teaching must be adapted to the ninety per cent. who need general rather than specialized manual training.

"Meanwhile, under present methods, trade teaching is not entirely neglected. Some of the more skilful boys are carried on by special instructions and become good carpenters or joiners, others gain skill in the shoe shop or the printing office, and a considerable number take a responsible part in the construction and repair of the buildings. Within the past two years it has happened that seventeen boys on leaving the school obtained positions distinctly because of the mechanical training at Westborough. In one case an employer, offering three dollars a week to a green hand, paid five dollars a week to a Lyman School boy because of his knowledge of the use of tools.

"In discussing the question as to how far mechanical training may be expected to lead Lyman School boys to follow mechanical pursuits when earning their bread, the superintendent recently made an interesting analysis of the careers of twenty probationers who had made more than average mechanical progress in the school. He found that of the twenty only eight had obtained employment requiring any mechanical skill, and that of these eight, only three seemed likely to stick to work with tools. One of the most skilful had become a canvasser because at that he could earn more money, two were mill hands, two expressmen, two clerks, two worked in shoe shops, one was a barber, one owned a fishing boat, one had taken to farming and three had had a variety of occupations. Eighteen of the twenty had made a fair record in conduct, while two had been arrested.

"In commenting on these facts, the superintendent says: 'This is a fair sample of present results. What is the interpretation? First, that any particular form of hand-skill is a very uncertain reliance, unless it is mechanical skill of a high order; second, that other forms of labor are frequently better recompensed than work in mechanical shops; third, that the community and class of pursuits most in vogue in it often settle the question what the boy shall do for a living. Again, machinery cuts such a figure in almost all trades that he who seeks mechanical work must, in the majority of cases, learn to manage a machine, which makes, perhaps, only one small part of the finished product. What prescience will enable a boy or his master to foresee the circumstances that must determine his industrial career, so as to give him the trade instruction which will fit him for that?' (The Educational Value of Manual Training, by Theodore F. Chapin, The Charities Review, June, 1897.)

"On the other hand, a general course of manual training makes a boy undoubtedly more valuable in any line of work which he may find to do and in proportion as the work demands skill."

a free hand in employing and discharging officers,* or in initiating and developing such methods as his experience suggests, he is not fit to fill his office, and the sooner he demonstrates his incapacity the better. While the board trusts him with the office, let it give him the chance to succeed. Let it lay on him the responsibility for succeeding, and shoulder the responsibility for so doing. That, at any rate, has been the policy of the trustees of the Lyman School, and to that they attribute any success which of recent years the institution has attained.

The critical time for every inmate of an institution is the time when he leaves its artificial shelter for the uncontrolled responsibility of life in the outside world. The Lyman School tries to steady its boys during this difficult period by laying emphasis on a system of probation. In the first place, the decision whether a boy shall go home, or whether he will stand a better chance if he goes to work for a farmer, is one demanding delicate consideration. The question of his own character and interests as well as the moral standing of his people must be weighed, and often the one must be balanced against the other. Boys over fifteen who have reached the time of life when new cravings, and when, in especial, the social interests develop, are much less likely than are younger children to be contented on a farm, which fact in some cases makes a city home, even if not a very good one, safer than a farm, which the boy would detest, and from which he would probably run away. In considering the question of probation, the trustees always confer at committee meetings with the superintendent and the visitors in the employ of the school; the visitors having previously investigated the boy's home, and knowing also what other openings are practicable, are thus in a position to render invaluable assistance in weighing the pros and cons of each case. About 60 per cent. of the Westborough boys go home at once on leaving the school. When in their own homes, however, the offices of the visitor are pre-eminently important, and many are the appeals which come from father or mother for aid in counselling or controlling boys who in returning to parental authority have slipped back into old habits of disobedience. Still more urgent is the need of judicious visitation for those who are placed with farmers. Here the employer must be helped both to do the best for the boy and to get the best out of him, and often the latter must be relocated several times before the round peg is fitted into the round hole. Boys who are over fifteen are usually placed under an agreement that at the age of eighteen they shall receive $50 and a suit of clothes from the farmer; and here the offices of the visitor are essential to secure fair dealing. More than $1,200 was collected under such agreements last year, and was put in bank to the boys' credit, to be paid over on attainment of majority. Boys over eighteen are usually allowed to make their own bargains and find their own places. And if they choose then to go home it is not customary to prevent it, even though the home conditions are undesirable, since boys of that age cannot be treated like children, but must be allowed to work out their own characters and take the consequences. Nevertheless they remain subject to the control of the school till they attain majority. Of course relations with the older boys must be maintained in a way which shall not injure the independence and self-respect of one who is soon to enter on man's estate; but this is not difficult where tact is used and friendly relations have been previously established. It goes without saying that the visitation of probationers, to be successful, requires unusual personal qualifications; but such qualifications the trustees have been fortunate enough to secure in the three gentlemen whom they employ.

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* Under their by-laws, the trustees hold only the right to veto the employment of any officer.

On page 90 will be found the report of the superintendent of visitation, which should be read by all interested in this line of the work.

On page 39 will be found tables showing the well and ill doing of all Lyman School probationers, which tables are studied anxiously by the trustees from year to year, they realizing that it is by facts such as these that the usefulness of the school must be judged. Figures of this character were first compiled in 1893 for the World's Fair, and they then startled the trustees by their bad showing. As a consequence, the present system of visitation was organized some two years later, and some part of the improved results during recent years may be reasonably attributed to this cause. A comparative table, showing the conduct of those attaining majority for each year since the figures have been gathered, is as follows: —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Doing well, ...	42%	46%	53%	58%	61%	69%
Not doing well, ...	–	3½%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Have been in other penal institutions,*	35%	35%	30%	31%	22%	22%
Out of the State, ...	–	1½%	4%	2%	8%	1%
Lost track of, ...	23%	–	–	–	–	–
Doing well at last accounts, . . .	–	9% } 14%	7% } 11%	2½% } 6%	4⅔% } 7%	6% } 6%
Not doing well at last accounts, . .	–	5%	4%	3½%	2⅓%	–

Be it noted that the percentages of those *attaining majority within the year* are chosen as the test figures rather than those concerning the whole number of probationers, because in the latter are included boys who have been outside the school too short a time to allow their careers to become significant. For instance, the tables show that last year whereas 74 per cent. of the total number of probationers were doing well, only 69 per cent. were doing well of those who within the year had attained majority. As further illustrating the misleading character of figures which are not so taken as to check off one set of results against another, it is worth while to notice that in the report of the superintendent of visitation *89+ per cent. of those subject to visitation* are shown to be doing well, because from this list those who have been returned to the school or transferred to prison for misconduct are necessarily subtracted; hence such figures, however gratifying from one point of view, are valueless as showing the proportional well-doing of the whole number. Failing to understand the basis upon which the Lyman School computes the figures which it puts forward as significant, the success of the institution would be too harshly judged.

The school has recently encountered a serious loss in the destruction by fire on the afternoon of September 6 of the hay barn, a structure which was the pride of the school, it having been built by the boys' labor. The fire was set by two boys, who planned in that way to effect their escape. Fortunately neither of them achieved their purpose, and they were promptly transferred to the reformatory at Concord. One of these boys had been concerned in the burning of the building at Rainsford Island last spring, and his confederates had been sentenced to Concord; but this boy, because he was so young, was sent to the Lyman School, where he soon began to plot a new act of destruction. The gratifying feature of the affair was the excellent conduct of every boy in the school, with the exception of the two guilty ones. Throngs of people came to see the fire, many of them riding up on bicycles, which they left lying about on the hillside, the Lyman School boys meanwhile being free to mingle with the crowd and run about as they would; yet not one attempted any misconduct, but, on the contrary, all eagerly did their part in helping to fight the flames. Thanks to the efficient assistance of the Westborough fire department, which hastened to the scene, the cow barn and other farm buildings were saved intact. None of the cattle were injured and the farm implements were all saved; but over $1,200 worth of hay was consumed. The Governor and Council promptly granted $7,500 from the emergency fund of the Commonwealth to rebuild the building, and it is already under way, the silo being made ready in time to receive the fodder. The new barn is let out on contract, pressure of time forbidding its being put up as before, by boy labor. Under the contract the barn will be completed by December of the current year.

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* Many among these have been in a penal institution in former years, and may be now outside again, of whom some, if judged by their present conduct, should be classed with those doing well.

There appears to be little question that it would be the part of wisdom for a stand-pipe to be built at the school with sufficient storage of water to secure fuller protection against fire. The buildings on the upper part of the hill stand so high that with the present water supply it would not be possible to get a stream over them, and in fighting the flames of the barn the firemen were heavily handicapped by the scantiness of the supply. The trustees have hesitated heretofore to urge this matter upon the Legislature as there has never been a time when other needs have not seemed more pressing; but with the recent warning before them they are securing figures as to the cost of improved protection against fire, and will present them, with their recommendation, to the Legislature.

In their report for last year the trustees called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the sewerage system of the school. Another year's experience has made still clearer the breakdown of the present plan, and has brought a renewed and urgent warning from the physician of the school. While it is true that as yet no serious illness has arisen from this source, the danger is a constant and increasing one, and the trustees do not feel justified in taking further risks in the matter. After carefully canvassing possible means of improvement and after consultation with a competent sanitary engineer, they recommend as the most feasible plan the connecting of the school with the sewerage system of the town of Westborough, the main sewer of which passes within a comparatively short distance of the grounds. This could be done at an expense of about $14,000, besides a yearly rental to the town.

The new laundry and workshop is now in use, and proves admirably adapted to its purpose. It is doubtful, however, whether another boiler must not be added to meet the work. In a few weeks the central kitchen will also be in working order. This and the laundry will allow five officers to be dismissed. It will also release the labor of from 40 to 50 boys formerly employed in laundry work and cooking, — work which for boys has the lowest educational value, — and a proportional amount of mechanical training can be substituted.

Owing to the recent rise in price of materials, it has been a difficult matter to bring the laundry building, with its expensive machinery and the alterations involved by the central kitchen, within the appropriation of $27,000; but by dint of many troublesome economies and by employing boys' labor wherever possible, the superintendent believed that he had succeeded in making the two ends meet. It appears, however, that the architect's fee should be based not on what the building actually cost the State, but on what it would have cost had it been built by hired labor. Hence there is a shortage of a few hundred dollars which the trustees must ask the Legislature to make good. The architect's work, it should be said, has been eminently satisfactory, both in plan and in supervision.

The Legislature last winter granted the sum of $7,000 to allow the alteration of the old chapel (whose use has been superseded by the assembly hall in the school-house) into a cottage. The boys, under the efficient direction of the master of Hillside Cottage, are hard at work on these alterations, and it is expected that by the new year it will be ready for habitation. This will be some relief to the overcrowed condition of the other houses, but still another cottage is needed to properly accommodate the present numbers, and an appropriation for this purpose is strongly recommended.

A greenhouse 100 feet by 28 feet in dimensions, built by boy labor, has been recently completed, and will afford a chance for instruction of boys in horticulture. The materials for the greenhouse cost approximately $1,000, which money was supplied by the Lyman fund.

The thanks of the trustees are extended to the consultant physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone for their interest and advice.

The Lyman School opened the year with 289 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 299. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 527, while the average number was 299.65. The number committed was 173, returned from their homes and other places 96,* and 19 were returned as runaways. The number placed on probation was 242, of whom 130 went to their own people, 85 to be self-supporting in places, and 27 were boarded. There were 7 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 7 were returned to court as over age, transferred to other institutions or discharged, and 3 enlisted in the navy.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,139; of these, 299 were in the school, 616 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation, while 224 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States army or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged, returned to court or dead.†

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $28,300; for current expenses, $41,535, — a total of $69,835 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, for visitation, $7,500; for boarding,

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* One of these was recommitted by the court.

† Pages 37 and 38 give these facts in tabular form.

$5,500; for tuition fees to towns, $500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was $73,834.94. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $10,921.37. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.73, and $458.08 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.70. The per capita cost of Berlin is estimated at $2.95. Page 71 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expenses of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was 19 cents per week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $84,756.31, or a per capita approximately of $1.78 per week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

Within the past twelve months over 101 girls have been added to the 478 who were in the care of the school a year ago, while during the same time 1 has died and 77 have passed out of custody by attainment of majority or earlier discharge by vote of trustees, leaving 501 now in the care of the school.

Of these, 187, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number, are at Lancaster, 5 per cent. temporarily in other institutions, while more than 48 per cent., still under twenty-one, have been married or have become honestly self-supporting, with no other expense to the State than that of occasional change of place or of supervision, which is in a great measure given by local volunteer visitors (women), who are simply refunded for their necessary travelling expenses.*

The purpose of the State in maintaining the State Industrial School is to provide a shelter, and at the same time a training school, for "idle, vicious or vagrant girls," "between the ages of seven and seventeen," † before vice and vagrancy have become the habits of their lives. Worse girls, and older girls there are, who go at large because the community does not see fit to imprison them, — perhaps because there is an obvious injustice in shutting them up in a prison, while those who pay for their degrading services go at large, unpunished. Commitment to the State Industrial School is not imprisonment, nor is it an injustice to a girl who has been more or less led astray by bad companions, and is in serious danger in her own home.

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* For remaining 10 per cent. see Table IV.

† Public Statutes, chapter 89.

The transfer of custody from an incapable parent to the State Industrial School is in all cases for minority; but if later the home conditions improve and the girl gains self-control, the trustees gladly restore her to her parents on probation, or by an honorable discharge from custody, before attaining majority.

Among the commitments to the school there are, year after year, a few who prove to be unfit subjects for its care. Of these, the Commissioners of Prisons, upon the request of the trustees, can and do transfer to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn those whose conduct, while on probation, has been wilfully vicious; while the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded receives into a special department those who are suitable subjects for a long stay in that institution, because absolutely incapable of protecting themselves from the ordinary temptations that assail such young women when allowed to go at large. Between the wilfully vicious and the defective there are a few others whom the trustees discharge to parents or guardians or to the place of their settlement, because they are so nearly irresponsible that they cannot be permanently benefited by the training of the school, nor placed out without unwarrantable risk to the community.

This general statement answers the many questions which are asked by those who have not made thorough acquaintance with the school. It is now in order to give some description of the methods employed for the girls who properly belong at Lancaster and of the care provided for them during their time of probation, with a few short sketches, such as may interest the average reader more than the tabulated statement in the Appendix. This latter appeals rather to the special student, who is seeking for some test of the possible development of natures, many of which are more or less abnormal or early warped by untoward circumstances.

We have said that commitment to this school is not imprisonment. The absence of walls around the grounds, the freedom with which the more trusty girls go unattended from their family houses to the superintendent's house or elsewhere, the neatly furnished little room which each girl may decorate as she likes with her Christmas cards and other treasures, evidently surprise the newcomer, who soon finds that the degree of restraint is only such as has been found necessary to prevent her from yielding to the impulse to run home or back to her dangerous companions. She will find that she cannot leave her room at night without startling the household by an electric bell; that she must account for herself to the matron, teacher or housekeeper under whose direction she is at work, whether in the sewing room, halls or kitchen department, or out on the farm, or on the play-ground, or in the superintendent's house, where a half-dozen girls assist in the work. She will find that within the rules which are made in order to fix a standard of conduct there is much room for exercise of individual taste in making up simple materials for her own wear or for some younger girl; for nature study and for singing while at work in the sewing room or in chorus in the chapel, where the teachers lead and train the whole school in singing anthems and other good music.

In the part of the year when farm work is plenty, "our lady farmer," as she is sometimes called, takes out all who can be spared from each household in turn; and much benefit comes to the girl who has perhaps never before discovered that tomatoes and potatoes have different ways of growing, nor that corn roasted out of doors on the hot embers can be so good at the harvest festival.

In the winter months the gymnastic practice helps to make the scholars active and erect, as well as more prompt to hear and to obey orders.

The superintendent, Mrs. Brackett, maintains her high standard as to the qualifications requisite for this work. Her co-workers must be women of judgment, trained by practical experience of life for such work as is entrusted to them; and then she consults with them and inspires them with her own zeal and enthusiasm of humanity, gives them responsibility in full measure, and satisfaction and credit when good results appear.

The friendly relations between the house officers and the girls sometimes tax the patience of the former when correspondence is expected by those who are placed out, but this and very many other kindnesses are unselfishly given by them.

Classification, according to comparative innocence on the one hand or experience of evil-doing on the other, serves to keep the better from association with the worse girls. The newcomer is assigned, on arrival at the school, to one of the seven households, and that is thenceforth her home until she has worked her way through the course of household training, which may be in a year, more often nearer two years. She then becomes a candidate for placing out, and helps to make her own outfit with some choice as to cut and color.

The visitor of the State Board of Charity, Miss Beale, whose judgment and sympathetic understanding of character are very helpful, consults with Mrs. Brackett as to the place that will best suit the needs of the girl, and arranges with Miss Jacobs for her being placed under the care of one of the local volunteer visitors, whose work is all directed from this central office of the State Board. A quarter of the girl's earnings while in the place is saved and deposited to her credit, to be given her when she becomes of age or is married, or at any other time by vote of the trustees. During the past year over $2,500 have been collected and deposited to the credit of the girls. This is somewhat less than the amount deposited last year, probably because more girls are on probation to their own relatives, who do not induce the girls to save a quarter of their earnings.

If a girl is placed in her own home, she is still under supervision, and subject to recall to the school at any time. Of 88 girls recalled, 22 were for serious offences, 11 because in danger of misconduct, 16 because unsatisfactory and 33 because overworked, or needing change of place. Of the above, 33 have already again been placed out on probation.

To give an adequate idea of the work of the school, a series of biographies should be edited, showing the character of the home; the capacity of each girl, with her actual conduct before commitment, her development while at Lancaster, the conditions under which she again goes out to earn her living, her conduct during her three to five years of probation, when the friendship of the local visitor means so much to her. Such information, whether good or bad, as may later be obtained concerning her, is much desired by the trustees; and, if she should become a mother, concerning her children.

From among the many encouraging instances, we select the following: —

In a neat, one-story house, with barn and hen-coop, and a small bit of garden, one of the trustees lately visited a young woman with her husband and her boy, a healthy little New Englander. Always attractive, though formerly wayward and restless, the young wife and mother had gained an expression of responsibility and absorption in her home cares and duties. Her father-in-law pronounced the young people to be "getting on splendidly."

In another there is a girl who had worked hard on a farm and saved $60, which enabled her to pay for a course in typewriting and stenography, while still earning her board by light housework.

On the cars, a young mother with two fine, robust, intelligent children claimed recognition of one of the trustees. She deserves and has won the respect of her good neighbors.

Several others bring their children to the school, where appreciative friends are sure to be found to give them a hearty welcome.

Another, mentioned in last year's report, as wishing to bring up her boys as she was brought up at the school, when lately making a call there, was introduced to the girls. Suddenly one of them, who had been quite troublesome, burst into tears, asking, "Do you think I could ever be like Annie?"

These encouraging instances might be offset by mention of others where dishonest and vicious conduct has brought disgrace upon the school and upon all connected with it. Unfortunately it is these cases which cause notoriety, while the unobtrusive but useful lives such as we have described are not known to fame.

The tabulated statements on pages 104–107 will give, as accurately as figures can be made to state them, the relative proportion of failures and successes. The following extracts from a recent letter, received by the superintendent from one of her more ambitious girls, are worthy of a place in this report: —

Oct. 27, 1900.

My Dear Mrs. Brackett: — I guess you will be surprised to hear from me . . . I wrote you about five years ago when I attended — school, since which I have finished a course in — college, and am now pursuing a course in medicine. What do you think about that? When I stop to think it is really a surprise to myself, for six years ago I never thought that I'd make a doctor. Yes, I've started out to become a medical missionary. It has always been my desire to be of some use in the world and to be a blessing to my people . . . Dear Mrs. Brackett, how much I think of you and how much I think of all the teachers. The lessons I learned while there [at Lancaster] I can never forget. Forget them! I guess not, when they are continually coming before me in many instances. For instance, one young lady says, "Dear me, I wish I could make a good button-hole." Then I can say, "Well, I learned to make button-holes years ago, when I attended school in Massachusetts, and to sew and darn stockings." All these things I am truly thankful for now. I shall always be grateful for ever having been an inmate of the Lancaster Industrial School.

My whole desire now is to become a blessing to others during the remainder of my life. Long may the school at Lancaster last that others may be benefited as I have been.

With much love to all I send this letter to you.

In the light of experience with regard to girls who come into the care of the State as dependent or as neglected children with some of the younger juvenile offenders, the State Board of Charity has demonstrated the fact that by payment of board, whenever necessary, private families can be found to bring up the more innocent girls, however wayward; to employ them, and give them educational and social privileges like other girls. In fact, it has been proved that a fair proportion of the younger girls committed to the Lancaster School can soon be thus provided for in return for payment of $1.50 to $2 per week.

The school at Lancaster is then needed for girls who are likely to do harm or get harm if placed directly in private families. From such broken homes as we have often described,* either ruined by intemperance or unfaithfulness of parents, or through the hardships that are liable to follow upon the loss of both or of either parent, there come girls who, under temporary excitement or with more deeply rooted tendencies toward unchaste conduct, need to be protected from themselves and from those who lie in wait for them. Others there are who have been led astray, but who still have the capacity for a better life; who are not injured to the core; who, if arrested early in their career, can become respectable, industrious, self-supporting and useful. The tables on page 105 of this report bring to light two points which the superintendent has often brought to the attention of the trustees, and which the trustees have repeatedly urged in their reports, viz.: (1) that among the commitments are found a large number of girls who are so much below the average in intelligence as to be incapable of controlling or protecting themselves, as has been carefully explained on page 19; (2) that girls who are arrested and committed to the school while as yet only in danger are more open to its good influences than those who have been left to drift without a change in their surroundings till they have become accustomed to vice. The trustees would respectfully call the attention of the magistrates, and of all others interested in preventive work and in the best economy for the State care of young offenders, to these facts.

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* Fifty per cent. of the girls committed this year were orphans or half orphans. Among the homes from which girls have been taken we find some which are described as follows: —

Father dead; home not good.
Step-father; mother goes out to work.
Father invalid; mother a dressmaker.
"Neglected child."
Own mother dead.
Father coarse and rough; mother hard working.
Parents bad; father a miserable man.
Father unknown; mother dead.
Father intemperate; quarrelling at home.
Home bad; parents dead.
Parents bad.
Father drinks.
No home; father neglected her.
Mother dead; father drinks.
Mother a bad woman.
Father intemperate; mother works out.
Father at the State Farm; mother dead.

Doubtless there are, in our cities and towns, girls who, if removed this week, this day, from the dangers that are known to beset them, would be suitable subjects for this school. To let a girl go at large after she has been found, as one of the probation officers expressed it, to be "fascinated" with bad company "so that she cared for nothing else," is as dangerous as to expose a patient in a depressed condition of health to some contagious disease.

So good are the opportunities at the school that one cannot help wishing that all its pupils were as good as the best and all capable of profiting to the utmost. That this cannot be is quite evident, for this school was founded not for the righteous but to bring sinners to repentance.

The question of providing in the wisest way for the increasing numbers has been recognized by the trustees, for several years, as a serious problem, it having been feared that, as one family house after another was added, something of the rare and valuable relations of mutual acquaintance and understanding between the superintendent and the individual girls might be lost. The last built family house which was opened last February was agreed to be the limit, and now that the additional accommodations which this cottage provided are insufficient, the recommendation is renewed that a branch institution be established more or less closely connected with the school at Lancaster. There should be ready transfer between these two schools for girls, such as would allow the present system of classification to be yet more satisfactorily developed.

The school opened the year with 163 inmates and closed with 187, the average being 171.

The appropriation for the past year for running the school was $36,575 (of which $15,500 was for salaries and $21,075 for current expenses) and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was $2,500 and $125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditure for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was $32,202.31, which makes a per capita cost of $3.62.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1899.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$403 23
		Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	27.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	200 00
Dec.	27.	Rebate bank tax,	91 87
	28.	People's Savings Bank,	500 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1900.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Feb.	17.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
Apr.	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	10.	Repaid by Thomas Keating,	5 30
		Worcester Street Railway bonds paid,	4,016 67
June	30.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
Aug.	28.	Westborough Savings Bank,	300 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
			$7,369 07
1899.		CR.	
Oct.	13.	Sunday services, Berlin,	$26 00
		Callahan Supply Company,	410 21
		Harrington & Newton,	112 97
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	27.	W. J. Wilcox,	8 34
		Baker, Rickelson & Co.,	33 30
		Chas. Baker Company,	12 50
		Alfred Smalley,	73 50
		Callahan Supply Company,	16 02
Nov.	2.	Callahan Supply Company,	10 87
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Amount carried forward,	$753 69

		Amount brought forward,	$753 69
1899.			
Nov.	2.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	8.	Dr. Quackenboss,	26 44
		Callahan Supply Company,	13 43
		Mr. Morrell, Brigham Academy,	10 00
Dec.	29.	Christmas,	75 00
		Waldo Bro's,	25 40
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
		Prof. J. C. Lyford,	30 00
		F. E. Corey,	5 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	25 00
		A. F. Howe, for boys,	15 00
		E. C. Putnam, for boy,	8 75
1900.			
Jan.	2.	W. J. Wilcox,	25 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	8.	C. B. Frost Co.,	360 00
		Chas. E. Lauriat & Co.,	5 54
	17.	Sunday services, Berlin,	28 00
	24.	Mr. Morrell, Brigham Academy,	30 00
		Little, Brown & Co.,	12 90
Feb.	9.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		D. C. Heath & Co.,	6 67
		Houghton, Mifflin and Co.,	8 50
		Little, Brown & Co.,	2 10
	16.	Callahan Supply Company,	291 05
Mar.	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	7.	Aluminum money,	15 50
		Education of boy,	20 00
Apr.	8.	Aluminum money,	70 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	24 00
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	21.	Prof. J. C. Lyford,	10 00
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
May	1.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
	11.	Calhoun, Robbins & Co.,	23 08
		Dame, Stoddard & Co.,	10 95
	14.	Winslow & Co.,	3,979 11
	26.	Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	15 68
	31.	W. J. Wilcox	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	19 40
		Amount carried forward,	$6,241 86

		Amount brought forward,	$6,241 86
1900.			
June	7.	Little, Brown & Co.,	30 00
July	6.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
	10.	Fourth of July celebration,	75 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	11.	C. B. Frost & Co.,	24 39
		Brown, Durrell & Co.,	20 19
Aug.	7.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	20 00
		P. A. Nordell,	10 00
	15.	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	19 60
	28.	Hot-house bill,	537 58
Sept.	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	24.	Two lectures,	8 28
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	28 54
	29.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	9 80
		Balance forward,	184 53
			$7,369 07

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

State Reform School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Mary Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1899.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$83 93
Dec.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1900.			
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
			$131 93

Cr.

1900.			
Jan.	24.	Paid for stereopticon,	$40 00
		Balance forward,	91 93
			$131 93

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1899.		
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account, ...	$44 64
1900.		
Sept. 29.	People's Savings Bank, Worcester, ...	20 00
		$64 64

CR.

1899.		
Dec. 15.	Christmas, ...	$40 00
1900.		
June 25.	Fourth of July celebration, ...	20 00
	Balance forward, ...	4 64
		$64 64

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

DR.

1899.		
Nov. 27.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$40 38

CR.

1899.		
Nov. 27.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls, ...	$40 38

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
4 bonds Chic. Junc. & Union Stock Yards, .	$4,000 00	$4,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . .	14,300 00	28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock, . .	4,000 00	4,800 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, ...	1,500 62	1,500 62
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, ...	1,533 70	1,533 70
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, ...	1,507 70	1,507 70
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, ...	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, .	1,342 48	1,342 48
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	941 64	941 64
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,458 58	1,458 58
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, . . .	1,171 20	1,171 20

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, ...	$1,469 04	$1,469 04
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,451 65	1,451 65
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,208 59	1,208 59
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	1,104 06	1,104 06
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	184 53	184 53
	$51,754 83	$64,554 83

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	725 24	725 24
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	441 60	441 60
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	91 93	91 93
	$1,858 77	$2,458 77

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Inventory of Industrial School Investments.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	$4 64	$4 64
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	1,048 22	1,048 22
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	400 22	400 22
	$1,453 08	$1,453 08

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Sept. 29, 1900.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1899-1900.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The subjoined tables present these facts: there have been 527 pupils cared for during the year, of whom 173 were new commitments, an increase of 5 over those of the preceding year, and the largest number committed in any year save one for ten years. The daily average number has been about 300 (299.65). The average age of those committed was 13.8 years, the youngest average for ten years. The causes alleged for commitment in 90 per cent. of the cases were stealing or stubbornness, the second being usually a euphemism for the first. It needs to be borne in mind that the charge upon which a boy under fifteen years of age is committed to the guardianship of the State does not necessarily signify criminality or criminal bent. It may be simply the misdirected energy of immaturity, and it remains to be disclosed whether by skilful teaching and watchful care this energy can be given a useful direction. Table No. 8 shows certain facts determinative of the anti-social tendencies of a portion of the past year's commitments: 65 per cent. had used tobacco, mostly cigarettes; 8 per cent. had tippled; 67 per cent. had been arrested before; 50 per cent. had had a term in truant school or other institution; 45 per cent. were orphans or half orphans, mainly half orphans; in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases one or both parents had been addicted to drink; 60 per cent. were of foreign parentage. While it is impossible to assign a definite degree of causation to such facts, they undoubtedly have a bearing upon the waywardness shown, although probably a subordinate one.

The average time spent in the institution by boys placed on probation for the first time, exclusive of boarding boys, is 20.85 months, a slight increase in the time spent in the institution over the preceding year. The number allowed to go to parents was 130; to homes in the farming community, 85. Both numbers are in excess of the previous year, but the ratio of those given their first probation with parents over those going to others has increased by 13 per cent. The opinion of the probation committee has for several years leaned more and more toward giving the parental home of the probationer a trial in every case where there seemed any prospect that the boy could do well in it. The ties of childhood are strong, and with a boy fifteen or sixteen years old the pull of early associations and memories are generally too strong to be resisted; so, unless the home conditions are positively prohibitive, the practice has come to be to try the probationer in them, and, if he cannot succeed, then to find him a home elsewhere. With the discriminating oversight of the visitors this practice seems to be working well. The tables exhibiting the conduct of probationers all show a gratifying condition, the percentage of well-doers showing in only one retrogression and in almost every table an advance, — this is notable in case of those reaching their twenty-first birthday during this year, the increase being from 61 to 69 per cent. over 1898–99.

The need of the new cottage, which is being constructed out of the old chapel, is very urgent. Its completion will only modify the overcrowding, as there will still be more than a cottage complement to be quartered upon different cottages. The increase in commitments, the steady maintenance of the average 300 with longer periods when the numbers reach considerably higher, indicate the need of the cottage, which has been heretofore asked but not granted.

An even more serious need, however, is some change in the disposal of sewage. The present plan, from the first unsatisfactory, has become not only a nuisance, but a positive menace to the health of the school and of the town. Some steps should be taken without delay to remedy this evil, even if it should be necessary to struggle on with overcrowded cottages.

The burning of the hay barn emphasizes the fact that no effective provision has ever been made to fight fire. While the supply of water is abundant, the pond from which it comes is only a trifle higher in level than the hill upon which the major part of the institution buildings are situated, and the supply pipe coming from the main is too small. To give adequate water pressure a large stand-pipe and wind pump with six-inch main leading to it is needed.

The work of remodelling the chapel for a cottage is going satisfactorily forward in the hands of Mr. Wilcox and his boys. Before setting about this work they built the greenhouse, a structure 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, with three divisions for different degrees of heat. The house has been piped for hot water, and is now in operation.

The great event of the year with us has been the completion and occupation of the school-house. It was a huge undertaking to attempt, with untrained boys of an average age of fifteen years as carpenters and masons, considering that very few of those who helped at the beginning could remain to contribute the skill acquired by their earlier experience to the completion of the building. Twenty-one and one-half months after beginning the work the building was formally opened, March 1, 1900. The structure covers one-fifth of an acre of ground, has three-quarters of an acre of floor space and took three-fourths of a million of bricks to build. It is excellently fitted to the work of a graded school, in arrangement, lighting and ventilation. Thus far it has satisfied the expectations of those who planned it.

The laundry went into operation about the middle of September, and with the end of the month all the cottage laundries closed. The new laundry is well equipped and convenient in every way.

The fitting up of the first floor of this building for manual training is nearly complete, but the work has seriously interfered with the formation of classes in forging and wood-turning.

The central kitchen is rapidly approaching completion. All these changes have not contributed to a quiet life on the part of either boys or officers, but it is hoped that the augmented efficiency in organization will compensate for present vexatious inconveniences. It seems quite doubtful if the one boiler at the laundry building will do all the work which will be asked of it, and it may be necessary to supplement it with a second of equal size during the coming winter.

The contract for the new hay barn was awarded to Scoville & Wheeler of Worcester, who were the lowest bidders. The silo was built by day labor, as the silage corn would not await the time necessary to prepare plans and get bids. A capacious silo has been erected, 24 feet in diameter and 48 feet between floor and plate, and it will hold nine or ten months' supply for all the cows the barn will accommodate. The contract calls for the barn to be completed December 9. The barn is urgently needed, as there is no storage for hay, and the supply of fodder which can be had from the fields will be exhausted early in November, or sooner.

The brass band has done another year of efficient work, under their skilful leader, Mr. Wilcox. About fifty boys have had the training. Thirty new pieces of high-grade music have been mastered. The band has given many out-of-door concerts for the pleasure of the school, and furnished the music for Memorial Day to the Southborough G. A. R. Post. Many engagements elsewhere might have been made had it been deemed wise.

The reports of officers and teachers appended give glimpses of the work attempted in the various departments, and contain much of interest to workers. Only a few random hints at the more obvious things in this work can at best be given. The persistent, every-day endeavor, the search after the secret springs which shall set each young life going in the right direction; the deep, often agonizing, yearning to find some avenue to the wayward mind, — such things as these, which signify most perhaps in determining results, can have no place in a report. Yet it is because I have men and women who are willing to put the best of a trained mind and a disciplined heart into the development of these boys that the work is meeting with whatever degree of success it has. Equipment, funds, plans, even, are only the dry bones; the live teacher in school room, in shop, in field, can alone incite the currents of moral and intellectual life into action. The school stands or falls, lives or dies, in the quality and personnel of its teachers; and an employee who is not a teacher in the best sense has no place in a school of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1899,		289
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	173	
Returned from places,	78	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	10	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	6	
Recommitted,	1	
Runaways recaptured,	19	
Returned runaway from George Junior Republic,	1	
		288
Whole number in school during the year,		*577
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	130	
On probation to others,	85	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	7	
Runaways,	19	
Boarded out,	27	
Returned to court,	3	
State Almshouse,	1	
George Junior Republic,	1	
Discharged,	2	
Enlisted in navy,	3	
		278
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1900,		299

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	28	25	294.67
November,	25	15	297.63
December,	27	31	305.42
January,	14	20	294.61
February,	22	8	299.17
March,	24	20	307.06
April,	26	30	304.43
May,	16	29	298.8
June,	33	23	298.66
July,	29	29	300.5
August,	21	28	297.97
September,	23	20	296.96
Totals,	288	278	299.65

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* This represents 527 individuals.

Table No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1900.

In the school,			299
Released from the school but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (302 known to be self-supporting),		336	
With others,		118	
For themselves,		44	
At board,		40	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		23	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	25		
Previously,	30		
		55	
			616
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Released to go out of the State,		1	
Left the State,		14	
In United States Army,		42	
In United States Navy,		22	
Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
Sent this year,	17		
Sent previously,	15		
		32	
Runaways from the school,		22	
In insane hospital,		1	
			134
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to the court as over age limit,		11	
Discharged as unfit subjects,		12	
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory,*		38	
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		5	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		8	
Discharged to go out of the State with parents,		4	
Dead,		12	
			90
Total,			1,139

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* In former reports, boys *transferred* to the Massachusetts Reformatory have been classed in the section above as "still legally in custody, but beyond practical control," but under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General it is held that, since when transferred the mittimus goes with them, they should be classed as discharged from the care of the school.

Table No. 3 — *Continued.*

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	587 or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	16 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	93 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	77 or 10 per cent.
Total,	788

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	441 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 3 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	85 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	14 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	58 or 9 per cent.
Total,	613

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	340 or 71 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	68 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	12 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	47 or 10 per cent.
Total,	476

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	170 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	49 or 19 per cent.
Out of the State,	10 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	24 or 10 per cent.
Total,	257

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	78 or 61 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	26 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	7 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	15 or 11 per cent.
Total,	128

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1900: —

Doing well,	74 or	69 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or	2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,*	24 or	22 per cent.
Out of the State,	1 or	1 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	6 or	6 per cent.
Total,	107	

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,733	
Visits made by trustees,	3	
		1,736

Of the 1,736 visits, 743 were made to 437 boys over eighteen, and 993 to 436 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	873
Investigation of homes by agents,	199
Investigation of places by agents,	19

$1,247.17 have been collected in behalf of 41 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	58	62
Berkshire,	3	257	260
Bristol,	19	698	717
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	27	1,172	1,199
Franklin,	4	57	61
Hampden,	9	476	485
Hampshire,	1	93	94
Middlesex,	37	1,424	1,461
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	3	493	496
Plymouth,	1	150	151
Suffolk,	45	1,584	1,629
Worcester,	20	863	883
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

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* Among these are a number of boys who have gone to Concord several years since and are now out on ticket of leave, of whom some, at least, if judged by present conduct, should be classed as doing well.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Fathers born in United States, . .	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16
Mothers born in United States, . .	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15
Fathers foreign born, ...	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12
Mothers foreign born, ...	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16
Both parents born in United States, .	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36
Both parents foreign born, . . .	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90
Unknown, ...	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11
One parent unknown, ...	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60
Per cent. unknown, ...	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Born in United States, ...	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142
Foreign born, ...	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30
Unknown, ...	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	5	1	1

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court, ...	83
municipal court, ...	26
police court, ...	42
superior court, ...	7
trial justices, ...	2
State Board of Charity, ...	13
Total, ...	173

Table No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	1	121	122
Nine,	1	241	242
Ten,	5	482	487
Eleven,	10	717	727
Twelve,	26	1,022	1,048
Thirteen,	53	1,385	1,438
Fourteen,	70	1,619	1,689
Fifteen,	5	968	973
Sixteen,	1	532	533
Seventeen,	1	181	182
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

Table No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of the 173 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	98
no parents,	12
father,	29
mother,	37
step-father,	15
step-mother,	14
intemperate father,	65
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	12
parents separated,	9
attended church,	172
never attended church,	1
not attended school within one year,	16

TABLE NO. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	116
been inmates of other institutions,	50
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	113
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	28
Were idle,	87
Were attending school,	60
Could not read or write,	8
Parents owning residence,	16
Members of the family had been arrested,	50

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 278 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,*	18	2 years 1 month,	3
4 months,	10	2 years 2 months,	4
5 months,	7	2 years 3 months,	11
6 months,	3	2 years 4 months,	4
7 months,	3	2 years 5 months,	3
8 months,	7	2 years 6 months,	2
9 months,	4	2 years 7 months,	2
10 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	2
11 months,	1	2 years 9 months,	1
1 year,	2	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year 1 month,	2	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	12	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 3 months,	11	3 years 2 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	22	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	15	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	20	3 years 8 months,	3
1 year 8 months,	14	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	13	3 years 10 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	10	4 years,	4
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	10	Total,	259

Average time spent in the institution,	19.27	months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.64	"
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	20.81	"

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* Most of those who have left the school within less than a year are Berlin boys.

Table No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1890-91, ...	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92, ...	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899-1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
Average for ten years, .	248.98	148.2	71.7	170.5	35.7

Table No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
October, . .	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15
November, .	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18
December, .	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14
January, . .	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8
February, .	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12
March, . .	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19
April, . .	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14
May, . .	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12
June, . .	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20
July, . .	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13
August, . .	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14
September, .	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14
Totals, .	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	2
Accomplice in stealing,	2
Breaking and entering,	31
Burning buildings,	3
Habitual absentee,	2
Larceny,	72
Stubbornness,	52
Throwing stones,	2
Truancy,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Violating regulations of truant school,	2
Total,	173

TABLE NO. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 months.
1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.
1894,	16.95 months.	1899,	20.40 months.
1895,	21.17 months.	1900,	19.27 months.

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.*

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1891, ...	13.89	1896, ...	13.63
1892, ...	13.73	1897, ...	13.31
1893, ...	13.39	1898, ...	13.17
1894, ...	13.87	1899, ...	13.48
1895, ...	13.44	1900, ...	13.08

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1891, ...	21	1896, ...	87
1892, ...	30	1897, ...	73
1893, ...	35	1898, ...	102
1894, ...	33	1899, ...	107
1895, ...	60	1900, ...	115

E. Showing Weekly per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1891, . . .	4.44	4.31	1896, . . .	4.61	4.55
1892, . . .	4.75	4.60	1897, . . .	4.72	4.66
1893, . . .	4.31	4.15	1898, . . .	4.52	4.49
1894, . . .	4.75	4.67	1899, . . .	4.39	4.36
1895, . . .	4.46	4.36	1900, . . .	4.73	4.70

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	136	Aprons,	24
Bags,	6	Blankets,	2
Coats,	36	Caps,	48
Coffee bags,	2	Coats,	106
Coverings,	2	Curtains,	6
Dish cloths,	50	Drawers,	225
Dish towels,	229	Handkerchiefs,	10
Holders,	9	Horse blankets,	1
Label strips,	151	Labels,	12
Mattresses,	2	Mats,	1
Napkins,	334	Mittens,	10
Night shirts,	281	Napkins,	54
Pillow ticks,	17	Night shirts,	196
Pants,	188	Pants,	662
Pillow slips,	614	Pillow slips,	75
Sheets,	362	Pillows,	28
Shirts,	855	Robes,	1
Table cloths,	5	Sheets,	74
Towels,	564	Shirts,	465
White jackets,	2	Spreads,	4
		Suspenders,	15
		Table cloths,	23
		Towels,	140
		Tights,	24
		Vests,	3
Total,	3,845	Total,	2,209

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	6.14
Number of different boys employed,	10

TABLE No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Number of pieces washed,	335,856
Number of pieces ironed,	229,503
Number of pieces starched,	15,458
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	35.47
Number of different boys employed,	139

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of more serious interruptions in our school work than heretofore, not to mention the crowded condition of most of our grades. Yet, with teachers well trained and earnest, even better work has been done and more satisfactory results have been reached than we had anticipated.

The success of a teacher is shown not so much by the amount of information acquired by the pupil as by the growth of his appetite for knowledge. Hence, following the example of nature, which stimulates but never forces the growing organ, we have tried to stimulate the growing intellectual centres of the boys by interesting them in subjects which will be of real practical importance to them in their future life-work, and which will develop self-respecting men, capable of self-government, and who will respect the rights and privileges of others, — in fact, we have aimed at a rounded development in the art of true living.

In what better way can a boy be protected against temptation than by "the filling of the rooms of thought with wholesome ideas and the opening of the windows of the soul to the fresh, sweet air of the higher life"? With this thought in mind we had the boys of the D grade begin the study of the sugar maple in early spring. They learned how to tap the tree, first by seeing, then doing it; they collected the sap day by day; measured and recorded the amount yielded by each tree; at times observed the number of drops yielded per minute, and compared the product of the young trees with that of the older. When several gallons had been obtained the "boiling down" process was begun, and the rate of evaporation, etc., noted. In time every boy had the pleasure of testing the quality of the syrup thus made with a warm biscuit. As we could not well spare time to "sugar off," a quantity of sugar sufficient to give each a liberal taste was provided. Then, as these same trees began to put on their spring attire, all were eager to study their buds and leaves; and, later, their winged fruit claimed an equal share of interest. I need not mention the many lessons on cohesion, evaporation, measurements, etc., that were learned in connection with the above work; but, judging by the papers written and the frequent references of the boys to the maple, I believe they will never forget their study of that tree made during their stay in Lyman School.

Last March the boys of the school were given a pleasant and very profitable treat. They were allowed to make a study of hens' eggs, to observe the changes that took place from day to day as the eggs were in the incubator, to see the little chick break its prison wall and come forth into the light, and soon after to hear its tones of content as it nestled under the brooder, which seemed to please the nestling quite as well as the mother hen herself could do. These observations were taken at Chauncy Hall, through the courtesy of Mr. I. T. Swift, who has been remarkably successful in raising chickens. He showed himself a real teacher, also, as he led the boys by questions to observe closely, very patiently answered their numerous queries and gave them all needed information. He also taught them many things concerning the construction of the incubator and the care of the fowls. Most of the boys, in giving a report of their observations a few days later, made drawings of the egg in the different stages of incubation, and a number expressed a wish to " go into the business " of raising chickens.

" Dewey," " Sampson " and others of the " turtle family," which were hatched in the school room a year ago, have been tenderly watched and cared for during the year ; and on the first anniversary of their birth, Aug. 29, 1900, they were weighed, and the avoirdupois of each (1 ounce 99 grains the greatest, and 1 ounce 14 grains the least) noted by the boys with great interest. The boys were pleased also to loan two of their pets to a teacher in a neighboring city, for purposes of observation and study by a class.

Boys, especially of the lower grades, have searched for butterflies and moths in the caterpillar stage, brought them into the school room, and there noticed every phase of the wonderful metamorphoses of these beautiful creatures. Even the peculiar acquaintance of the parasites with the larvæ has been closely studied. In doing this the boys have learned to see, to think, to talk and to write on real things, while a sympathy with nature and an appreciation of her beauties have been cultivated ; for, as Prof. Louis Agassiz once said, " The study of nature is an intercourse with the highest mind." In this study the office of the teacher is to teach the pupil how and where to look, in order that the latter obtain his knowledge first hand. Thus his powers of observation and his judgment are trained. In other subjects he takes the information furnished by others and depends upon what has been observed by some one else. The success attained in nature study often fails to meet our expectations, and I find that the boys who can read but little, if at all, are usually the ones most keen to observe and most ready to draw their own conclusions, from the fact that they learn by seeing for themselves. The really successful teacher of nature study is the exception rather than the rule, I fear. Books are placed in the hand of the boy, instead of turning his attention to the leaves of nature's vast volume spread out before him. Many subjects not mentioned were studied during the year from the object itself. A large number of living birds were taken into the school for observation. Some were let free for a time in the room, then easily captured again and allowed to fly away to their leafy homes. I have dwelt thus at length upon this particular branch of study because I consider it one of paramount importance, especially to the class of boys with whom we have to deal.

While we have done more in nature study than heretofore, we have not done less in other subjects. The one has furnished abundant material for others.

Pictures obtained from various sources have been an invaluable aid in accomplishing the school work. A study of different artists and their works has been enjoyed by the higher grades, especially when each boy received a copy of some painting to mount on his paper. They were all very enthusiastic over "Madonna day," when a large collection of Madonnas by noted artists was arranged in each school room, and the boys were allowed to make as close observations of them as they chose. Each was to select the one which pleased him most, give the reason for his choice, and afterward write whatever he was able to learn concerning the artist.

Increased emphasis has been laid upon the teaching of vocal music, the whole time of an expert teacher being given to it. The boys of the lower grades receive daily lessons, of the intermediate grades three lessons a week, and those of the advanced grades two lessons weekly. The progress made is encouraging, and the educational effect cannot fail to be in a marked degree beneficial.

Eternity only will reveal what permanent good results have been obtained. Having done our duty, we hope for the best.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Eight classes, four of twenty pupils each and four of fifteen each, have had instruction in wood sloyd during the past year. If for any reason a bench has been vacated, one of the number has gladly occupied it double time, and more than one has been on the lookout for such an opportunity. Last spring we moved into the rooms prepared for us in the new school building. The moving caused the loss of only two lessons, as each boy helped to move the materials which he was privileged to use. The care of all materials and being allowed to help arrange such material, under direction, of course, proves to be a preventative of breakage and adds interest to the department.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." This has been in our minds more forcibly this year than ever. We have tried to get each pupil to come to class in a cheerful mood; if not in one, to put him into such a mood immediately, for the best, the real work comes from the hand of him whose heart is happy. If one's pupils are in this condition, they need less of watchful care. Temptations seem to disappear under the brightness of a happy mood; but if they come, a glance now and then about the room is a sufficient telegram to the teacher, who must come to the rescue with such a firm, earnest, cheery manner that the discouraged one will see a new way out of his difficulty or the faltering one be given new hope, and thus a victory is won which leaves him stronger and wiser, we hope, for every phase of life.

After a lesson in which the different lines used in mechanical drawing had been discussed, boys were called upon to name some of the different kinds. Some made little or no effort; others gave whole and cracked for solid and broken; upward toward the sky for vertical; again zigzag for oblique. These efforts showed that the planted seeds had sprouted, and we hope to keep them growing until they become lifters in their little world, helping to inspire those who made so little effort.

Visitors have averaged one a day. They look in for a few moments, and apparently enjoy the busy scene.

We have left the seen side of the work mostly out of this report, and spoken of the unseen part, which only workers here, day in and day out, are privileged to see.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Our class work for this past year has been partly omitted, in consequence first of moving the coils and boiler from our old building to our new one, for the purpose of providing temporary heat while the contractor was completing the building. This was to be used until the new boiler was set. After proceeding so far, it was deemed best to continue until the entire heating plant was in order. This meant not simply to run pipe for heating the building under low pressure, but running pipe for reducing pressure valve in order to reduce from eighty to ten pounds of pressure, setting hot-water boiler to supply hot water for the general laundry, bakery and superintendent's house. Not only do we supply these buildings from this plant with hot water, but also supply the general kitchen with steam for heating and cooking. We have installed a fifty horse-power electric generator in this building for power purposes. With all this piping and taking down our machinery in the old building and putting it up again in the new one we have been kept very busy indeed from morning until night, and, although not so many boys have been benefited by the work during the past year, a greater number may reap the advantages the coming year. These boys who have been working with me in doing all of this work of piping, putting in different machines, pump, boiler, engine, etc., have had a far better opportunity of deriving good practical knowledge than they would have had if serving their time at a machinist's trade for two years.

We are very glad indeed to say the building is now completed and equipped ready to resume work in classes once more. We have far better facilities now, and can accommodate a class of eighteen boys in wood-turning and also in blacksmithing.

Added to our two new forges we now have a much larger one, which is so much needed because of the great amount of jobbing and repairing which is so constantly coming in.

Also, we have another very helpful addition in two new wood-turning lathes for our class work and an engine lathe. The engine lathe has already proved its worth to us in this short time, as we have done so much repair work which otherwise would have had to be sent out from the school, thus causing considerable delay in work. There is much on hand always in the line of repairs, but we hope soon to have it in condition to warrant our starting our classes, and hope for a year of good work from our boys with all which has been done for them toward this end.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During this past year, the second one in drawing and wood carving, we have followed substantially the same lines as the previous year, working under the three divisions, — line relations, dark and light, and color.

The use of pencil, brush, or of crayon, in the hands of the boy is but a means to his development. The Japanese brush is the most expressive tool which can be used, and drawing is the means by which ideas are given expression.

Art comes from within us and the faculty develops slowly, but, having once advanced, we never go backward. What once we learn to appreciate helps us onward. In all lessons we aim to develop the originality of the boy and to encourage his own expression. Some papers may be blurred and blotted, on some the drawing crude, "but the artist may be seen by the spirit guiding the blundering hand;" and if the boys have been brought a little closer to nature, if they have come to see and love a little more of the world of color in which they live, then the results are worth the effort. "Is not the life more than meat?"

Nothing can be more antagonistic to the spirit of art than to give dictation regarding the placing of a drawing upon the paper, yet it is only a few years since art teachers thought it necessary to do so in order to secure uniform results from a class. Is it not better to develop in the boy the power to see and feel the proper placing for himself? In that as in other respects we feel there is a decided improvement in this year's work over that of last year, and an examination of the work would satisfy any one as to the abiding interest of the boys.

We had eleven boys in our class in wood carving, and all but one remained until the close in June. Beside the elementary exercises, each boy finished from six to eight useful models, and then together they carved an octagon-shaped, eight-sided Indian tabaret, and two pieces of bed-room furniture.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of uninterrupted work in gymnastic drill. In no previous school year has it been possible to follow in as satisfactory a manner the principles of the Swedish gymnastic drill. Concentration of all school work in one building has brought this about.

The new gymnasium, opened in March, has given new zest to physical work. Being closely connected with the school rooms and accessible in a moment of time, it has been possible to grade the work with certain limitations. The boys who are in need of physical and mental awakening, the D and low C grades, have gymnastic drill every school day in the middle of the afternoon session. In these classes the play element is recognized, and a happy, joyous mood initiated. The higher grades have drill two and three times a week, as we can best arrange them. The boys enjoy the gymnastic work, and are being helped by it.

The foundation is laid for progressive physical work. The gymnasium, 47 by 63 feet and 27 feet high, well ventilated and lighted by day and by night, the adjoining hall which can be used as a dressing room, and an alcove room at the end of the hall splendidly situated for bathing purposes, give us just what is needed. All that now remains is the furnishing.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The record of this department for the year just closed is largely made up of little things; there were 1,460 applications for treatment from outside, of which 252 were for minor accidents, such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc. This includes everything, however trivial, and many to which no treatment was given.

Cases confined in the hospital more than one day numbered 120; accidents, 22; bronchitis, 17; pneumonia, 5; tonsilitis, 13. The remainder were less important, excepting one case of empyema, which required a surgical operation. This was done by Dr. James S. Stone of Boston. The boy remained in a critical condition for a long time, but recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

Early in the summer I made an inspection of every boy in the school, to determine if any were suffering from chronic diseases of the eyes, ears or air passages, which might be benefited by surgical treatment; many were found with more or less nasal catarrh, enlarged tonsils and deformed noses, but the degree of difficulty did not seem to warrant operative treatment in any case.

The sewerage of the institution is still in a deplorable condition; the season has been favorable, but the defects remain a menace to health and offensive to sight and smell.

The sewage from three families on the hill no longer pretends to circulate in the beds provided for it, but runs directly into the meadow below. This land is drained by a pipe through a natural embankment into a channel which can conduct water into Chauncy Pond. It is possible in flood time for sewage to find its way into the pond near where ice is taken to supply the town. The other sewer beds are dangerous only to those living near them.

I wish to express my appreciation of the improved water supply and bathing facilities recently provided for the hospital.

During the past six months the school has been exceptionally free from sickness, and is so at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As we near the close of our fifth year at Berlin, an experimental period seems to have been finished, and we feel like reviewing the work done and summing up the result, so far as may be apparent.

The school has averaged much the same in age and numbers as last year. There has been at times a crowded condition that made it necessary either to trust out boys that had been with us but a short time, or to return to Westborough boys that, with fewer numbers here, we should have been inclined to retain.

When a visitor, not long since, remarked "But your work must be such hopeless work," the unhesitating response given was, "No, indeed; it is anything but that." Then we asked ourselves what reason we had to be so hopeful, and turned for facts to our list of names, representing 199 boys enrolled at Berlin Farm-house since it became a part of the Lyman School. Of this number, 15 are still in the school; 25 were within a short time of their arrival returned to Westborough as unsuited to this department; this leaves 159 that have been dealt with at the school. Of these, when placed out, but a fraction over 6 per cent. at once returned to evil practices, though some of them are now making good records at Westborough. About 7 per cent. were returned to the school for no serious misdemeanor. Less than 20 per cent., after doing well for some time, fell in with bad companions, returned to their evil ways, and were placed in Westborough for a longer term of discipline. This leaves 67 per cent. remaining either at home or in respectable families, whom it has not been necessary to return to the school. Of these some have been out only a few weeks, while others have proved faithful for nearly five years.

Now, if, after an average period of less than six months' detention, such a showing can be made, why not be hopeful over the work, and why not trust that the future record will be even better than that of the past?

Many of the boys coming here seem to have gone wrong simply because their energies were not directed aright. Example and precept have both tended to lead astray rather than in the better way. We fully agree with another who has said: "The wonder is not that the children of the slums are as bad as they are, but that they are as good as they are. In many a child of the avenues there is not the force to resist temptation and to be loyal to a worthy ideal that is often seen in the children of the alleys."

One might naturally think that the little fellow who built himself a house, filled it with empty honey boxes, labelled it "bee hive," put a vase of flowers before it, and then sat down to await the incoming bees, would have been discouraged when they did not come. But no; he learned that the bees would not come without a queen, and also that it was the wrong season of the year for starting a bee colony; and, content with the knowledge gained, he turned his attention to ridding the farm of woodchucks, of which he actually trapped four.

Of course there is now and then a lazy boy, and for him there is less hope than for the energetic one, even though his record be less criminal. Heredity and neglect are answerable for much in the lives of these boys, and time alone will reveal how successful our efforts may be in counteracting these agencies.

This very uncertainty gives zest to the work, and with renewed faith and courage we cheerfully begin another year's work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1899. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$7,238 43
	November, " " " "	4,704 29
	December, " " " "	6,047 14
1900. —	January, " " " "	5,962 73
	February, " " " "	7,198 09
	March, " " " "	6,589 08
	April, " " " "	7,911 88
	May, " " " "	7,097 09
	June, " " " "	4,913 71
	July, " " " "	5,184 53
	August, " " " "	5,733 26
	September, " " " "	5,254 71
		$73,834 94

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1899. —	October,	$7,238 43
	November,	4,704 29
	December,	6,047 14
1900. —	January,	5,962 73
	February,	7,198 09
	March,	6,589 08
	April,	7,911 88
	May,	7,097 09
	June,	4,913 71
	July,	5,184 53
	August,	5,733 26
	September,	5,254 71
		$73,834 94

Amount drawn from the State Treasury.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$1,011 22
1900. —	January,	1,253 34
		$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900. —	April,	$907 08
	July,	816 98
		$1,724 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899. —	December,	$6,091 13
1900. —	February,	2,246 41
	March,	4,384 30
	May,	333 10
	June,	496 67
	September,	700 47
		$14,252 08

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900. —	July,	$862 52
	September,	806 14
		$1,668 66

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900. —	July,	$3,066 87
	September,	6,384 92
		$9,451 79

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$1,011 22
1900. —	January,	1,253 34
		$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

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1900. — July,	$3,066 87
September,	6,384 92
	$9,451 79

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$27,133 81	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,358 77	
		$28,492 58
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Ammonia,	$14 21	
Butter,	1,114 37	
Beef,	1,679 45	
Beans,	208 10	
Bristol brick,	1 50	
Bon Ami,	15 00	
Borax,	9 00	
Blacking,	9 50	
Corn meal,	67 00	
Cracked wheat,	9 50	
Cheese,	243 52	
Crackers,	99 66	
Cereal coffee,	34 99	
Celery,	1 87	
Cranberries,	10 50	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	47 23	
Cocoa and chocolate,	61 65	
Corn starch,	1 80	
Candy,	3 38	
Coffee,	69 75	
Condition powder,	4 50	
Clothes pins,	2 45	
Extracts,	47 50	
Flour,	2,146 75	
Fowl,	114 48	
Fish,	657 39	
Fruit and canned goods,	1,006 57	
Fatal food,	10 80	
Flax,	3 75	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,696 17	$28,492 58

Amounts brought forward,	$7,696 17	$28,492 58
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Fly paper,	21 15	
Farina,	3 36	
Gelatine,	16 55	
Granose and health foods,	41 30	
Ice,	483 13	
Ice cream,	5 88	
Lamb and mutton,	125 95	
Lard,	171 08	
Molasses and syrup,	273 42	
Making cider,	1 76	
Macaroni,	4 75	
Matches,	2 00	
Nuts,	4 29	
Oat meal,	46 50	
Oysters,	92 99	
Olives and olive oil,	2 00	
Pork and ham,	279 53	
Peppers and cauliflowers,	1 33	
Potatoes,	150 17	
Pepper,	11 85	
Pearl barley,	2 50	
Peanuts,	5 09	
Paper and paper bags,	29 19	
Rye flour and meal,	84 26	
Raisins,	166 76	
Rice,	124 16	
Sausage,	29 61	
Spice,	29 01	
Sugar,	412 19	
Soap and soap powder,	186 57	
Starch and blueing,	21 14	
Salsoda,	6 40	
Shredded wheat,	19 25	
Split peas,	71 35	
Shredded cocoanut,	2 72	
Spinach and radishes,	1 80	
Salt,	43 64	
Stove polish,	8 63	
Tripe,	15 60	
Tea,	46 62	
Vitos,	41 64	
Vinegar,	17 38	
Wheaten flour,	140 50	
Yeast,	161 48	
		11,102 65
Amount carried forward,		$39,595 23

Amount brought forward,		$39,595 23
Furniture, beds and bedding: —		
Aluminum ware,	$3 00	
Agate ware,	53 76	
Baskets,	8 14	
Brooms and brushes,	197 50	
Blankets,	116 25	
Chairs,	319 92	
Cutlery,	6 50	
Crockery,	227 15	
Cheese cloth,	6 19	
Cane,	34 74	
Curtain fixtures,	69 63	
Carpets and rugs,	55 14	
Call bell,	30	
Electric lamps,	135 75	
Glassware,	18 12	
Hardware and furniture,	3 97	
Handcuffs,	28 48	
Iron ware,	49 12	
Ice cream freezers,	8 25	
Laundry boards,	9 00	
Lamp chimneys and lantern globes,	14 46	
Lounge and chiffonier,	62 60	
Mattress repairs,	135 90	
Meat chopper,	1 50	
Oil cloth,	3 20	
Oil stove,	9 50	
Pins,	2 46	
Rubber blankets,	11 40	
Rubber matting,	16 28	
Stove furniture,	9 35	
Shears, combs and brushes,	95 85	
Sheeting,	183 06	
Safety pins,	36	
Step ladders,	7 80	
Tables,	18 20	
Tin and copper ware,	88 75	
Tape,	3 60	
Towels and napkins,	82 80	
Table spread,	46	
Ticking,	25 38	
Wooden ware,	15 61	
		2,139 43
Clothing, etc.: —		
Bathing trunks,	$1 80	
Buttons,	9 43	
Amounts carried forward,	$11 23	$41,734 66

Amounts brought forward,	$11 23	$41,734 66
Clothing, etc.: —		
Cotton,	421 03	
Collars,	28 07	
Darning cotton,	5 31	
Denim,	64 06	
Duck for baking suits,	8 54	
Extension cases,	40 80	
Elastic,	1 30	
Flannel,	435 60	
Gymnasium suits,	162 75	
Handkerchiefs,	5 40	
Hats and caps,	410 31	
Indelible ink,	18 90	
Laundry,	8 74	
Mittens,	75 00	
Making shirts,	68 68	
Neckties,	44 16	
Overcoats,	294 00	
Overalls,	327 69	
Painters' suits,	6 20	
Rubber boots,	235 08	
Suits,	953 75	
Shirts,	53 10	
Stockings,	95 83	
Shoes and repairs to same,	2,025 37	
Stamp,	20	
Shoe laces,	19 08	
Suspenders,	27 40	
Thread,	43 23	
Underclothing,	487 57	
Uniforms,	796 00	
		7,174 38
Fuel and lights: —		
Coal,	$6,056 19	
Electric lights,	1,831 67	
Kerosene,	59 48	
Kindling,	17	
Matches,	10 00	
		7,957 51
School supplies: —		
Arithmetics,	$68 05	
Art material,	25 03	
Adhesive paper,	75	
Blotting paper,	3 00	
Binding books,	92 41	
Composition paper,	50 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$239 74	$56,866 55

Amounts brought forward,	$239 74	$56,866 55
School supplies: —		
Composition books,	11 25	
Carving supplies,	152 88	
Crayon,	1 50	
Call bell,	1 75	
Circular erasers,	6 12	
Drawing material,	39 18	
Drawing tables,	93 75	
Histories,	23 76	
Ink,	5 20	
Letter paper,	9 20	
Library paste,	3 40	
Liquid slating,	9 60	
Lantern and slides,	59 25	
Miscellaneous books,	47 65	
Manual training supplies,	638 98	
Music,	26 28	
Mucilage,	3 20	
Pencils,	4 50	
Pens,	11 60	
Paper fasteners,	2 55	
Readers,	10 62	
Rulers,	2 09	
Rubber erasers,	4 75	
Scrap books,	7 25	
Sloyd supplies,	145 79	
School paper,	17 25	
School seats and desks,	263 80	
Spelling blanks,	7 50	
Thumb tacks,	1 09	
Writing books,	28 42	
		1,879 90
Institution property: —		
Clock dials,	$9 00	
Christmas trees,	1 00	
Horse blanket,	3 50	
Saws, saw bucks and axes,	44 00	
		57 50
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Cabbage plants,	$6 00	
Celery plants,	7 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	26 26	
Flowers,	3 54	
Fertilizer,	478 80	
Garden seed,	72 06	
Grass seed,	106 10	
Amounts carried forward,	$700 26	$58,803 95

Amounts brought forward,	$700 76	$58,803 95
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Nursery stock,	46 94	
Plants and shrubs,	5 50	
Rye,	5 40	
Seed corn,	5 50	
Seed potatoes,	133 25	
Tobacco,	45	
		897 30
Grain and meal, etc., for stock: —		
Bran,	$96 20	
Bones,	6 63	
Bone meal,	60	
Cracked corn,	266 40	
Cotton-seed meal,	186 10	
Corn meal,	177 40	
Corn,	26 75	
Charcoal,	1 20	
Death to lice,	1 00	
Fine feed,	6 65	
Gluten,	529 06	
Grit,	2 75	
Hungarian,	1 87	
Hay,	377 01	
Linseed meal,	126 81	
Mixed feed,	424 15	
Middlings,	41 40	
Oat feed,	17 18	
Oyster shells,	5 00	
Oats,	313 87	
Peat moss,	318 68	
Rent of pasture,	45 00	
Rock salt,	20 67	
Sand,	1 20	
Scraps,	23 85	
Wheat,	239 00	
		3,256 43
Ordinary repairs: —		
Brass, tin and copper,	$2 75	
Boiler and furnace repairs,	195 30	
Blacksmithing,	78 95	
Brick,	17 36	
Belt lacing,	8 10	
Building paper,	20 35	
Brackets,	3 40	
Belts,	50 71	
Charcoal,	75	
Amounts carried forward,	$377 67	$62,957 68

Amounts brought forward,	$377 67	$62,957 68
Ordinary repairs: —		
Curtain repairs,	190 70	
Circular window,	10 50	
Chain,	9 81	
Cotton waste,	7 48	
Copper wire,	1 45	
Conductors repaired,	130 34	
Drinking fountain,	30 00	
Disinfectant,	16 50	
Electric light and telephone repairs,	515 33	
Emery and sand paper,	20 55	
Fire extinguisher,	8 50	
Glass, putty and paint,	42 93	
Galvanized iron and zinc,	13 51	
Glue,	11 25	
Gasolene,	12 86	
Iron,	24 05	
Iron grating,	29 90	
Lime, cement and plaster,	93 50	
Locks, butts and hooks,	154 54	
Labor,	1,043 09	
Linseed oil,	181 20	
Lubricating oil,	53 60	
Lumber,	997 37	
Lag screws and bolts,	28 92	
Ladders,	13 75	
Metal polish,	2 75	
Mineral wool,	4 63	
Muriatic acid,	45	
Nails, brads and screws,	77 84	
Paint and brushes,	150 75	
Pipe and fittings,	601 64	
Paraffine and beeswax,	25 35	
Pianos tuned,	4 50	
Painters' falls,	25 66	
Papering at Berlin,	21 10	
Pump repairs,	7 69	
Radiator,	42 00	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	66 40	
Repairs to harness,	47 40	
Repairs to household utensils,	115 24	
Rubber matting,	5 01	
Rubber tubing,	1 54	
Repairs to dried beef cutter,	1 80	
Repairs to hose,	1 50	
Rope,	1 58	
Amounts carried forward,	$5,224 13	$62,957 68

Amounts brought forward,	$5,224 13	$62,957 68
Ordinary repairs: —		
Sink,	5 52	
Setting stone step,	22 05	
Sewer grates,	19 51	
Small tools,	229 07	
Sash weights,	47 06	
Slate blackboards,	130 69	
Shellac,	17 13	
Sash cord,	13 49	
Salsoda,	6 80	
Turpentine,	259 01	
Twine,	1 50	
Tarred paper,	2 51	
Wall paper and hanging,	52 37	
Wooden faucet,	20	
Wire netting for fence,	65 84	
Wood alcohol,	1 50	
Weather strips,	1 93	
Windows and doors,	13 84	
Window screen,	18 08	
		6,132 23
Transportation and travelling expenses: —		
Express and freight charges,	$918 90	
Travelling expenses,	508 49	
		1,427 39
Live stock purchases,		179 80
Farm tools and repairs to same,		923 21
Horseshoeing,		109 42
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		198 06
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,		390 98
Printing material,		212 92
Stationery,		157 03
Water,		430 00
Rent,		163 00
		$73,834 94

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1899.			1900.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,350 57	$2,211 06	$2,670 60	$2,315 21	$2,287 82	$2,271 88	$2,324 74	$2,272 96	$2,308 46	$2,691 58	$2,467 62	$2,320 08	$28,492 58
Provisions and groceries,	1,616 02	747 63	1,053 21	818 29	1,106 71	413 14	597 77	1,263 77	578 82	735 77	889 08	1,282 44	11,102 65
Furniture, beds and bedding,	125 39	217 06	100 87	64 75	559 98	206 22	338 23	253 23	106 66	30 77	22 59	113 68	2,139 43
Clothing, etc.,	1,207 29	299 44	307 27	740 96	661 52	934 76	911 50	911 18	273 24	127 68	574 05	225 49	7,174 38
Fuel and lights,	657 32	439 67	717 51	940 19	638 58	593 00	1,001 19	504 69	545 14	492 06	983 58	444 58	7,957 51
School supplies,	112 36	27 61	12 65	17 40	341 79	109 23	806 10	92 11	118 88	21 87	14 30	205 60	1,879 90
Institution property,	-	-	1 00	47 50	9 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 50
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	11 71	-	1 45	-	475 30	72 83	39 65	178 84	37 49	6 50	17 28	56 25	897 30
Live stock purchases,	-	46 75	5 25	105 00	25	2 00	20	7 60	8 00	2 00	2 75	-	179 80
Transportation and travelling expenses,	166 63	84 51	148 80	-	114 05	267 53	140 85	93 17	149 68	43 87	134 64	83 66	1,427 39
Grain and meal, etc., for stock,	322 66	213 37	240 05	-	330 40	762 62	175 84	545 83	197 66	50 28	266 91	150 81	3,256 43
Ordinary repairs,	475 53	334 23	619 83	552 60	511 41	705 05	1,229 02	589 70	311 57	359 86	220 32	223 11	6,132 23
Farm tools,	89 19	12 34	32 15	6 43	31 12	60 08	169 58	214 13	127 88	74 38	86 45	19 48	923 21
Horseshoeing,	4 10	11 50	11 80	-	24 93	3 83	11 78	9 25	6 63	9 81	4 76	11 03	109 42
Newspapers and periodicals,	9 50	10 00	3 95	96 38	8 40	28 33	4 00	28 80	-	8 70	-	-	198 06
Postage, telegram and telephone,	46 31	23 07	69 04	18 50	16 83	69 39	58 83	16 58	96 48	34 91	31 09	72 19	553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,	32 15	24 40	45 83	14 52	41 96	70 44	46 25	33 80	39 00	3 64	15 89	23 10	390 98
Printing material,	-	1 65	-	-	27 32	-	10 20	55 75	-	118 00	-	-	212 92
Stationery,	3 70	-	5 88	10 00	10 72	18 75	46 15	20 70	8 12	7 85	1 95	23 21	157 03
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	8 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	150 00	-	-	163 00
Totals,	$7,238 43	$4,704 29	$6,047 14	$5,962 73	$7,198 09	$6,589 08	$7,911 88	$7,097 09	$4,913 71	$5,184 53	$5,733 26	$5,254 71	$73,834 94

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					Provisions and Groceries.	CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.138	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, . . .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, . . .	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, . . .	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.100	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, . . .	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.102	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October,	Received cash from,	$5 60	$7 85	-	$13 45
November,	" " "	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December,	" " "	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January,	" " "	11 20	19 70	$6 34	37 24
February,	" " "	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March,	" " "	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April,	" " "	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May,	" " "	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June,	" " "	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July,	" " "	86 57	-	-	86 57
August,	" " "	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September,	" " "	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals,	" " "	$278 99	$128 35	$50 74	$458 08

Superintendent's Account of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$5 60	$7 85	-	$13 45
November,	" " "	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December,	" " "	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January,	" " "	11 20	19 70	$6 34	37 24
February,	" " "	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March,	" " "	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April,	" " "	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May,	" " "	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June,	" " "	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July,	" " "	86 57	-	-	86 57
August,	" " "	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September,	" " "	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals,	" " "	$278 99	$128 35	$50 74	$458 08

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

With one or two exceptions the past year has been a successful and satisfactory one for the farm.

Every year seems to reduce the amount of tillage land of the farm, and our hay crop is becoming very small. For the past two seasons, owing to the dry weather, it has been practically impossible to seed to grass successfully. This season a very large quantity of oat fodder was raised and the barn was well filled.

On the Stone farm which was hired this year we have harvested fifteen and one-half tons of English hay, fifteen and one-half tons of meadow hay and six tons of oat fodder, also sixty tons green corn fodder, 300 bushels of ears of corn and 220 bushels of potatoes. The following is a list of the seeds and fertilizers used on the Stone place : —

Potatoes, barrels,	18
Corn, bushels,	4
Turnip, pounds,	1
Ruta-bagas, pounds,	½
Oats, bushels,	8
Muriate of potash, pounds on orchard,	1,000
Potato fertilizer, pounds,	7,100
Corn fertilizer, pounds,	5,000

To harvest there are between 200 and 300 bushels of turnips and about 50 bushels of ruta-bagas, also a very large quantity of apples.

On the State farm all crops were very good. The hay crop, however, was lighter than usual. We are able to devote only a very small proportion of the farm to grass, the greater part being necessarily taken up with other crops. It seems to me there is urgent need of more land.

I desire to thank all the officers for their cordial assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, I am glad to be able to show a considerable increase over previous years in the amount of poultry raised.

There have been raised this season 1,525 chicks, two American breeds, — Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. They seem better suited to our wants, making good winter layers and more profitable than the Mediterranean breeds. There have been produced 33,960 dozen eggs, at a cost of three quarters of a cent apiece, making a total of $270.69; also 3,511 pounds of poultry, at a cost of four and one-half cents per pound, making a total of $157.79; leaving a balance for labor, $674.92.

There were ten chicken houses built in the spring for the accommodation of the chicks, which have proved a very successful investment. There were 45 pullets laying September 30. Everything looks favorable for a full basket of eggs the coming winter. I do not know of any work connected with the farm that the boys are more interested in, and which forms so good a basis for practice and profit.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Crops have been good as a whole, with only a slight shrinkage in the hay and potato crops. A special test of potatoes was made, to discover those best suited to this soil. Of the eleven varieties planted, it was found that the Carmen was the best yielder, being a medium late potato; the Early Rose was the best early; the Sir Walter Raleigh the best late.

The fruit trees, planted when the school first started, are just beginning to bear, the peach trees bearing about ten bushels. A new peach orchard has been set out this spring.

The usual amount of stock has been kept.

The apiary started two years ago has increased considerably; started in the spring with ten strong and one weak colony. The ten colonies produced on an average forty pounds of honey each. No swarms were cast, but by dividing and giving queens we now have nineteen apparently good swarms for the winter. Last winter ten new dove-tailed eight-framed hives were bought on the flat and made up by the boys. All during the season much interest has been manifested by the boys in the care of the bees, and the Sunday night supper, which included honey, made up for the numerous stings received in their work among them.

The general work of the farm has been sufficient to keep the boys busy, and only the mowing and ploughing have required outside help. The farm and its environments prove a constant source of wonder to each new boy sent from the city.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	$10,463 52	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	848 71	
Fertilizers,	478 80	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,087 73	
Horseshoeing,	81 82	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock purchases,	69 60	
Ordinary repairs,	10 20	
Seeds and plants,	371 45	
Wages,	1,000 02	
Water,	20 00	
		$17,367 85
Net gain for twelve months,		251 67
		$17,619 52

Cr.

Apples,	$36 68
Asparagus,	38 01
Blackberries,	58 12
Beet greens,	4 31
Beets,	47 62
Beans, shell,	12 16
Beans, string,	19 78
Beef,	311 76
Carrots,	27 00
Cabbage,	57 20
Cucumbers,	24 38
Currants,	7 22
Crab apples,	50
Cauliflower,	2 15
Amount carried forward,	$646 89

Amount brought forward,	$646 89	
Celery,	30 50	
Cash for apples,	8 82	
Cash for pigs,	24 00	
Cash for calves,	51 90	
Cash for milk,	52 87	
Cash for hide,	31 45	
Cash for use of tools,	88	
Cash for eggs,	6 56	
Cash for onions,	17 50	
Cash for cow,	14 50	
Cash for chickens,	70 51	
Eggs,	655 49	
Fish,	1 20	
Gooseberries,	3 18	
Grapes,	20 00	
Horseradish,	13 00	
Honey,	9 25	
Labor for institution,	1,100 90	
Letterer,	28 70	
Muskmelon,	6 94	
Milk,	3,590 40	
Onions,	69 28	
Plums,	11 00	
Peas,	46 64	
Poultry,	554 89	
Pork,	91 10	
Parsnips,	4 80	
Pumpkins,	1 50	
Potatoes,	163 90	
Radishes,	32 48	
Rhubarb,	14 06	
Raspberries,	16 30	
Quinces,	2 00	
Squash,	13 00	
Strawberries,	78 95	
Sweet corn,	54 60	
Turnips,	34 86	
Tomatoes,	21 43	
Watermelon,	4 10	
		$7,600 33
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1900,		10,019 19
		$17,619 52

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1900.

Apples, ...	$392 50	Millet, ...	$6 00
Beans, ...	4 00	Oats, ...	60 70
Beets, ...	78 00	Onions, ...	66 00
Corn, ...	75 00	Potatoes, ...	412 95
Cabbage, ...	100 00	Parsnips, ...	16 50
Carrots, ...	36 40	Pumpkins, . . .	20 00
Celery, ...	34 50	Squash, ...	40 00
Ensilage, ...	1,000 00	Turnips, ...	340 00
Fodder, ...	183 85		
English hay, . . .	624 00		$3,540 40
Honey, ...	50 00		

Farm Sales.

Apples, ...	$8 82	Milk, ...	$52 87
Calves, ...	51 90	Onions, ...	17 50
Cow, ...	14 50	Pigs, ...	24 00
Chicken and fowl, . .	70 51	Use of tools, . . .	88
Eggs, ...	6 56		
Hides, ...	31 45		$278 99

Live Stock.

Westborough farm:—		Berlin farm:—	
Bulls (2), . . .	$100 00	Cows (3), ...	$120 00
Cows (37), . . .	1,850 00	Horse (1), . . .	25 00
Calves (3), . . .	18 00	Hens, pullets and roosters (100), ...	40 00
Heifers (11), . . .	220 00	Sows (2), . . .	20 00
Hogs (2), . . .	48 00	Shoats (9), . . .	36 00
Shoats (9), . . .	108 00	Calf (1), ...	10 00
Pigs (17), . . .	17 00	Swarms of bees (19), .	100 00
Horses (6), . . .	600 00		
Horse (Allen's), . .	100 00		$351 00
Horse (Bess), . . .	115 00		3,749 50
Horse (Charley), . .	10 00		
Hens (140), . . .	70 00		$4,100 50
Pullets (510), . . .	306 00		
Roosters (375), . .	187 50		
	$3,749 50		

Summary.

Produce on hand, ...	$3,540 40
Produce sold, ...	278 99
Produce consumed, ...	7,321 34
Live stock, ...	4,100 50
Agricultural implements, ...	2,378 29
	$17,619 52

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	$703 65	
feed, ...	428 24	
net gain, ...	903 79	
		$2,035 68

CR.

By eggs used and sold, ...	$655 49	
poultry used and sold, ...	54 89	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900, .	825 30	
		$2,035 68

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,600 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,400 00

Buildings.

Cow barn,	$7,000 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
Chapel,	4,000 00	
Bakery building,	8,600 00	
Armory,	500 00	
Berlin house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	600 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Hen houses,	1,125 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	25 00	
School-house,	40,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,500 00	
Laundry building,	16,000 00	
		195,970 00
Amount carried forward,		$218,370 00

Amount brought forward,		$218,370 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$4,791 86	
Other furniture,	20,326 75	
Carriages,	783 00	
Agricultural implements,	2,378 29	
Dry goods,	861 09	
Drugs and surgical implements,	658 90	
Fuel and oil,	2,272 80	
Library,	3,840 93	
Live stock,	4,100 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	22,918 23	
Provisions and groceries,	1,533 34	
Produce on hand,	3,540 40	
Ready-made clothing,	6,502 78	
Raw material,	3,564 34	
		78,073 21
		$296,443 21

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale, amanuensis,*	330 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Geo. C. Flint, master of family and instructor in printing,	437 50
Mrs. Geo. C. Flint, matron of family,	262 50
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, master of family and instructor in joinery,	700 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, matron of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Henry J. Couper, master of family,	400 00
Mabel G. Moore, matron of family,	300 00
Henry E. Kimball, master of family and teacher of manual training,	562 50
Jennie Kimball, matron of family,	300 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing and carving,	500 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	300 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Florence A. Russell, teacher,	350 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	375 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	400 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	400 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, teacher,	350 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Bertha J. Surry, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, laundry matron,	350 00

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* Board themselves.

Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper superintendent's house, . .	$300 00
Lilla V. Burhoe, assistant matron, ...	350 00
Hannah B. Rushton, charge of central kitchen, . . .	500 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storeroom, ...	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery, ...	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer, ...	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter, ...	500 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Frank W. Watts, teamster, ...	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver, ...	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman, ...	400 00
John W. Mason, charge of family, ...	500 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D., physician, ...	300 00

Advisory Physicians, unpaid.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

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* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,075 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale,	Amanuensis,	12 months,	312 70
Mr and Mrs. W. F. Brackett,	Charge of family,	3 months,	247 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	" " "	11 months 15 days,	816 06
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	" " "	12 months,	819 73
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	1,001 29
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	" " "	12 months,	707 98
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " "	12 months,	821 99
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill,	" " "	6 months 11 days,	338 83
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball,	" " "	12 months,	740 45
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	3 months 15 days,	268 22
Mr. Henry J. Couper,	Master of family,	6 months 1 day,	226 77
Mr. George C. Flint,	" " "	8 months 7 days,	407 16
Mrs. George C. Flint,	Matron of family,	5 months 25 days,	
Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	690 57
Anna L Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	12 months,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	12 months,	500 00
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	800 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	11 months 4 days,	506 57
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Teacher of music,	3 months,	50 21
Lillian T. Peaslee,	Teacher,	12 months,	341 66
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00

Stella M. Osgood,	"	12 months,	359 37
Mary L. Brown,	"	12 months,	362 51
Jennie M. Wood,	"	12 months,	360 42
Marion L Cole,	"	10 months 8 days,	340 46
Grace A. Hubbard,	"	10 months 8 days,	228 96
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	400 00
Florence A. Russell,	"	1 month 23 days,	51 19
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	26 days,	17 41
Bertha J. Surry,	"	11 months 2 days,	230 55
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	234 56
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	244 52
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	111 70
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
L. Florence Edmonds,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore,	" " and matron,	12 months,	292 18
Mabel M. King,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	248 74
Lenora S. Day,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Lilla V. Burhoe,	" "	12 months,	246 83
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	8 months 10 days,	170 09
Jennie Kimball,	" " and matron,	6 months,	126 41
Emma L. Burgess,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	12 months,	256 58
Prescott G. Brown,	Charge of storehouse,	12 months,	500 00
Mary E. Brown,	Charge of bakery,	12 months,	300 00
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	12 months,	484 94
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	700 00
Frank W. Watts,	Teamster,	12 months,	304 46
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Watchman,	1 month 8 days,	42 10
Thomas T. Carey,	"	10 months 29 days,	331 15
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	12 days,	36 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Irving A. Nourse,	Appraiser,	9 days,	$27 00
Irving A. Nourse,	Electrician,	276 hours,	92 00
Francis E. Corey,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Chaplains,	–	–	260 00
John W. Mason,	Supply,	12 months,	565 68
H. Maria Braley,	"	4 months 25 days,	120 66
Alice C. Skillings,	"	2 months 22 days,	69 55
Minnie A. Burhoe,	"	3 months 9 days,	68 52
Gertrude B. Day,	Office work,	236 hours,	57 90
Mrs. Lizzie Bray,	Supply,	80 hours,	8 00
Lizzie Moses,	Nurse,	15 days,	15 00
Mary J. Tomlinson,	"	3 weeks,	30 00
Cora L. Carey,	Supply,	2 months 15 days,	58 51
Alvin M. Jones,	"	17 days,	21 92
George E. Barnes,	"	8 days,	10 95
John J. Howard,	Printer,	30 hours,	4 50
Alexander Quackenboss,	Eye specialist,	–	52 88
Jas. S. Stone,	Physician,	–	25 00
W. P. Bowers,	"	–	10 00
W. O. Johnson,	"	–	3 00
Alfred E. Studley,	Plumber,	15½ days,	117 31
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	24 days,	87 50
Walter A. Harrington,	Mason,	14$\frac{4}{9}$ days,	50 56
B. B. Nourse,	Surveyor,	–	8 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	Supply,	1 month 15 days,	74 40
			$28,492 18

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William L. Lincoln, ...	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott, ...	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr, ...	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson, ...	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans, ...	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd, ...	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon, ...	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley, ...	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan, ...	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin, ...	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

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* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, was			873
Becoming of age during the year,		97	
Died,		1	
Returned to school and not relocated,		46	
For serious fault,	28		
Not serious,	18		
Discharged,		1	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			145
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1900 (which is 153 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1899),			728

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 39, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, or who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the above-named 728 boys, 6, not mentioning those in the foreign service of the United States government, reside in foreign countries; 43 are on the unknown list; 12 have disappeared within a few weeks or days, and are not considered as permanently lost sight of; and of only 4 was the employment not known Sept. 30, 1900. The occupations of the remaining 656 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Army,	42	Bottling factory,	1
Assisting parents,	43	Box factory,	2
At board,	40	Blacksmith,	1
Baker,	4	Brass works,	1
Barber,	4	Brush factory,	1
Bell boy,	4	Building mover,	2
Bicycle factory,	1	Carpenter,	6
Book bindery,	1	Candy shop,	2
Bootblack,	3	Cartridge belt shop,	1

Cemetery,	1
Celluloid factory,	1
Cigar factory,	2
Carpet factory,	3
Concreter,	1
Clerk,	16
Chair shop,	1
Coachman,	2
Cooper,	1
Cornice works,	1
Comb shop,	2
Concord Reformatory,	32
Decorator,	1
Electric road,	1
Electrician,	2
Elevator boy,	2
Engineer,	1
Errand boy,	13
Express,	5
Farmer,	133
Fisherman,	1
Florist,	1
Gymnast,	1
Hat factory,	2
Hostler,	5
Hotel,	2
Insane,	1
Invalid,	1
Iron works,	2
Janitor,	1
Jeweller's shop,	4
Laborer,	17
Laundry,	3
Loom works,	1
Machinist,	15
Mill (textile),	52
Milk wagon,	2
Market,	4
News stand,	1
Navy, United States,	22
Office boy,	2
Other public institutions,	23
Painter,	6
Paper mill,	3
Peddler,	5
Pocket-book shop,	1
Printer,	11
Planing mill,	1
Plumber,	9
Packing house,	1
Quarryman,	2
Rattan factory,	1
Railroad,	1
Restaurant,	5
Rope works,	1
Rubber works,	2
Sailor,	6
Silk mill,	1
Silver plater,	1
Shoe shop,	27
Saw mill,	1
Stevedore,	1
Stone worker,	1
Stove maker,	1
Student,	2
Tanner,	3
Teamster,	9
Telephone messenger,	1
Tin shop,	1
Upholsterer,	1
U. S. mail carrier,	1
Umbrella factory,	1
Water carrier,	1

Reduced to approximate percentages this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	10
Assisting parents, about	6
At board, about	7
Employed on farms,	20
In mills (textile), about	8
Machinists, about	2½
Classed as laborers, about	2½
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	5
In other public institutions, about	3
In 81 different occupations, about	36

The report cards of the above-mentioned 656 boys show that at the time of the last report 587, or 89.4 per cent., were doing well; 16, or 1.8 per cent., doubtfully; and 53, or 8.18 per cent., including those while in our care sent to the Concord Reformatory or other public correctional institutions by the court, badly.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years: —

	1900.	1899.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	130	100
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	85	79
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	27	48
Enlisted in navy,	3	–
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	245	227
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	28	26
For relocation and other purposes,	67	55
Total returned,	95	81
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,736	1,575
Number of visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	743	650
Number of boys *over* eighteen years of age visited,	437	434
Average visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	1.7	1.5
Number of visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	993	925
Number of boys *under* eighteen years of age visited,	486	387
Average visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	2.3	2.5
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	199	198
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	69	65
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	$1,247 17	$1,057 00
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	41	43

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their wages themselves, and the earnings of boys on probation with their parents or relatives are never handled by the visiting department.

In addition to this work, which can be so easily tabulated, we have met weekly at the Lyman School to compare notes, lay out the work for the week or to meet those boys who are soon to be released, and once a month we have met a committee of your Board in consultation. No week of the year passes that we are not called by parents anxious for their sons, who have been placed on probation with them, and over whom they feel they are again losing control, for assistance and advice. Many of these cases require much thought and delicate handling. We often find it necessary to strongly advise parents themselves relative to the management of their own children. But few know how much is written between the lines of such a report as this.

An illustration of the care of the younger boys may be seen in the following example. At the age of fourteen, having committed many offences, a colored boy was committed by the court to the Lyman School. His home was of that kind that cannot well be described in print. He spent about two years at the school, and his home being unfit for him to go to, he was placed with a near relative in the city. Here his behavior was so intolerable, and his tendencies to offences against the law so strongly marked, that he was returned to the school. After a short stay he was placed out in a small family as a chore boy. This was much against his will, for he longed for his old associates and the excitement of a large city. By frequent visiting and constant watchfulness on the part of the visitor, he was kept in this place until his duties became agreeable and his new home attractive to him. He did so well that at the age of eighteen he received the usual amount, $50, and a suit of clothes, and was allowed to visit his relatives in the city. In less than two weeks he wrote to the visitor saying he was sick of city life, that it possessed nothing attractive to him, and that he wished to go back to a country home. Arrangements were made, and he is to-day a contented, honest, fairly capable boy, earning $10 per month. This boy, without the ministrations and authority of the visitor in charge, would have drifted to the Reformatory and State's Prison by as fixed a law as the law of gravitation. To-day he is on the upward road.

Occupations of the 97 Boys before mentioned who have become Twenty-one Years of Age during the Year.

Army,	14	Blacksmith,	2
Accountant,	1	Brass works,	1
Baker,	1	Carpenter,	1
Bell boy,	2	Carriage shop,	1

Clerk,	2	Paper box shop,	1
Coachman,	1	Plumber,	1
Farmer,	11	Porter,	1
Fire Protective Association,	1	Printer,	1
Glass works,	1	Restaurant,	2
Iron works,	2	Sailor,	1
Laborer,	9	Saw mill,	1
Laundry,	2	Shoe shop,	3
Mattress maker,	1	Stone mason,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	10	Teamster,	2
Mill (textile),	5	Unemployed,	1
Navy, United States,	2	Undertaker,	1
Oiler,	1	Vegetable peddler,	1
Other penal institutions,	3	Occupations unknown,	6

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	16
Employed on farms, about	11
Classed as laborers,	9
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	13
Employed in textile mills,	5

The remaining 52 per cent. is divided among 29 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 56, or 58 per cent., are doing well without question; 17, or 18 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 18, or 19 per cent., badly, — all but 5 in penal institutions; 6, or 6 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

In other words, a certain group of 97 youthful offenders, most of whom, having been arrested several times, were committed to the Lyman School, received its instruction and discipline, and were subject from four to five years to the watch and care of the department of visitation. Only 6 of this number were lost sight of; 73 arrived at twenty-one years of age honestly self-supporting, and of 58 of the 73 much more can be said; 18 resisted all attempts for their reformation, and 13 of the 18 are now in penal institutions.

The following is the history of one boy who may be considered a representative of those becoming of age during the year, and who is classed as "doing well without question": —

X was committed to the Lyman School for larceny while he was in his fifteenth year. He came of respectable parents. After remaining in the school one and one-half years, he was released to go home on probation. He had been at home but a few months when his parents notified the visitor that their son was getting back into his old ways, and had become so incorrigible that they wished him to be taken back to the school. He was accordingly taken back, well clothed, and was at once placed out upon a farm. His stubbornness and ill-temper made him so undesirable that his employer would only agree to keep him upon condition that half the usual sum should be paid for his services. As he was at this time about seventeen years of age, and considered a very undesirable boy, such arrangements were agreed to by the visitor. In his eighteenth year, however, he improved rapidly, became attached to his new home, and did so well that, on becoming eighteen years of age, he voluntarily made arrangements with his employer to remain with him another year, and upon the expiration of that year he hired for another season with the same employer. During this time he sent a part of his earnings to his mother each month, kept himself well clothed, far above the average, and out of his earnings there was collected, saved and paid over on his twenty-first birthday the sum of $85. He is now engaged in a mechanical pursuit, earning fair wages, and is a steady, industrious and respectable young man.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	$3,500 09
Telephone service,	105 69
Travelling and stationery,	2,977 17
	$6,582 95

We renew our obligations to all who aided in the work of this department, the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, and to your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

During the past year the work of the school has been carried on very much according to the methods stated in former reports.

The last new cottage was opened and occupied February 22. In its arrangements it is a model house, but I am still of the opinion, expressed before the house was built, that seven family houses are too many for a school of this character.

On account of the love and honor that one and all bear Miss Putnam, and in consideration of her many years of unselfish work for the girls, the new cottage was named Elizabeth C. Putnam Cottage. Not only at this cottage are there faithful workers, but throughout the whole school we have those who are always ready and willing to "lend a hand." The uplifting of wayward girls does not come by chance nor is it the work of a day; it comes only by long, patient training and personal influence of those who put *self* last. This work, at the best, necessitates the giving up of many social pleasures, and for this reason every effort should be made to encourage social life among the teachers, and to make their home here attractive. One cannot do one's best work without recreation, and to have some social life to alternate with hard work and care helps to lighten the labor and indirectly benefit the girls.

It is to be regretted that we have to report several changes among our officers; but we have been fortunate in finding valuable people to fill the vacancies which have occurred.

The farm and garden work of the girls has been so successfully managed that it has been helpful to the school and given the girls many pleasant hours of recreation, which they otherwise would not have enjoyed.

After harvesting the corn for the silo, the "corn roast," which had long been anticipated, was made a happy occasion. This annual celebration has been our custom for several years. It is one of the red-letter days which they look forward to throughout the whole year.

As a means of discipline we have a system of marking, and in connection with this we have rewards for well doing given by the teacher. When a new girl enters the school we make her welcome. She has an opportunity to take a fresh start with no marks, and can reach the "roll of honor" in three months if her record is good. When she becomes a "roll of honor" girl she is given a badge and a napkin ring, and is entitled to attend the roll of honor festivities, consisting of music and games, in which the teachers take part and which usually occur in the first part of each month. This does not entitle her to be placed out in a family unless she has finished the course of industrial training which every girl must complete before leaving the school, if she has sufficient intellect to become self-supporting.

The following tables will show the changes in the school and give some idea of the work accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,		315
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,		478
Since committed,		101
		579
Attained majority,	69	
Died,	1	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	4	
Discharged for good conduct,	6	
Total who passed out of custody,		80
Total in custody Sept, 30, 1900,		499
Net increase within the year,		21

TABLE II.

Showing Status, Sept. 30, 1900, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	53	
On probation in families, earning wages,	149	
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	5	
At board,	16	
Married but subject to recall for cause,	36	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	26	
		285
In the school Sept. 30, 1900,		187
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	7	
Insane asylum,	2	
School for Feeble-minded,	6	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	7	
Penal institution in another State,	1	
		27
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,		499

Table III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School, and its General Condition Sept. 30, 1900.

	Individual Girls.		
In the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163	
Since committed,		101	
			264
Recalled from —			
Probation for change of place,	7	11	
Probation for a visit,	11	13	
Probation on account of illness,	4	11	
Treatment in hospital,	6	8	
Probation for running away from place,	11	12	
Probation for larceny,	1	2	
Probation, unsatisfactory,	15	20	
Probation because in danger,	11	11	
Probation for bad conduct,	22	23	
			111
	88		375
Released on probation to parents or relatives,		30	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,		128	
Released on probation to other families, at board,		3	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,		3	
Married,		3	
Attained majority,		1	
Transferred to a hospital,		16	
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,		2	
Ran away,		1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,		1	
			188
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1900,			187

Recalled girls: —
68 were recalled one time within the year.
17 were recalled two times within the year.
3 were recalled three times within the year.

Released girls: —
136 went out one time within the year.
23 went out two times within the year.
2 went out three times within the year.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
1* had been in the school	–	5
1† had been in the school	–	6
1* had been in the school	–	9
5 had been in the school	1	–
4 had been in the school	1	2
5 had been in the school	1	3
5 had been in the school	1	4
4 had been in the school	1	5
10 had been in the school	1	6
4 had been in the school	1	7
4 had been in the school	1	8
6 had been in the school	1	9
4 had been in the school	1	10
3 had been in the school	1	11
5 had been in the school	2	–
1 had been in the school	2	3
3 had been in the school	2	7
1 had been in the school	3	–

* Placed out in family to go to school.

† Allowed to go home on account of mother's illness.

TABLE V.

*Showing the Conduct of the Eighty Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.**

Living respectably,	51 or 64 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	15 or 19 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	10 or 13 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	4 or 5 per cent.

* For further details see tables VI. and VII.

Table VI.

Showing Conduct of all the Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A. — Living respectably.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Attained majority (married), living respectably, .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20	19
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22	26
Died, conduct has been good, ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Had behaved badly, now well, ...	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-
Honorably discharged, ...	-	1	1	2	4	3	5	1	7
	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44	52
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —									
Married, living respectably, ...	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30	27
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good, . .	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54	35
At work in other families, ...	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133	149
At work elsewhere, ...	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way, .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3	4
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	171 198	168 200	184 212	204 245	188 235	203 242	216 253	220 264	215 267
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Married, in prison or elsewhere, ...	7	6	3	1	5	1	-	2	4
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere, ...	-	-	1	5	11	5	9	8	9
Died, conduct had been bad, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10	14
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —									
Married, ...	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	3
On probation with friends or at large, . . .	-	-	-	7	1	2	3	3	8
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11	13
In prison or house of correction, ...	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10*	12
In almshouse through their own misconduct, . .	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4	5
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, ...	17 24	29 35	31 35	33 39	33 49	31 37	30 40	31 41	41 55

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Married,	4	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	3
Unmarried,	-	7	-	6	1	6	4	4	7
	4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4	10
II. Still in the Care of the State: —									
Married,	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	5	5
On probation with friends, in other States or countries,†	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	12
At large, having left their homes or places,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29	25
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44	42
Total, conduct not known,	18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48	52
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.									
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —									
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	11	4
Died, never on probation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	-	2	1	2	2	5	3	13	4
II. Still in the Care of the State: —									
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	-	-	-	4	6	11	9	7	7
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63	55
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	13	16
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25	22
	32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108	100
Total whose conduct is not classified,	32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121	104
Grand total,	272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474	478

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* Includes 3 now discharged from the prison.

† On the tables of the last three years the girls who have for one or more years been placed with friends who reside in other countries or States (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of "conduct unknown."

TABLE VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED.*		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct, ...	176	135	41	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5	13	12	1
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	67	46	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4	2	2	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	86	68	18	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1	10	7	3
Total, ...	329	249	80	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10	25	21	4

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED.*		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct, ...	.53	.54	.51	.63	.65	.56	.22	.19	.29	.08	.07	.12	.07	.09	.02
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	.20	.18	.26	.75	.76	.71	.12	.13	.09	.10	.07	.19	.03	.04	.00
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.26	.27	.23	.69	.68	.72	.13	.15	.05	.07	.07	.05	.12	.10	.17
Total, ...	-	-	-	.67	.68	.64	.17	.17	.19	.08	.07	.13	.08	.08	.05

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* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct, ...	163	123	40	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	65	44	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	76	61	15	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1
Total, ...	304	228	76	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10

Percentages.

Immoral conduct, ...	.54	.54	.53	.68	.70	.58	.23	.21	.30	.09	.07	.13
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	.21	.19	.28	.77	.79	.71	.12	.14	.10	.11	.07	.19
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.25	.27	.20	.78	.76	.87	.14	.16	.07	.08	.08	.07
Total, ...	-	-	-	.72	.74	.67	.19	.18	.20	.09	.07	.13

Table IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	$2,500 56
By deposits in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	2,500 56
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	2,384 03
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,384 03

Table X.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

67 for stubbornness.*
19 for larceny.
4 for night-walking.
3 for lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct.
2 idle and disorderly.
1 for vagrancy.
1 habitual absentee.
1 for habitual truancy.
1 for disturbing peace.
1 for breaking and entering and larceny.
1 for drunkenness.

Table XI.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.

97 could read and write.
4 could not read or write.

Table XII.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 10 years of age.
3 were 11 years of age.
9 were 12 years of age.
16 were 13 years of age.
16 were 14 years of age.
37 were 15 years of age.
19 were 16 years of age.

Table XIII.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

49 born in Massachusetts.
4 born in Maine.
5 born in New Hampshire.
2 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in Connecticut.
3 born in New York.
4 born in Virginia.
1 born in South Carolina.
1 born in Georgia.
12 born in Canada.
8 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
2 born in Italy.
1 born in Russia.
1 birthplace unknown.
1 born at sea.

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* The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

25 Americans, both parents.
9 English, both parents.
8 French, both parents.
18 Irish, both parents.
2 Italian, both parents.
2 Scotch, both parents.
3 Jewish, both parents.
3 German, both parents.
1 Swede, both parents.
9 American, one parent.
5 Irish, one parent.
3 other foreign countries.
13 unknown.

TABLE XV.

Showing Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

9 were orphans.
19 mother dead.
22 father dead.
1 parents unknown.
50 both parents living.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163	3 79	31,307
1899, . . .	34,375	164	75	156	3 81	32,530
1900, . . .	36,575*	171	101	170†	3 62	32,202

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* Also $2,500 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

† Includes 16 girls for whom board is paid; does not include 52 with relatives and at work nor 36 married.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1899. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$2,292 34
	November, " " " "	3,127 00
	December, " " " "	3,999 45
1900. —	January, " " " "	2,145 31
	February, " " " "	2,965 39
	March, " " " "	2,396 36
	April, " " " "	2,225 68
	May, " " " "	3,025 45
	June, " " " "	2,387 53
	July, " " " "	2,144 78
	August, " " " "	2,179 92
	September, " " " "	3,313 20
		$32,202 41

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1899. —	October,	$2,292 34
	November,	3,127 00
	December,	3,999 45
1900. —	January,	2,145 31
	February,	2,965 39
	March,	2,396 36
	April,	2,225 68
	May,	3,025 45
	June,	2,387 53
	July,	2,144 78
	August,	2,179 92
	September,	3,313 20
		$32,202 41

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$35 22
	November,	160 07
	December,	445 75
		$641 04

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 76) for Boarding.

1900. —	March,	$308 39
	April,	48 63
	May,	91 66
	June,	384 49
	July,	68 79
	August,	75 67
	September,	275 38
		$1,253 01

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family Cottage.

1899. —	October,	$2,262 40
	November,	1,869 11
	December,	448 33
1900. —	January,	688 38
	February,	896 20
	March,	250 74
	April,	50 10
	May,	261 31
	September,	55 40
		$6,781 97

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	$35 22
	November,	160 07
	December,	445 75
		$641 04

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 76) for Boarding.

1900. —	March,	$308 39
	April,	48 63
	May,	91 66
	June,	384 49
	July,	68 79
	August,	75 67
	September,	275 38
		$1,253 01

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family Cottage.

1899. —	October,	$2,262 40
	November,	1,869 11
	December,	448 33
1900. —	January,	688 38
	February,	896 20
	March,	250 74
	April,	50 10
	May,	261 31
	September,	55 40
		$6,781 97

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1899.												
October,	$116 33	$38 35	$2 10	-	$146 91	$28 66	-	$45 57	$98 31	$146 46	$24 00	$18 32
November,	121 82	47 46	-	-	180 27	10 62	$165 90	75 34	98 19	461 58	26 25	1 50
December,	172 92	51 89	73 65	-	279 63	29 07	229 89	79 24	163 03	419 53	29 90	37 33
1900.												
January,	84 06	40 79	-	-	144 10	-	-	38 88	32 36	45 79	191 65	-
February,	89 00	46 29	5 10	$200 00	126 45	5 28	-	44 70	97 43	199 62	523 01	10 00
March,	92 11	45 05	3 00	-	210 25	16 00	-	49 11	55 94	51 56	425 00	7 52
April,	-	70 40	-	-	133 75	10 08	-	52 63	95 49	77 90	70 68	11 16
May,	245 15	41 41	11 50	-	220 75	12 50	204 66	44 23	178 91	289 80	59 44	16 10
June,	144 42	33 66	13 45	-	64 20	18 64	-	38 08	97 50	175 54	-	-
July,	142 94	29 79	7 50	-	140 15	6 00	-	39 83	29 26	40 90	-	-
August,	186 70	59 82	1 60	4 50	155 05	-	-	53 83	21 26	88 97	18 00	13 46
September,	141 10	29 60	-	-	165 61	41 00	14 17	63 47	30 09	234 69	$1,061 00	3 02
Total,	$1,536 55	$534 51	$117 90	$204 50	$1,967 12	$177 85	$614 62	$624 91	$997 77	$2,232 34	$2,428 93	$118 41

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Telephone Service, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for farm.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employés.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1899.													
October, .	$67 50	$60 45	$2 64	$13 25	$65 68	$68 02	$10 00	$52 78	$122 00	$5 00	$1,160 01	–	$2,292 34
November,	129 17	60 04	70 21	14 18	68 95	34 74	20 00	130 14	232 00	20 00	1,101 64	$57 00	3,127 00
December, .	166 10	368 47	6 39	28 46	63 19	81 31	20 00	10 50	–	677 10*	1,011 85	–	3,999 45
1900.													
January, .	–	228 07	–	15 10	88 87	18 18	20 00	–	50 00	1 25	1,146 21	–	2,145 31
February, .	118 81	149 26	73 34	26 35	71 48	13 52	15 00	–	15 00	–	1,135 75	–	2,965 39
March, .	37 49	46 26	30 66	34 70	70 80	28 58	20 00	–	–	–	1,172 33	–	2,396 36
April, .	6 96	74 65	–	14 15	72 33	56 41	20 00	260 57	–	–	1,198 52	–	2,225 68
May, . .	39 90	130 89	51 58	26 85	54 07	14 43	30 00	120 76	–	–	1,232 52	–	3,025 45
June, . .	48 78	55 26	2 79	51 80	193 51	20 25	15 00	141 53	–	–	1,272 62	50	2,387 53
July, . .	12 70	94 64	8 69	136 95	75 00	61 32	20 00	11 64	–	–	1,287 47	–	2,144 78
August, .	11 79	87 82	–	12 95	65 85	26 40	20 00	7 25	10 00	–	1,334 42	25	2,179 92
September,	74 98	60 61	10 20	35 15	18 87	9 98	20 00	27 70	–	–	1,271 71	25	3,313 20
Total, .	$714 18	$1,416 42	$256 50	$409 89	$908 60	$433 14	$230 00	$762 87	$429 00	$703 35	$14,325 05	$58 00	$32,202 41

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* Electrical work, annunciators, telephones and door bells.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1900.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood-house,	600 00	
Hen-house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	11,160 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$135,600 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$4,807 55
Valuation of live stock,	3,750 00
Amount carried forward,	$8,557 55

Amount brought forward,	$8,557 55	
Tools and carriages,	2,275 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	17,904 35	
Miscellaneous,	946 00	
		$29,682 90

A. J. BANCROFT,
J. Q. DIX,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss. LANCASTER, Oct. 11, 1900.

Then personally appeared A. J. Bancroft and J. Q. Dix, appraisers, and made oath that the above statement by them signed is correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,
S. R. MERRICK,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1900.

Apples, 165 barrels,	$82 50
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	62 50
Beans, 23½ bushels,	51 70
Beans, horticultural, 7 bushels,	17 50
Bran, 200 pounds,	1 90
Bedding, 27 tons,	189 00
Cabbage, heads, 2,714,	135 70
Celery, 23 dozen,	23 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	225 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	18 00
Cider, 900 gallons,	72 00
Citron, 81,	7 00
Ensilage, 75 tons,	600 00
English hay, 75 tons,	1,350 00
Fodder, oat, 15½ tons,	237 50
Fodder, corn, 18 tons,	45 00
Fodder, barley, 3½ tons,	52 50
Grass, seed, 50 lbs.,	6 00
Hungarian and millet, 19 tons,	285 00
Millet, seed, 7 bushels,	8 75
Muck, 51 loads,	51 00
Manure, 70 cords,	350 00
Onions, 30 bushels,	22 50
Peas, 3 bushels,	6 00
Pumpkins, 4½ tons,	50 00
Potatoes, 600 bushels,	240 00
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	366 40
Salt,	12 00
Amount carried forward,	$4,568 45

Amount brought forward,	$4,568 45	
Squash, 2 tons,	60 00	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 98 bushels,	49 00	
Turnips, English, 25 bushels,	6 25	
Vinegar, 585 gallons,	93 60	
Wheat, India, 7 bushels,	5 25	
Watermelons, 500,	25 00	
		$4,807 55
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	$1,000 00	
Cows, 31,	1,705 00	
Bull, 1,	40 00	
Hogs, fat, 25 (7,500 pounds),	450 00	
Breeding sows, 15,	225 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Pigs, 95,	250 00	
Fowls, 120,	60 00	
		3,750 00
Tools and carriages,		2,275 00
Miscellaneous.		
Bags and sacks,	$8 25	
Iron pipe, old,	15 00	
Iron pipe, galvanized,	55 00	
Shingles, 1½ M.,	4 50	
Lumber, 552 feet,	11 00	
Engine, 1 gasoline,	250 00	
Flour, barrels, 75,	18 75	
Hay caps,	45 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Ice tools,	22 50	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 150,	15 00	
		946 00
Fisher Hall, furnishings,	$2,500 00	
Putnam Cottage, furnishings,	2,100 00	
Richardson Hall, furnishings,	2,245 00	
Property in Roger's Hall,	1,271 30	
Amounts carried forward,	$8,116 30	$11,778 55

Amounts brought forward,	$8,116 30	$11,778 55
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	811 47	
Dry goods,	1,442 65	
Hardware and crockery,	351 00	
Books and stationery,	65 00	
Lard,	15 00	
Pork,	25 40	
Medicine,	25 00	
Paints, oil and turpentine,	52 50	
Coal,	1,043 00	
Wood, 75 cords, cut,	337 50	
		17,904 35
Total valuation of personal estate,		$29,682 90

Summary of Farm Account.

Dr.

To live stock as per inventory 1899,	$3,338 50	To fruit trees,	$26 00
tools and carriages as per inventory 1899,	2,150 00	farming implements,	46 11
miscellaneous as per inventory 1899,	504 25	grain,	1,712 32
produce on hand as per inventory 1899,	2,999 45	labor,	2,106 43
blacksmithing,	158 47	live stock,	404 00
fertilizers,	403 97	plants and seeds,	176 61
		repair of farming tools,	30 24
		veterinary and medicine,	26 00
			$14,082 35

Cr.

By apples,	$31 25	By eggs,	$113 36
asparagus,	34 90	grapes,	18 00
beans, shell,	50 00	ice,	330 00
beans, string,	75 00	lettuce,	10 00
beets,	18 75	milk,	3,368 16
blackberries,	32 00	melons,	52 95
cabbages,	50 00	onions,	7 50
cherries,	7 50	peas,	50 00
crab apples,	3 00	pears,	18 00
cucumbers,	39 00	plums,	2 00
currants,	38 40	pork,	670 39

By rhubarb,	$15 00	By tools and carriages as per inventory 1900,	$2,275 00
summer squash,	6 00	miscellaneous as per inventory 1900,	473 50
strawberries,	28 10	produce sold and amount sent State Treasurer,	711 29
tomatoes,	69 00		$17,165 60
turnips,	10 00	Balance for farm,	$3,083 25
produce of farm on hand as per inventory 1900,	4,807 55		
live stock as per inventory 1900,	3,750 00		

Produce consumed.

Apples,	$31 25	Lettuce,	$10 00
Asparagus,	34 90	Milk,	3,368 16
Beans, shell,	50 00	Melons,	52 95
Beans, string,	75 00	Onions,	7 50
Beets,	18 75	Peas,	50 00
Blackberries,	32 00	Pears,	18 00
Cabbages,	50 00	Plums,	2 00
Cherries,	7 50	Pork,	670 39
Crab apples,	3 00	Rhubarb,	15 00
Cucumbers,	39 00	Summer squash,	6 00
Currants,	38 40	Strawberries,	28 10
Eggs,	113 36	Tomatoes,	69 00
Grapes,	18 00	Turnips,	10 00
Green fodder,	160 00		
Ice,	330 00		$5,308 26

Produce sold and Receipts sent to State Treasurer.

Hay,	$538 94	Ox yoke,	$2 00
Pigs,	154 00	Old horse power,	1 00
Calves,	5 75		
Milk,	9 60		$711 29

Pay Roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

NAME.	Position.	Time.	Amount.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,275 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	12 months,	650 04
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	11 months 17 days,	384 77
C. L. Everingham,	"	7 months 29 days,	265 07
A. M. T. Eno,	"	11 months 23 days,	391 82
J. C. Trask,	"	1 month 22 days,	57 42
E. B. Eames,	"	11 months 19 days,	387 44
G. L. Smith,	"	11 months 5 days,	365 39
B. G. Foss,	"	1 month 15 days,	39 58
E. V. Morse,	"	6 months 29 days,	217 28
I. B. Drown,	"	15 days,	14 37
J. M. McIntire,	"	7 months 8 days,	226 97
H. M. Staples,	"	2 months 21 days,	83 11
E. A. Bartlett,	"	28 days,	28 75
A. Hawley,	"	3 months 18 days,	112 24
L. E. Holder,	Vacancy officer,	2 months 8 days,	75 42
H. Allan,	" "	8 months 18 days,	267 80
A. R. Westman,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	10 months 13 days,	341 30
A. Hawley,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	1 month 9 days,	43 19
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	12 months,	399 96
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	6 months 1 day,	176 89
E. A. Bartlett,	"	11 months 1 day,	315 06
H. Allan,	"	2 months 21 days,	72 86
M. R. Weyland,	"	9 months 1 day,	257 27
E. C. M. Warren,	"	11 months 1 day,	294 24
C. A. Palmer,	"	1 month 19 days,	40 60
M. C. Young,	"	9 months 21 days,	242 24
L. M. Smith,	"	8 months 20 days,	216 42
H. Robertson,	"	7 months 11 days,	184 03
C. E. Lincoln,	"	2 months 1 day,	50 45
A. M. Cummings,	"	3 months 12 days,	84 48
F. E. Rastall,	"	2 months 9 days,	62 17
H. R. Stubbs,	"	3 months 1 day,	75 82
E. A. Greenlaw,	"	16 days,	13 14
L. W. Newman,	"	13 days,	10 68
E. P. Allan,	"	9 days,	7 39
H. W. Crowley,	"	9 days,	7 39
A. L. Brackett,	Teacher of gymnastics,	6 months,	199 98
M Torry,	Housekeeper,	11 months 27 days,	346 63
M. W. Voter,	"	11 months 13 days,	333 21
M. Trapp,	"	11 months 8 days,	328 42
I. E. Brown,	"	12 months,	343 68
C. H. Cleaves,	"	11 months 23 days,	302 20
G. E. Crandon,	"	2 months,	50 00
B. G. Foss,	"	2 months 27 days,	82 32
K. E. Wight,	"	9 months 14 days,	285 29
A. C. Sheldon,	"	10 months 11 days,	258 85
J. C. Smith,	"	2 months 29 days,	86 10
F. A. Kilbourne,	"	5 months 21 days,	133 21
C. E. Sawin,	"	12 days,	9 85
E. E. Eames,	Gardener,	5 months 16 days,	113 14
E. V. Morse,	"	1 month,	29 16
A. R. Voter,	"	6 days,	4 93
C. P. Fitzgerald,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	11 months 26 days,	582 77
G. K. Wight,	Driver,	10 months 14 days,	334 45
A. E. Brown,	"	2 months,	60 00
A. E. Brown,	Laborer,	10 months,	260 00
W. W. Wilson,	"	7 months 16 days,	286 32
W. A. Smith,	"	7 months 22 days,	251 80
R. L. Wilson,	"	1 month 10 days,	50 70
A. L. Saunders,	"	7 months 7 days,	274 99
A. W. Cleaves,	"	11 months 21 days,	303 55
N. O. McIntire,	"	7 months 9 days,	203 80
Thomas Dolphin,	"	4 days,	6 00
A. L. Smart,	"	3 months 6 days,	121 62
F. A. Saunders,	"	3 months 10 days,	126 70
F. F. Crandon,	"	2 months,	52 00
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	6 months 29 days,	432 33
H. Hartwell,	Nurse,	9 days,	33 00
			$14,325 05

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	$1,500 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, matron,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
G. L. Smith, matron,	400 00
E. V. Morse, matron,	375 00
J. M. McIntyre, matron,	375 00
A. Hawley, matron,	375 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	350 00
A. R. Westman, supervisor of schools and general assistant,	400 00
E. B. Thompson, clerk,	400 00
H. Allan, vacancy officer,	375 00
E. A. Bartlett, teacher,	350 00
E. C. M. Warren, teacher,	350 00
M. C. Young, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Smith, teacher,	300 00
H. Robertson, teacher,	300 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher,	300 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	300 00
A. L. Brackett, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
M. Trapp, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
C. H. Cleaves, housekeeper,	350 00
A. C. Sheldon, housekeeper,	300 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	300 00
G. E. Crandon, housekeeper,	300 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	240 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
	$12,540 00

---

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Since last year one more school has been added, Putnam Cottage, making seven school-rooms in all. The class started in under the best advantages of a well-equipped school-room and good management, and the work done is proving very satisfactory.

At the yearly examinations held in January, results showed marked progress during the past year. The girls take a pride in the rank of their school and in their own standing.

The nature work and drawing have been carried on with increasing interest during the year and some very interesting specimens have been given by the schools. The two visits paid us by Mr. H. T. Bailey, State Supervisor of Drawing, were very helpful, and stimulated the classes to further work along the lines followed.

The girls have enjoyed and been benefited by the illustrated lectures given during the year, as well as by other entertainments given for their benefit.

Many interesting devices have been made use of during the summer term of school, July and August, to vary the school work and keep up an interest during the warm summer days.

The musical instruction keeps up to its high standard under the training by the several teachers and Miss Hawley, the director.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With the rapidly increasing numbers each year our responsibilities increase, and no adequate idea of the actual number of unclassified minor cases can be given. Apart from the examination of each new girl and each returned one, many of those who have been placed out prefer to return to the school for rest and medical attention. Four girls were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, with excellent results, and one whose record was lost is awaiting further treatment. Four girls were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded, and at least three more are unfit subjects for our school. Three new and three returned girls were found pregnant and sent to Tewksbury. One new and one returned girl with specific disease were sent for treatment to the same institution. One inmate who showed some tendency to tuberculosis was cared for at the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives, Rutland, and returned very much improved.

Just as we were about to prepare our annual reports, and were again congratulating ourselves on our freedom from contagious diseases the past year, a case of diphtheria appeared. The patient had been at the school several months and the source of the contagion is unknown. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The girl was immediately inoculated, her companions immunized and the house quarantined. Failing in our endeavor to have the case taken from our grounds and placed in the Worcester isolation hospital, we opened our own little hospital and secured a trained nurse. So far our efforts to stamp out the disease have been successful. No new cases have developed and the patient made a rapid recovery.

The girls continue to enjoy the gymnastic exercises. In some cases where special corrective movements were given marked improvement followed.

Much of our success is due to the pleasant co-operation of the officers, to whom we owe much gratitude. To the superintendent, whose ever cheerful and wise counsel is always helpful, we feel under special obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 15, 1900.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
See Gen'l add. – ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
See [illegible] Subscribers ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School receives boys under fifteen years of age who are sentenced by the courts for offences against the law. To control these boys while they are under the discipline of an institution is no very difficult matter; but, since the function of a reform school is to fit young people who are growing up a public nuisance to take their part in the community as free and law-abiding citizens, mere routine obedience while under a strong controlling hand does not go far to bring about the desired results. It is a vantage point that the law gives the Lyman School control over all its boys until they are twenty-one, for the attention of those in authority is thus fastened upon the critical years while the boy is growing into manhood and adjusting himself to normal social relations. By the very terms under which the school receives the boy the period of institution training must be regarded as a preparation for life, and the conduct of probationers stands out as the crucial test of the school's success.

Against the 327 boys within the Lyman School at the close of the last year there were 752* others who have been released from the school but for whom it is still responsible, and it is upon the conduct and condition of this whole number that the trustees must now report. Of these 752 boys, 365 are with their own people, 132 are self-supporting in places selected by the trustees, 27 are boarded, 49 who are over eighteen years of age are in situations of their own choosing, 59 are in the army or navy, 53 are or have been in some penal institution,† 2 are in other institutions, 10 have left the State and the whereabouts of 55 are unknown.

---

* Twenty-five runaways from the school and 1 boy in the George Junior Republic are excluded from this list.

† Boys *transferred* from the Lyman School to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included in this list, as under a decision of the Attorney-General they are no longer subject to the care of the school.

The statistical table most anxiously scanned each year by the trustees is that which gives the conduct of the boys as they pass out of the care of the school upon the attainment of their majority. The comparative figures below show in percentages the records of boys as they have come of age for each year since such a table was first computed: —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Doing well, ...	42%	46%	53%	58%	61%	69%	60%
Not doing well, ...	-	3½%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Have been in other penal institutions.*	35%	35%	30%	31%	22%	22%	24%
Out of the State, ...	-	1½%	4%	2%	8%	1%	7%
Lost track of, ...	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last accounts, .	-	9% } 14%	7% } 11%	2½% } 6%	4⅔% } 7%	6% } 6%	7%
Not doing well at last accounts,	-	5%	4%	3½%	2⅓%	-	

Some part of the improved showing of recent years above indicated is certainly due to the system, inaugurated in 1895, whereby each probationer is under a certain degree of supervision by a visitor of the school during the remainder of his minority, thus bridging the critical period between institution life and independent manhood. The report of the superintendent of visitation, page 92, gives many interesting facts concerning the probation work. A percentage computed upon the conduct of the whole number outside the school gives 76† per cent. doing well. But figures computed upon this group are considered of less significance than those based upon the smaller group who are passing out of the care of the school by attainment of their majority, all of whom have been tested by a long term of probation.

The table on page 36 gives further figures regarding the whereabouts and the conduct of all the boys under twenty-one years of age whose names are upon its books, dividing them according to various lines of classification. Such tables are not common in reformatory institutions, but they are believed to be of the greatest importance in enabling those in control to understand their work and to adapt means to ends with intelligence.

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* Boys who have been in penal institutions in former years are classed under this heading, even though they are now at large and doing well.

† The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 92, gives 89 per cent. as doing well; but this figure, dealing only with the list who are subject to his visitation, counts out boys who have left the State or been lost sight of.

The number of new commitments within the year was 185, — the largest number received since the school was remodelled in 1884. Of the new-comers, 31 who were under thirteen years of age were transferred at once to the primary department, situated in the town of Berlin, seven miles from Westborough. The remoteness of the Berlin branch from the main institution is considered an advantage, as it wholly protects the younger boys from such objectionable influences as are inevitable in a large institution, and it also allows an informality of method which works admirably with a small group of little boys (the Berlin family averages 19 in number), but which would be impossible with older boys brought together in large numbers. The three officers in charge at Berlin are excellently qualified for the work in hand, and a happier group of children it would be hard to find in the State. The report on page 58 gives further details in regard to this branch of the school's work.

As all that many of these little boys need is a good home under authority which they have not fallen into the habit of defying, it is customary to send them soon to board in carefully selected families; and here the majority of them behave as well as the average child. Those who do well at their boarding place are allowed, after a year or so, to go back to their parents, provided their homes are respectable, while those who misbehave are placed in the school at Westborough to receive a period of more systematic training. This method of dealing with younger boys has been in vogue since 1895, since which date 230 boys have been received at Berlin. As none have yet attained their majority, no figures are yet available as to the proportion of cases with which these methods succeed or fail.

At Westborough much attention is given to the school teaching. The courses are planned upon modern lines, and include singing, drawing and wood work. Gymnastics and manual training are emphasized with a view to developing an all-round boy, and making good so far as possible the deficiencies of pupils who in too many cases have played truant, bunked in the streets and smoked cigarettes to excess, and who as a whole are decidedly behind the average boy. Except as boys are detailed to the manual training classes, the morning hours are devoted to work about the houses or on the farm, or in the various shops. Many boys acquire efficiency in skilled trades, and much of the construction and repair of buildings is done by boy labor. Fifteen years ago, when the trustees were discussing the advisability of introducing manual training, the school carpenter scouted the idea that such boys could learn to use the tools. It would have seemed like a fairy tale then to have imagined the boys building a barn, the material of which cost not far from $10,000, or making substantial pieces of furniture, — desks, chamber sets, etc. If the money that has been saved by boy labor in the Lyman School could be figured off against the cost of running the institution, it would be seen that the State has probably been reimbursed many times over for the sums it has spent in manual training.

In the last report it was mentioned that the school was attempting a system of self-government upon lines suggested by the George Junior Republic. In January, 1899, the superintendent, at his own suggestion, was authorized by the trustees to grant a self-governing charter to any cottage which should apply, the provisions of the charter to be worked out by the boys and the officers in conference with the superintendent.*

---

* Following is a sample of the charter as finally adopted: —

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Petition having been received from a majority of the members of "Maple Cottage" for leave to institute a government for the members of said cottage, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the trustees of the Lyman School for Boys to grant charters of self-government to the various cottages, I, Theodore F Chapin, superintendent of said school, do hereby grant to the said members of "Maple Cottage" and their successors the following rights and privileges: —

1. The right to organize a town meeting along the lines of the New England town meeting.
2. To pass ordinances and rules for the proper conduct of the affairs of said cottage.
3. To apply for the appointment by the superintendent, with the advice of the master, of a judge, who may hold office during good behavior.
4. To establish a police force to be appointed from a civil list.
5. To elect a police commissioner, who must pass a civil service examination.
6. To elect a board of health.
7. To elect a street and park commissioner.
8. To institute any other offices or boards which may seem useful.
9. To levy taxes for the support of the precinct government.
10. To elect delegates to a constitutional convention for a general government.
11. The power to enforce the laws within the jurisdiction of said cottage precinct by lawful penalties.
12. There shall be the right to appeal.

Superintendent.

WESTBOROUGH, MASS., March 10, 1900.

At the time this order was promulgated, one cottage group had been trying the experiment of self-government in a modified form for some months, and with such success that this household was eager for larger privileges. Of course when the matter was first broached the majority of the masters in the other families were blankly incredulous, and the boys understood the question too little to take any decided attitude; but interest developed after Mr. Osborne and Mr. George, of the George Junior Republic, gave talks at the school and put the idea into circulation. Subsequently several masters who visited the Republic returned with a desire, tempered with serious misgivings, to attempt the experiment.

Gradually one cottage after another mustered courage to apply for a charter, until six out of the eight cottages upon the grounds had taken this first step toward self-government. In two of these, however, the charter never went into effect, and master government continued to rule. In another cottage disorders soon developed and the charter was revoked; nor was a second attempt at self-government in this cottage successful. In only three cottages did the experiment get well established, but in these the success was so considerable that for awhile it looked as if the system had come to stay. In all three of these households the boys developed a keen interest in their elections, their town meetings and their judicial proceedings, and never was there better conduct or fewer runaways in any cottage of the school. It was truly impressive to watch a trial with a boy judge upon the bench, and to see the way he identified himself with the law, and how the sentiment of the household supported him. The law-abiding spirit in these households became so strong that the masters found it possible to throw an extraordinary amount of responsibility upon the selectmen and judges. Frequently the master would pass days without giving a direction, sometimes even allowing the boys to go unattended on their Sunday walk; and upon one occasion the master and his wife went away entirely for two days, leaving the household in charge of its boy officers.

In spite, however, of these good results, it turned out that the system had too little vitality to overcome the inevitable difficulties which it encountered. For one thing, the lack of support in the sentiment of the school as a whole proved a heavy drag. It was, of course, impossible to run one household without reference to the rest of the school, and the irregularities which tended to develop between the different self-governing groups, and the necessity for preserving some uniformity of standard, was a constant embarrassment. The question of a place of confinement,— an essential feature of self government— was always a difficulty. At first, for lack of accommodations, each cottage sentenced to striped clothing, hand-cuffs and hard labor under the direction of a boy policeman; but this did not work satisfactorily. Then the disused manual training shop was altered over for a place of detention; but where several cottage groups were concerned, there was no organized public sentiment to be relied upon, and it was thought necessary to put the place of detention under the care of an adult. To secure uniformity of sentence for the more serious offences, a central court was created, to which the superintendent appointed a boy judge, selected from candidates offered by the different households; but the boys and the masters distrusted the findings of a judge of another household, and the self-governing groups, feeling that matters were taken out of their hands, lost interest. In principle, the difficulty here encountered was a conflict between federalism and local government, and the federal bond was too weak to prevail. Further, the feeling that things must not be allowed to go wrong checked the readiness to allow the boys to make mistakes and take the consequences. The willingness to put up with dirt and noise and disorder, and to risk abuses, so unflinchingly faced at the George Junior Republic, was never for one moment contemplated at Westborough. The Lyman School boys within limits might make and execute the laws of the household, — but they must do it just right. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that step by step the system lost ground. At the present writing the charters have all been suspended; and although it is hoped that new attempts will be undertaken, it seems to be demonstrated that the principle can play but a subordinate part in the government of the institution.

Looking back, one can see that, under the conditions it must meet at Westborough, boy government, except within the narrowest limits, is impossible. Perhaps a prerequisite to success is a comparatively homogeneous group, which grows slowly from small beginnings around some dominating influence. The fact that a few boys who are natural leaders stay on at the George Junior Republic for several years has apparently been a large element of its success; but this is impossible in a school like that at Westborough, where the personnel is constantly changing. In addition to all, it may be necessary that order should be allowed to go a long way toward license before the lesson of self-government can be learned; and in a public institution, this is risk which the trustees may well feel they have no right to run.

Meanwhile, the courage and initiative of the superintendent and the masters of the Lyman School who entered upon this bold undertaking is worthy of the heartiest commendation; and, even though the experiment as a form of government has been disappointing, it has given the school an elasticity of method and a cordiality of understanding between the boys and the masters which is a clear gain. In a letter to one of the trustees upon the matter the superintendent wrote: "I think I am not optimistic, however, in saying that, while we are far from being where our hopes had lifted us, we are upon a somewhat higher plane than before we began the attempt, and I am not discouraged because our progress is slow. When I recall ten years ago, I know we have gained."

The system under which boys are paid in token money for their work, and required to pay for what they get, was introduced throughout the school when the self-governing experiment was inaugurated, and for a while it excited great interest. The neckties, fancy shirts and white collars which the boys were allowed to purchase in limited quantities were objects of great desire, and fines which put such luxuries beyond a boy's reach were regarded as a serious matter. But the value of money fell as the boys accumulated cash with which there was nothing to buy, and the terrors of poverty decreased as it was understood that a boy would not be allowed to suffer the pangs of cold and hunger.

To give some value to surplus earnings, it is now required that a boy must have $50 to the good before he can become a candidate for release, — this in addition to the marking system, by which the right of release is still mainly regulated. Under the marking system, a boy can earn his release in a year, although the average length of detention is about eighteen months. This method of regulating the term in the school is, of course, imperfect, but so is every other method. The chief point is to make a boy feel that his release does not rest on whim or upon the importunity of friends, but solely upon his own merit.

Whether a probationer should go home when his release is earned, or whether he will stand a better chance if he is placed out for a time upon a farm, is a delicate question, which must be considered in each case upon its merits, and in the light of the fullest knowledge that can be gathered as to the traits of the boy, as to the character of the home, and as to the other openings which are available. Of the 208 boys released on probation within the year, 114 went to their own people, 66 went to be self-supporting with farmers, and 28 were boarded.

The constantly growing numbers in the school has necessitated the addition of six new cottages within the incumbency of the present superintendent. The vacated chapel, altered over into a cottage by the boys, at a cost, including furniture, of $8,200, was occupied last June, and is decidedly the pleasantest and best arranged house upon the grounds. With it in use there are accommodations in Westborough and Berlin together for 288 boys, while the number in the school September 30 was 327. Accordingly an appropriation for another cottage will be asked this winter. If the new house might be built of wood, the boys could do the work, and it would cost only about one-half as much as if built of brick.

The new hay barn and silo replacing the one destroyed by fire Sept. 6, 1890, was finished last December, at a cost of $7,500. It was built by contract, the need of housing the cattle before winter making it impossible to use boy labor.

In the last two reports attention was called to the faulty sewer system, and last year an appropriation of $8,000 was granted for the purpose of connecting the houses in which the worst conditions prevailed with the town sewer, this being the least expensive way of disposing of the sewage. Under an opinion of the Attorney-General, however, the trustees are not authorized to make the necessary contract with the town, and until this contract is signed it is impossible to make use of the appropriation. The necessary legislation will be asked this winter, as well as such further appropriation as will put the sewerage of the whole school in a satisfactory condition. Meanwhile the trustees cannot remedy the present arrangements.

An appropriation will be asked for a storage battery to enable the school to be wholly lighted from its own plant, at a considerable saving in the annual expenditure; also a small appropriation to concentrate the pumping station with the electric power in the laundry building, whereby a saving in labor and fuel can be effected.

The grateful acknowledgments of the trustees are extended to Dr. F. E. Corey, who has resigned his position of visiting physician of the school after many years of devoted service. His place will be hard to fill. Thanks are due to the consultant physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone, for their interest and advice.

The Lyman School opened the year with 299 inmates, and closed with 327. The whole number in the school within the year was 533, while the average number was 303. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,175; of these, 327 were in the school, 752 on probation in the care of the visiting department, 1 was in the George Junior Republic, 25 were runaways from the school, and 72 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions, or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $29,600; for current expenses, $45,410, a total of $75,010 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for visitation, $7,500; for boarding, $5,000; for tuition fees to towns, $500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was $70,803.96. The expenditures in behalf of probationers was $10,750.64. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.47, and $296 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of $4.45. The average per capita for the last ten years is $4.58. The limits within which the figures have fluctuated are seen in the following table: —

Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1892, . . .	$4 75	$4 60	1897, . . .	$4 72	$4 66
1893, . . .	4 31	4 15	1898, . . .	4 52	4 49
1894, . . .	4 75	4 67	1899, . . .	4 39	4 36
1895, . . .	4 46	4 36	1900, . . .	4 73	4 70
1896, . . .	4 61	4 55	1901, . . .	4 48	4 45

It is thus seen that, while the efficiency of the school has been greatly increased during recent years, the per capita, as an average, has not risen. On pages 62–70 will be found a detailed statement of every cent which has been paid out in current expenses, and on page 72 an itemized table, showing the daily per capita expense.

The per capita cost of Berlin is estimated at $2.87. The per capita cost of visitation was 17½ cents per week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $81,554.60, or a per capita approximately of $1.73 per week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

This school exists to meet the needs of girls who have broken the laws which protect property and good morals, and to return them to the community with a higher standard of duty and happiness, while giving them practical acquaintance with such household arts as will fit them to earn an honest living or to become good wives and mothers.

Girls convicted of any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, if between the ages of seven and seventeen, may be committed to this school, to remain in its custody until attainment of majority at twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by vote of the trustees. The rare instances of discharge from custody before attainment of majority are, on the one hand, where continued good conduct on probation has given the trustees reason to believe that the care of the school is no longer necessary; and, on the other hand, where defective intellect or a mind diseased has made a transfer to the School for the Feeble-minded or to some other custodial institution for defectives or insane desirable, though not always attainable.

Comparatively few girls under twelve years of age are committed to this school, and when a girl of twelve, after being under observation for a while, is found to be suitable for boarding out in a private family, an arrangement is made for payment of $1.50 per week, with clothing, until she can earn her own board and clothes with either a continuance of schooling or wages. A cripple with very trying temper has been two years at board with fair success, and a few others also over twelve.

The girls at Lancaster, averaging nearly 200, are classified in seven separate households, each girl having been assigned to one or another, according to her experience of evil-doing before commitment to the school. There is no promotion from house to house, nor is the difficulty of management within the school greater where the experience of evil has been serious than where a girl has been guilty of slighter offences. The difficulty arises when the girls who have had previous experience of evil leave the school, to be again exposed to the evil outside.

Table VIII., on page 109, shows approximately the conduct at attainment of their majority of 370 girls, of whom 54 per cent. had committed offences against good morals, 22 per cent. had been in danger of committing such offences, while 24 per cent. had been guilty of simple disobedience, petty larceny or other minor offences. Of the more serious offenders, 65 per cent. were no longer maintained by the State and were living respectably; of those in danger, 72 per cent.; of the less serious offenders, 75 per cent. (For further details, see tables VII. and VIII., pages 108 and 109.) This difference in results is not so great as to warrant the exclusion of the more serious offenders from the benefits of the school training, but it is significant as showing that the most hopeful cases are those who, when found to be in danger, have been arrested and committed in season upon the technical charge of being stubborn or disobedient to parent or guardian. In some cases, the parents, being themselves far from models of virtue, would probably have let their children drift into worse conditions had not public opinion been brought to bear upon them, through their church or through some other friendly influence.

Table IX., on page 110, shows approximately the conduct of 390 girls whose conduct could be classified in a way to show results of the care expended upon them. One-quarter of this number were over sixteen years when committed to the school, and of these, the conduct of 19 per cent. was bad or doubtful, of 19 per cent. unknown, of 61 per cent. such as to put them on the list of living respectably and not maintained by the State. Of those under sixteen when committed, 9 per cent. was bad or doubtful, 20 per cent. unknown, 70 per cent. on the list of living respectably and not maintained at State expense. From these figures it appears that, while the younger girls are the more hopeful, a sufficiently large proportion of the older girls do well to entitle them to the benefits of the school.

The object of classification within the school is to guard the more innocent, as far as possible, from harmful influence from companionship with the more degraded; and this is attained to so great an extent that the girls of one household often leave the school without having formed acquaintance with those of any other household. They all meet together at the religious services and the chorus singing, while those whose names are on the roll of honor take part in social gatherings in the chapel, but always in the presence of their teachers or other officers, who exert themselves to make these occasions a real reward for good conduct. Each household has its sewing room, school room, kitchen and dining room, where the girls are taught by the matron, teacher or housekeeper in their several departments, the six months' course in the kitchen, laundry and dining room being the test of fitness for taking a place in a family outside the school. This well-planned progression of work, at once adding responsibility and testing character, has served to arouse the ambition of the girls to excel in housework, sewing and cooking, and has been recognized as Mrs. Brackett's system, deserving observation and study by directors and officers of schools outside of Massachusetts. Early in September Mrs. Brackett resigned the position which for sixteen years she had so ably filled. In 1886 she had entered upon her work with no knowledge of institution life, but rich in experience of life in her own town, where she had been wanted for all occasions, sad or gay. She was described by a friend as "a woman whose word was law every time." From the outset she gathered about her assistants whom she could hold responsible for their several departments, and gave to each full opportunity to win the confidence of the girls under her care and the credit for success in dealing with them.

Recognizing the hard or meagre conditions from which the majority of the girls had suffered before commitment, she often perceived, under some very repulsive exterior, a hopeful subject for care. With hearty appreciation of the need of a young girl for interests and amusements suited to her years, she demonstrated the value to an undisciplined character of immediate incitements to self-control, of rewards not too far removed from a conscious effort to conquer a fault or to overcome a difficulty. With this end in view, and with the cordial co-operation of her assistants, she has introduced innocent pleasures such as appeal to young girls in their teens, and tend to convince them, as no words can do, that there can be fun and even gaiety without degrading associations.

To study the character of each girl, to adapt the training as nearly as might be to the needs of each and of all, has been her work for sixteen years, and now that she has given it over to a successor in whom she has full confidence, the trustees recognize with thankfulness that she has left behind a system that will endure.

Mrs. Fannie F. Morse has entered upon her duties with valuable experience of a few months, eight years ago, in assisting Mrs. Brackett, and of many active years in her own home; with a love for and appreciation of the work, and with loyalty to her predecessor.

Mrs. Brackett never forgot that too strong a contrast between life in the school and that to which the girls must return out in the world would tend to make the school influence just so much less effective. If its lessons in cleanliness and thrift should fail to secure to the girl on probation a better standard than she brought from her own home or from the mill boarding house, then these lessons would have been of little avail. We say advisedly "a better standard," remembering that the girl cannot be wound up like an eight-day clock, but will need to be held day by day to the standard that has been set for her, a point upon which our former superintendent often dwelt emphatically. In order to make the habits of self-control and becoming modesty of conduct effective in the presence of besetting trials of temper or of steadiness, the employer, with the co-operation of a wise visitor, must be relied upon to carry out the work begun in the school. This is an accepted condition upon which she obtains the services of the girl at less than the average rate of wages.

Setting aside the abnormally dull and the few who may be called abnormally wicked, the girls come out from the school in good physical condition, with habits of industry, not having been simply repressed, but, on the contrary, with their capacities healthfully developed; willing, as one of them expressed it, "*to obey all sensible commands of the employer*," ready to work, but at the same time yearning for somebody for whom they can care and by whom they can be cared for.

During the six or eight years that a girl passes in the custody of the trustees she has a claim upon those to whose care she is intrusted, for opportunity for the development of her natural powers and for the satisfaction of her natural instincts when not positively harmful to others or to herself. Among these are to be included her social instincts, which are likely to lead her to destruction if simply ignored by those who have her in charge, but which, when patiently and wisely guided, may become her safe-conduct through a life which is likely to have few other interests than those of a wife and mother.

Table VI., on page 106, which has been compiled each year since 1892, shows approximately the proportion of those who have been living respectably to those who have behaved badly or passed out of knowledge, those who have been in care only one year not being included. Table III., on page 104, gives the number of girls recalled to the school, whether for serious cause or simply for illness, or change of place, and in these tables will be found the number transferred to the Reformatory Prison or State Almshouse on account of their own misconduct.

Among the latter are a few who had been recognized as defective and therefore irresponsible; others whose temptation came from the near neighborhood of their place of work. Marriage between the offenders in such cases should never be encouraged unless desired on both sides.

It will be seen that the number of these cases of misconduct is small compared with those who are honestly self-supporting or well married. During the past year several have formed worthy friendships in the neighborhood of their places of employment, and, while the State Board of Charity ceases to visit them when married, the trustees continue their interest, and, when necessary, their control. Much of the success in establishing these girls is due to Miss Beale's sympathetic understanding of their needs, as she goes about among the volunteer visitors to advise and consult with them. The thanks of the trustees are cordially presented to those volunteer visitors who keep the interests of these girls in mind, who encourage their confidences, listening even to unreasonable complaints, and, through their position and acquaintance with their respective neighborhoods, make possible an informal kind of watchfulness and friendliness that no outside visitor could attain.

Table X. shows the average yearly savings of girls earning wages in families to have increased over one-half in the last ten years. This may be due both to the higher scale of wages now paid for domestic labor and to more care in getting commensurate value for a girl's work. It certainly tends to keep the girls more contented with housework as an occupation. These savings are put on interest, to be paid to each depositor when she comes of age or is married, or by consent of the trustees for dentistry or other things which encourage a girl and increase her self-respect.

Table XVIII. shows the increase in numbers earning wages in families, as compared with the average number within the school; in 1866, 53 in families to 144 in the school; in 1901, 158 in families to 189 in the school; while 50 are with relatives in this or in neighboring States, and 18 are at board at $1.50 per week in private families, making a total of 257 who are on probation and cared for outside the school.

In their report of 1899, pages 18 and 19, reasons were given for extending the experiment of placing girls on probation in their own homes, when these homes are morally respectable. The experiment has been tried this year with several who were not of the degraded class, but were difficult to fit into families and impatient of State control. At an impressionable age, with characters peculiarly liable to be undermined by improper advances from transient acquaintances, there seemed to be a better opportunity for them, in their own homes, to form friendships with men who will offer them honorable marriage. The fact that in these cases it was the mother who had entered complaint against the daughter, in order to save her, constituted in itself a reason for entrusting to that mother a part of the difficult task of guarding the girl through this period when her social instincts are all awake. But the girl must work, and in most instances work must be found for her. There are 22 more girls with relatives than there were a year ago. To find work for some of these by the day for those in or near the city and to hold them to it has required much detailed effort, such as a visitor inexperienced in this direction cannot give, but which has been quietly accomplished by Miss Dewson, who for the past year has assisted the probation committee of the trustees. Besides finding work by the day for girls on probation with their relatives, and attending to emergency work of various kinds, Miss Dewson has been present on the monthly visiting days at Lancaster, thus acquainting herself with much that is helpful concerning the girls. She brings together for the probation committee, the petitions, verbal or written, with the reports from the State Board of Charity, and keeps in order the many papers and letters that come to the trustees concerning the girls, besides much secretary work in this connection, and consults with Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale as to questions which arise. With the growing numbers inside and outside the school, the need of such central thought has been strongly felt, it having become increasingly difficult for the trustees and superintendent to keep in mind the interests of the girls who go out from the school and are liable to become troublesome or ill, or otherwise in need of thought or care. A graduate of Wellesley College, with practical experience of three years in the employment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Miss Mary W. Dewson is well qualified to act as superintendent of probationers, co-operating with all concerned in the difficult work of carrying these wayward girls safely through to womanhood.

The superintendent in her report renews the appeal made by Mrs. Brackett for additional accommodations in some other location, and not within the limits of the Lancaster grounds. Last year's request is renewed by the trustees, and is again respectfully presented to the Legislature.

There is an urgent need of increased barn room at Lancaster. The present number of horses and cattle have not proper accommodations. There is no room for a box stall for a sick horse nor proper separation for cows with calf. We think it would be both economical and humane to add a cattle shed to the present structure, with accommodations for a larger number of cows. At present, in order to furnish a sufficient supply of milk, the herd is unhealthfully forced. The scaffold room for storing hay is at present too limited, and the removal of our herd will give only such storage as is urgently needed. An appropriation will be requested.

The appropriation for 1901 for running the school was $36,575 (of which $15,500 was for salaries and $21,075 for current expenses), and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was $3,200, and $125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditures for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was $38,688.15, which makes a per capita cost of $3.92.

The school opened the year with 187 inmates and closed with 185, the average being 189.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

State Reform School, Lyman Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Lyman Fund.

Dr.

1900.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$184 53
	4.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
Dec.	11.	Interest Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards bonds,	80 00
	27.	Rebate bank tax,	97 41
1901.			
Jan.	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	321 75
	2.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
Mar.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Maine Railroad,	115 00
	2.	Interest Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards bonds,	80 00
June	17.	Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	250 00
	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	357 50
July	1.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
	3.	Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,000 00
		Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,000 00
			$4,357 19

Cr.

1900.			
Oct.	20.	Sunday services, Berlin,	$28 00
Nov.	9.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
Dec.	5.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
	11.	Westborough Fire Department,	50 00
		Christmas,	100 00
	20.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	30 00
		F. T. Bailey,	7 00
		Amount carried forward,	$281 64

		Amount brought forward,	$281 64
1901.			
Jan.	1.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	5.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
Feb.	1.	Paris Exposition medal,	4 20
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
March	1.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
		Anna N. Benjamin,	10 00
		John H. Thurston,	1 35
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	20.	T. F. Kempton, entertainment,	10 00
		E. Hopkins,	5 00
	26.	Gymnasium,	247 50
April	2.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
	12.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	20 00
		F. H. Wheelock,	10 00
	27.	Rev. A. T. Kempton,	10 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
May	14.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
June	8.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Oak Hall Clothing Co.,	32 00
		P. L. Ryder,	3 04
June	17.	Winslow & Co.,	725 00
		Fourth of July celebration,	75 00
	24.	Hot-house,	33 18
July	1.	Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	33 55
	2.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	40 00
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
	5.	Winslow & Co.,	1,200 00
	11.	A. J. Lloyd & Co.,	4 50
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	5 88
		Sunday services, Berlin,	24 00
		Mason & Snow,	12 00
	30.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
Aug.	30.	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	50 23
		W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Balance forward,	1,127 12
			$4,357 19

Sept. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

		Dr.	
1900.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$91 93
1901.			
Jan.	1	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	13 50
Apr.	2.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	15 00
			$132 43
		Cr.	
		Balance forward,	$132 43

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

		Dr.	
1900.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$4 64
1901.			
May	3.	Kidder Peabody Company,	32 50
Sept.	17.	Clinton Savings Bank,	100 00
			$137 14
		Cr.	
1900.			
Dec.	11.	Christmas,	$50 00
1901.			
May	7.	Peabody Whitney Company,	25 00
June	19.	Fourth of July celebration,	20 00
		Balance forward,	42 14
			$137 14

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

		Dr.	
1900.			
Dec.	13.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 38
		Cr.	
1900.			
Dec.	13.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,	$40 38

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
4 bonds Chic. Junc. & Union Stock Yards, .	$4,000 00	$4,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, .	14,300 00	28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock, . .	4,000 00	4,000 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank stock, .	500 00	725 00
10 shares Central National Bank stock, . .	1,000 00	1,200 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, ...	1,530 62	1,530 62
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, ...	1,595 64	1,595 64
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, ...	1,568 58	1,568 58
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, . . .	1,534 46	1,534 46
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,534 47	1,534 47
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, .	389 85	389 85
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	974 58	974 58
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,516 91	1,516 91
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, . . .	1,218 50	1,218 50
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, ...	1,528 38	1,528 38
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	502 40	502 40
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,257 18	1,257 18
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	1,257 18	1,257 18
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,007 39	1,007 39
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	1,148 66	1,148 66
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	1,127 12	1,127 12
	$52,691 92	$65,116 92

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	750 60	750 60
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	459 42	459 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	132 43	132 43
	$1,942 45	$1,942 45

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	$414 22	$414 22
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	985 21	985 21
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	42 14	42 14
	$1,441 57	$1,441 57

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

Sept. 30, 1901.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Sept. 30, 1901.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1900-1901.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The statistical tables herewith submitted show an increase in population and commitments in the course of ten years of 49 and 48 per cent. respectively. The rate of increase in population of the State from 1890 to 1900 was only 25 per cent., but the cities had a far higher rate of growth during the same period, the majority outside of Boston going beyond 40 per cent. in increase of population. The entire number committed the past year, and so in most years, came from the cities and large manufacturing centers. It is an almost unheard-of occurrence for a genuine country lad to be committed to the care of the school. The act of 1898, permitting the judge to send habitual absentees from school to the Lyman School, added about 4 per cent. to the number committed. Entering in as causes, in part at least, of the 185 commitments are the following: more than 60 per cent. were orphans or half orphans; in 50 per cent. of the cases one or both parents were intemperate; the boys themselves had been under arrest before in 68 per cent. of the cases, and in 34 per cent. arrests had been made of other members of the family; 70 per cent. were addicted to tobacco and 55 per cent. confessed to being idle when arrested. If this crop of social weeds should receive earlier attention, the reform school harvest might not be quite so abundant.

The work of directing the varied activities of the institution, while more arduous, has also been more interesting and absorbing during the past year than under the conditions of former years.

The relation of the superintendent to the school of letters has been much closer, by reason of the central school building. It has also been possible to do more for those needing special instruction. The principal's report gives details, and is interesting reading.

With each year the manual training has reached a little further into the lower grades. It has demonstrated that many boys who have little aptitude for books have talents worth cultivating. Not infrequently the manual training has stimulated dull boys to effort with books which has been to some degree successful.

In the purely industrial work of the school some attempt has been made to cause it to be educative for a useful life. Boys have been selected for the central laundry and kitchen, who, by reason of their future prospects, were supposed to be thus preparing for a vocation. The same thought has been in mind in selecting boys for the greenhouse and carpenter shop. At various forms of farm labor opportunity has been given to the largest number possible. With nearly all it is too early to hope to give a determinative direction by industrial or trade teaching toward their life occupation. Interest in a variety of things, the sense of capability to do and a knowledge of how to do, together with a habit of doing, — of industry, — these are the aims and to a degree the achievement of our industrial work. The quantity and quality of the product of their efforts are quite surprising, and to an inexperienced eye quite misleading as an index of acquired skill. It must be borne in mind that the product is in nearly all cases the result aimed at. In the subdivision of labor only a limited part may be done by the individual, and the product gives little idea of what he has learned. For the above reasons the industrial work must always have far less value for the average pupil than a well-considered course in manual training. This is not to deny to the industrial element an important place in the work of the school.

The Lyman School band has been conspicuous in its achievement, and its members have done credit to their instructor, Mr. Wilcox, and to the school. The carpenter and cabinet makers class, besides completing the new cottage so that it was ready for occupancy in June, has made a considerable quantity of furniture.

The central kitchen has exceeded my expectations, for which credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Cappers, in charge of that department; and it has provided a varied, economical, attractive and nourishing dietary of uniform quality. Uniformity was impossible, relying upon cottage kitchens.

The new laundry has been conducted with a good degree of success, and the work turned out has been of good quality.

A mending and tailoring department has been instituted under a cottage master, Mr. Pettengill. He has made a good beginning, and much is hoped from the shop as an adjunct to our industries.

The shoe shop, presided over by Mr. Mason, employs about a dozen boys, and is turning out a very serviceable product at an economy in cost.

The printing class has been well taught, and, considering the limited equipment, the results have been remarkably good, and a credit to the teacher, Mr. Flint. It is quite desirable that the work of this department should be less hampered by want of type and tools.

The farm has been carried on with energy and judgment by Mr. Swift, who also has charge of a cottage. The season has been propitious and the returns prodigal. Mr. Swift has interested the boys in the farm work, so that there has been a more cordial co-operation on their part than it has been the wont of the farmer to experience. The farm account shows a goodly balance on the right side.

The attempt to make each cottage master a teacher of some industrial department has been encouraging in its outcome thus far. Nine out of eleven, counting Mr. Mason as a master, are thus employed, and the assistance of the remaining two is required to help in carrying out the farm plans and for miscellaneous work about the place. This broadening of the duties of the master is the last step in the adjustment of the work of my assistants to the changed condition consequent upon the centralization of cooking and laundry work.

The weekly per capita cost is $4.47 and the daily $\$.63\frac{9}{10}$, both of which are under the average for ten years past. This showing is possible in spite of a handicap of $3,600 deficiency appropriation of 1900, which is reckoned in.

What does the work amount to? How many come out right? However well the school may be managed, these are the questions which chiefly interest the public. The work of the department of visitation furnishes the answer so far as answer can be made at present. In the comparative table below, the "Doing badly" include those misbehaving and those sent to jail. Once sent to jail or other place of detention after leaving the school, and the boy is ever after reckoned, so far as these tables are concerned, as an evil-doer.

Comparative Table for Six Years, showing Condition by Ages of all Outside of the School but subject to Its Custody.

		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation October 1.	Doing well, .	71	71	72½	74	74	76
	Doing badly,	17	18	16½	15	14	13
	Unknown, .	12	11	11	11	12	11
Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year and less than two.	Doing well, .	66	68	70	72	72	73
	Doing badly,	20½	20	20	18	17	14
	Unknown, .	13½	12	10	10	11	13
Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more.	Doing well, .	63	64½	69	76	71	69
	Doing badly,	22½	24	20	16	16	16
	Unknown, .	14½	11½	11	8	13	15
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their nineteenth year before October 1.	Doing well, .	61½	65½	67	65	66	67
	Doing badly,	29½	24½	23	24	21	15
	Unknown, .	9	10	10	11	13	18
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twentieth year before October 1.	Doing well, .	47	59	63	66	61	67
	Doing badly,	31	30	34	24	23	22
	Unknown, .	22	11	12	10	16	11
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twenty-first year before October 1.	Doing well, .	46	53	58	61	69	60
	Doing badly,	38½	32	34	24	24	26
	Unknown, .	15½	15	8	15	7	14

So far as apparent present results are concerned, this table is very satisfactory reading, and praises the persistent faithfulness of our visitors.

Our pressing wants are proper sewage disposal, another cottage, enlargement of the electric plant, some betterment of our water supply. It is regrettable that the amount appropriated for sewer connections with the plant of the town of Westborough, could not be expended this year. The health of the institution is undoubtedly affected unfavorably by the bad state of drainage now obtaining. It is to be hoped that prompt action may be had, on the meeting of the Legislature, to remedy such sinister conditions.

The need of another cottage seems obvious, when 50 more than the normal capacity of our cottages are on hand to be provided for, and must be crowded in where they can be, with little reference to classification.

The enlargement of our electric plant so as to do all of our lighting means a net economy annually of $800 or more, making due allowance for annual repairs, interest, etc. The cost will be nearly $6,500.

The maintenance of a steam pumping plant, apart from the central power plant, as is now done, is not warranted by economy or efficiency. To remove the pump and set it up at the central power plant and relay about 2,500 feet of pipe with larger pipe will cost, the engineer estimates, about $2,500. The saving in fuel would be from $150 to $200 a year, and considerable valuable time of an engineer. Added to this would be the ability to raise the pressure in the water main so as to give a reasonable degree of efficiency in case of fire for the protection of all the buildings. Only at one point, the Wayside, is there now adequate pressure.

In the resignation of Dr. Corey the institution sustains a heavy loss. For almost twenty years the good man has gone about among the boys at Lyman School so quietly and unobtrusively that we little realized the value of his gentle ministrations. He gave his services without stint or measure. No call for his attendance, day or night, went unheeded. Nor was he content merely with dispensing remedies for physical ills, but was ever striving to incite the boys to a better conception of the nobility of manhood. Although keen and quick to detect pretended illness, he was always on the alert to note and to forestall the first signs of disease, and to his wise precaution and prompt action was due many an escape from serious illness. He leaves regretted by all who knew him, and followed by the hope that his California home may bring back to him the vigor of which his arduous and sympathetic labors seem to have robbed him.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1900,		299
RECEIVED.—Since committed,	185	
Returned from places,	56	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	10	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	4	
Recommitted,	3	
Runaways recaptured,	30	
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
		292
Whole number in school during the year,		*591
RELEASED.—On probation to parents,	114	
On probation to others,	66	
Boarded out,	28	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	3	
Runaways,	36	
Discharged,	1	
Enlisted in army and navy,	6	
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
Hospital Cottages for Epileptics,	1	
Returned to court,	1	
George Junior Republic,	1	
		264
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1901,		327

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	45	35	305.84
November,	22	26	303.83
December,	10	19	297.71
January,	22	25	293.93
February,	9	8	292.82
March,	29	14	302.29
April,	19	25	303.90
May,	20	17	302.71
June,	16	26	302.26
July,	31	23	299.60
August,	39	19	317.42
September,	30	27	324.47
Totals,	292	264	303.89

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* This represents 533 individuals.

Table No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1901.

In the school,			327
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		365	
With others,		132	
For themselves,		49	
At board,		27	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	19		
Former years,	15		
		34	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		19*	
In insane hospital,		1	
Left the State,		10	
In United States army,		35	
In United States navy,		24	
In almshouse,		1	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	28		
Previously,	27		
		55	
			752
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
In George Junior Republic,		1	
Runaways from the school,		25	
			26
Of this 25, 4 are known to be in other institutions, 1 in the navy, 1 in the army.			
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to court as over age limit,		7	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,		5	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,		2	
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,		3	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,†		30	
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		8	
Dead,		8	
			71
Total,			1,176

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* According to the table headed Classification of Visiting List, on page 92, only 25 of these are now under confinement. Of the 9 who have been released, 2 are known to be at work and doing well, 2 in the navy, 1 in the army.

† As the mittimus is sent with the boy when he is transferred, he is classed as discharged from the care of the school.

TABLE NO. 3 — *Continued.*

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	615 or 76 per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	85 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	12 or 1 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	80 or 10 per cent.
Total,	807

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	476 or 73 per cent.
Not doing well,	12 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	81 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	11 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	72 or 11 per cent.
Total,	652

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	333 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	11 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	68 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	65 or 13 per cent.
Total,	486

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	80 or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	17 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	1 or 1 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	20 or 17 per cent.
Total,	119

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	85 or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	26 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	4 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 8 per cent.
Total,	126

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,		81 or 60 per cent.
Not doing well,		2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,		33 or 24 per cent.
Out of the State,		10 or 7 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	6	
Not doing well at last accounts,	4	
		10 or 7 per cent.
Total,		136

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,712	
Visits made by trustees,	2	
		1,714

Of the 1,714 visits, 736 were made to 463 boys over eighteen and 978 to 452 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	915
Investigation of homes by agents,	207
Investigation of places by agents,	27

$1,636.40 have been collected in behalf of 50 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	62	63
Berkshire,	3	260	263
Bristol,	27	717	744
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	23	1,199	1,222
Franklin,	3	61	64
Hampden,	9	485	494
Hampshire,	5	94	99
Middlesex,	25	1,461	1,486
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	9	496	505
Plymouth,	4	151	155
Suffolk,	55	1,629	1,684
Worcester,	21	883	904
Totals,	185	7,532	7,717

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Fathers born in the United States, .	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16	18
Mothers born in the United States, .	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15	19
Fathers foreign born, ...	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12	17
Mothers foreign born, ...	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16	15
Both parents born in United States, .	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36	47
Both parents foreign born, . . .	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90	83
Unknown, ...	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11	14
One parent unknown, ...	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13	13
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30	35
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60	54
Per cent. unknown, ...	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10	11

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Born in United States, ...	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142	158
Foreign born, ...	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30	24
Unknown, ...	1	–	–	2	–	1	5	1	1	3

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court, ...	80
municipal court, ...	46
police court, ...	36
superior court, ...	1
trial justices, ...	1
State Board, ...	21
Total, ...	185

Table No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	–	122	122
Nine,	1	242	243
Ten,	6	487	493
Eleven,	9	727	736
Twelve,	22	1,048	1,070
Thirteen,	52	1,438	1,490
Fourteen,	88	1,689	1,777
Fifteen,	5	973	978
Sixteen,	2	533	535
Seventeen,	–	182	182
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	185	7,532	7,717

Table No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of the 185 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	101
no parents,	7
father,	46
mother,	31
step-father,	8
step-mother,	16
intemperate father,	69
intemperate mother,	5
both parents intemperate,	22
parents separated,	8
attended church,	183
never attended church,	2

TABLE No. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	16
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	123
been inmates of other institutions,	72
used intoxicating liquor,	11
used tobacco,	127
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	35
Were attending school,	48
Were idle,	102
Could not read or write,	9
Parents owning residence,	22
Members of the family had been arrested,	63

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	13	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	3	2 years 3 months,	5
5 months,	3	2 years 4 months,	4
6 months,	5	2 years 5 months,	2
7 months,	2	2 years 6 months,	3
8 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	1
9 months,	4	2 years 9 months,	6
11 months,	2	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year,	5	2 years 11 months,	1
1 year 1 month,	10	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	10	3 years 1 month,	2
1 year 3 months,	27	3 years 2 months,	4
1 year 4 months,	15	3 years 3 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	6	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	11	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	12	3 years 6 months,	2
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	8	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	5	4 years or more,	5
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	8	Total,	228
2 years 1 month,	7		

Average time spent in the institution,	20.25 months.
Average time spent in the institution by boarded boys,	10.01 "
Average time spent in the institution by probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	20.09 "

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1891–92, ...	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892–93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894–95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898–99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–1901, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
Average for ten years, .	260.96	155.8	80.3	181.4	39.7

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
October, . .	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15	31
November, .	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18	12
December, .	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14	7
January, . .	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8	15
February, .	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12	8
March, . .	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19	17
April, . .	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14	11
May, . .	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12	11
June, . .	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20	11
July, . .	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13	15
August, . .	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14	29
September, .	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14	18
Totals, . .	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173	185

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	12
Breaking and entering,	28
Breaking glass,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Habitual absentee,	7
Idle and disorderly,	2
Larceny,	61
Malicious mischief,	2
Stubbornness,	67
Taking horse,	1
Trespass,	2
Total,	185

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.
1894,	16.95 months.	1899,	20.40 months.
1895,	21.17 months.	1900,	19.27 months.
1896,	18.03 months.	1901,	20.25 months.

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.*

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1892, ...	13.73	1897, ...	13.31
1893, ...	13.39	1898, ...	13.17
1894, ...	13.87	1899, ...	13.48
1895, ...	13.44	1900, ...	13.08
1896, ...	13.63	1901, ...	13.70

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1892, ...	30	1897, ...	73
1893, ...	35	1898, ...	102
1894, ...	33	1899, ...	107
1895, ...	60	1900, ...	115
1896, ...	87	1901, ...	107

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1892, . . .	$4 75	$4 60	1897, . . .	$4 72	$4 66
1893, . . .	4 31	4 15	1898, . . .	4 52	4 49
1894, . . .	4 75	4 67	1899, . . .	4 39	4 36
1895, . . .	4 46	4 36	1900, . . .	4 73	4 70
1896, . . .	4 61	4 55	1901, . . .	4 47	4 45

TABLE NO. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	178	Aprons,	21
Bed ticks,	41	Blankets,	53
Buttonholes in coats,	29	Band suits trimmed,	33
Coats,	4	Caps,	4
Coverings,	7	Coats,	134
Caps,	4	Curtains,	2
Curtains,	6	Drawers,	1
Cut shirts,	90	Labels on clothes,	171
Cut pants,	101	Mittens,	1
Dish towels,	339	Mattresses,	4
Frocks,	4	Mats,	2
Holders,	10	Night shirts,	4
Label strips,	98	Napkins,	4
Mattresses,	6	Pants,	142
Music cases,	32	Pillow slips,	16
Mat,	1	Pillows,	4
Napkins,	487	Sheets,	39
Night shirts,	86	Shirts,	47
Pillows,	64	Spreads,	6
Pillow slips,	485	Suspenders,	6
Pants,	788	Stockings,	47
Pillow ticks,	28	Towels,	138
Sheets,	585	Tights,	4
Shirts,	656		
Spreads,	52	Total,	883
Suspenders,	5		
Stuffed pillow,	1		
Table cloths,	50		
Towels,	685		
White aprons,	5		
White jackets,	10		
Total,	4,937		

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	5.66
Number of different boys employed,	11

TABLE NO. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Number of pieces washed,	372,962
Number of pieces ironed,	274,706
Number of pieces starched,	54,368
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	16.25
Number of different boys employed,	47

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Another year, with all its efforts to accomplish something for the upbuilding of noble character in the boys of Lyman School, has passed. The great day of reckoning alone will tell with what success we have labored.

The same subjects as heretofore were pursued in the different grades; and I judge from the frequent reports of the various teachers that there was the usual interest on the part of the boys, while the tests given at the close of the year showed that the work had been thoroughly done. I regret exceedingly that, with the additional duties that seemed to fall to me when we entered the new school building, it was impossible for me to make as thorough a study of the needs of the boys as formerly, by personal observation, which I greatly prefer to second-hand knowledge.

In language, the advanced class made a study of many poems, among which was "Skipper Ireson's Ride," which they memorized, wrote from memory, illustrated, and fastened the sheets together with ribbon, having designed a cover suitable for the subject. They took up also the life of our poet, H. W. Longfellow, then of his beautiful "Evangeline," in which they seemed intensely interested. This afforded material for many a lesson in geography, history, language, nature study, writing and spelling. In time each boy reproduced the poem in his own language, which in some cases was quite poetical in expression, because of the unconscious influence of the poet upon the mind of the boy. These sheets, with a nicely designed and executed cover, formed another book, of which each possessor was proud; and I doubt not that in the future many of the boys will in their own homes, "by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story." Similar language work was done also in the other grades. By studying masterpieces of literature that are within a fair comprehension of the pupil, a literary taste is developed, his own powers of expression are cultivated, so that he is better able to bring out his own thoughts with clearness and strength, and besides, he learns to admire that "vigor and loveliness of character" which he discovers as he reads, and which are "the supreme attainment for any individual," as President Eliot says.

And may we not hope, and even believe, that, as he admires, he will have nobler ideals of life and a higher moral aim than ever before?

Some one has said, "Education is to get nature and the God of nature into our souls — no great matter how." Believing this to be true, we continued the study of plants, insects, minerals, birds, etc.; not for the purpose of obtaining an exhaustive knowledge of these objects, but that the powers of observation in the boy might be increased, life become more interesting and attractive, and his brain be stimulated and kept alert. About forty varieties of birds (many of them living specimens) were taken into the school, and by close observation of them, impressions were made upon the memory which hours of book study would fail to make. The study of these gave genuine pleasure, and the inquiries and remarks made by the boys showed that in them is an inherent love of nature, and especially of animal life. This study affords opportunity for the most important step in the complete education of the boy, which is the development of the good that is in him by contact with the beautiful in nature. Their eyes must be taught to see, their ears be trained to hear and their fingers shown how to feel all the beautiful things that are everywhere about them. With such training, the once cruel boy becomes gentle and kind to the creatures God has made; for I cannot believe that any is so depraved as to hurt or torment that which he loves.

Under the efficient instruction of Mrs. E. R. Kimball, considerable enthusiasm in vocal music was aroused, and so much progress made that before the close of the year the boys were able to render difficult music quite effectively.

The use of pictures in various lines of study, particularly in the lower grades, was continued, as these always add pleasure and increase the interest of the pupils.

Classes in drawing continued their work as usual under Mrs. Wheelock's instruction, and their exhibit of last June told plainly of their improvement and success.

I need only say of other lines of study that efforts were made to employ the best methods and that results were quite satisfactory.

We were highly favored during the year with more helps than usual from outside in the way of lectures, illustrated talks, etc. In fancy we were taken by Mrs. Evans to Cuba, by Miss Benjamin to the Philippines, by Rev. A. T. Kempton to the Holy Land, and by Dr. F. E. Corey to the Yellowstone Park; and as we looked upon the many illustrations given, we seemed to become familiar with the scenes and people far away.

To Hon. Joshua Holden, A. E. Goodnow and Samuel Winslow many thanks are due for fine pictures of the Shaw Memorial, W. Irving and his Literary Friends at Sunnyside, life-size portraits of

Lowell, Longfellow and other poets, which now adorn the walls of the Assembly Hall and some of the school rooms. In behalf of the above-named gentlemen, Hon. A. S. Rowe made the presentations at various times, accompanying each with sketches of the lives and works of the writers. These interesting talks not only afforded pleasure at the time, but also gave zest to the study of the poets afterwards. These are a few of the many treats given us, which boys and teachers highly appreciate.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

While the backward boy has always had a prominent place, yet one new feature of our work the past year was giving him more instruction in this line of work than heretofore.

At the end of the first term, after selecting boys from these classes to go into the advanced manual training and carving classes, there still remained some who, it was thought, might be benefited by having further instruction in sloyd, as they had not progressed sufficiently to enter the advanced classes. These boys had not been prompt to respond, and, while they made progress, made it very slowly. One class was formed of this type to go on the rest of the year. They seemed to consider it a privilege, and were quite enthusiastic. A little later, when opportunity was offered them to put in extra time, from two or three to nine or ten boys out of a class of fifteen came back after dinner and worked until they went to their afternoon school, — two o'clock. The majority of this class made good use of the opportunity offered them, and illustrated the fact that because a boy is slow and dull mentally he need not necessarily feel that he is left behind in the race if there is any one to give him the individual attention that he needs.

The class of boys that come to us seem to be lacking especially in ideas of accuracy, responsibility, honesty, etc.; but when they begin to make things and reach the point of putting two or more pieces together they see for themselves that one-eighth inch or one-sixteenth inch means defeat. They have no one to blame for their shortcomings, as they have actually done their own work, and it is either definitely right or definitely wrong. They usually feel much dissatisfied with themselves, but when encouraged they start next time with new hope and fresh courage, and we can see growth in definiteness, responsibility, independence, and in a general waking up even, though in some cases it be but slow.

One of the masters said, when a new boy came, the others could make football of his head; later on, after a full course of sloyd, the same boy showed a disposition to stand up for his rights and to believe he had some, and the same master said, "I never would have believed it of that boy."

They certainly need that confidence in their physical power, that mental and moral strength and poise which it is possible to attain through properly directed hand work.

The interest which the boys took in their exhibition of work at the close of the year was very gratifying. Those most advanced were very critical of each other's work, pointing out defects, etc. Quite a number of the boys were not satisfied with visiting the room once to look at their work, but came several times, bringing some one with them and explaining their work to them.

Finally, it is our aim not only that the pupil may use his hands and head to better advantage, but that each individual boy may wake up to a life which is fuller, richer and deeper.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

This report closes our first year's work in our new manual training building, which has proved such an improvement on our old quarters. In the wood-working room we now have a tool room with individual drawers for the boys to keep their work in, adding greatly to the convenience, aside from the neatness. We are hoping for a set of drawers and a few further helpful additions in our forge room this coming year. In these new quarters we are enabled to accommodate a larger number of boys, and about 60 have taken the courses in wood-turning and forging this year, a number doing considerable extra work, such as turning 500 dining room chair legs of oak, and 750 rounds. One boy completed a piano stool of quartered oak, now in use in the reception room at the superintendent's house, also a wrought-iron umbrella stand in use at the "Gables." Others have made baseball bats, and some of those things which prove useful as each year comes around.

Our real aim has been founded upon an educational basis, as in preceding years. Quoting Mr. Larkins, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Manual Training High School: "In a trade school the personal aim is skill, and the material aim is an excellent piece of work. In a technical school the end is mastery of the principles underlying some particular occupation, but in manual training schools the aim is the co-ordination of the mental powers and the development of creative ability. It is not to teach the boy a trade, but to develop him that he may grasp the principles of any occupation and meet its requirements as well." This idea seems to embody our aim. It is the boy we are trying to make, and to teach him the qualities of thoughtfulness, carefulness and patience. It is found that in the schools where manual training is taught a boy's interest is keener and he learns more rapidly, better retaining what he does learn. It is interesting to note the progress and the increase of interest manifested as they advance step by step. A nicely finished piece of work in a higher grade than our regular course work naturally proves quite an incentive; consequently a boy capable of turning out these extra pieces, such as piano stools, etc., is allowed this privilege.

Our work proves helpful to the school by being able to do the repairing constantly needed in such an institution, both in wood-turning and forging, and it gives boys the good practical experience; for, whatever may be his position, a knowledge of the construction materials, wrought-iron and wood, must prove of value to him. Since our last report we have moved our circular saw and surface planer upstairs, and put up shafting for the same; also connected with power the combination saw which was run before by foot power. We are very glad of these helpful additions and changes, for the better the equipment the better we can do.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

> "All arts are one, howe'er distributed they stand;
> Verse, tone, shape, color, form our fingers on one hand."

We follow no set course in our work in drawing, but aim to keep to the general lines of work followed in public schools in Massachusetts and elsewhere; namely, color, pictorial and illustrative drawing, decorative drawing and constructive drawing. I enjoy my work, having no limitations or restrictions in regard to the course, but being privileged to carry pupils as far as they are able to go.

Although, on the average, the boys work with me about a year and a half, yet we have been able to raise our standard of work each year.

Drawing is our second language, and the proper correlation with every subject taught is not a difficult matter. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and the pupils should be led to see that there is beauty in the arrangement of written spaces and in a variety of margins. Design can be taught in making appropriate covers for each written set on any subject. An appropriately ornamented title page, or initial letter, well arranged, should help make each paper a work of art. Drawing a thing helps to observe it, and drawing from nature and life helps in the nature study; the pupils learn to see and to feel the spirit of it.

In our wood carving and modelling we made a great advance over any previous year, each boy making from two to three plaster casts of models first made in clay, and finally worked out in wood. We had a variety of models or finished work, all being the outgrowth of suggestions from the boys, who constructed as well as carved them.

There is constant opportunity in this work to cultivate the moral side of the boy's nature, especially the virtues of truthfulness and honesty. The natural interest which boys have in doing and accomplishing tends to keep up an interest in the progress necessary to produce the visible results in material. "The hopeful thing in all teaching is this splendid fact: that by brightening one facet of character we polish the whole gem. A drop of ink will tint a whole bucket of water."

In a brief statement like this we cannot set forth either the technical work or its spirit, but it interests and holds the boys.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Previous reports have (1) indicated something of the aim of physical training at Lyman School; (2) pointed out some methods by which the object may be, in a measure accomplished; (3) tabulated some results, individually and collectively, which could be traced to such training. The conditions to-day are not changed, excepting, perhaps, that our facilities are greater. Given an indefinite number of boys in almost every stage of mental and physical development, our first duty is to discover their limitations, which by such examinations as we are enabled to give, can be quite accurately ascertained. Graded only as to progress in the school of letters, the classes come to the gymnasium for a half hour's instruction in physical work three times a week. Boys may range in age from thirteen to seventeen; in height, from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 8 inches; and in weight, from 70 to 140 pounds. They must all do practically the same work, although it is possible to make some concessions. If grading were to be scientifically followed, there would be almost as many classes as there are pupils. This condition must be met by such an arrangement of gymnastic program as will be enjoyable and profitable to both strong and weak. Boys whose heart action is impaired cannot and should not enter into such work as produces a strain upon that organ, — as running, jumping, rope climbing and like exercises. Again, boys who in the examination prove capable of vigorous muscular work should be brought to something like their limit, if the gymnastics are to interest and develop. That co-ordination so necessary in the individual is equally to be desired in the arrangement of work for a gymnastic class of such heterogeneous composition. The weak must not be overtaxed, the strong should not be under-taxed. To meet this problem has been and will ever continue to be a study.

Your instructor can say little that is new in making a report. The work has gone steadily on during the fall, winter and spring terms, without interruption. The gymnastic periods are attractive to the boys, and but few fail to respond to the allurements of the work. A constant increase in height, weight, strength, lung capacity, as shown by the examinations, and a finer adjustment between the nerves and muscles, indicate that the boys are growing in an entirely legitimate and satisfactory manner.

Our facilities for progressive physical training have been greatly augmented by furnishing the gymnasium with climbing ropes, horizontal bars, travelling ladder and vaulting horse, which are highly appreciated by both instructor and pupils.

I beg to extend thanks to you and to the trustees for many courtesies and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The present hospital report is essentially a repetition of that of other years. One hundred and fifty-two boys have been in the hospital with various ailments, only two of which deserve special notice.

Hurley was attacked in January by rheumatism, and developed one after another nearly all the complications known to that disease. For a long time it did not seem possible that he could recover. Dr. Cabot of Boston was called in consultation, and in the midst of our depression gave us new courage. Gradually improvement appeared, and very slowly the boy came back towards health; in May he was up and able to go into the yard and work among the flowers. This appears to be the most remarkable recovery on our records.

William Sullivan, from the Berlin School, came in July 22, while Dr. Clark was supplying for me. Appendicitis requiring operation was promptly diagnosed, and Dr. Stone of Boston was called. The operation was performed that evening, revealing conditions which made it imperative; recovery was prompt and complete.

The number of out-patients has been unusually large, and the general hygienic condition not so satisfactory as in former years. How much this may have to do with the defective sewerage is not easily determined. It is, however, much to be deplored that appropriations for an adequate sewerage system have not been provided. For more than a year sewage has run on the surface of gardens, among vegetables often consumed without cooking, and by the highway, polluting the air and offending the sight. I cannot escape the conviction that the high standard of health long maintained among the officers and boys of this institution is being depressed by the condition of things. Massachusetts cannot afford to be niggardly in matters which affect the health of any of her citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As the same officers that opened the Farm Cottage in 1895 are still retained, there has been nothing to interrupt the harmony of purpose and action characterizing previous years, and perhaps there is little to say that will not be a repetition of former reports.

During the past year 34 boys have been received by us. This number includes 3 who were returned to us for various reasons; 1 is still here, and 2 have been again placed out. None have been sent from here, either to Westborough or to their own homes, but 27 have been placed in families, after an average detention of seven months.

There has been less discontent and inclination to run away than in any former year, only 1 boy having left the farm without permission. His mother lived within a few miles of Berlin, and one evening he went home; doubtless with the intention, as he said, of returning in the morning.

The general feeling seems voiced by the little waif who, when admonished by another boy not to run away, said "Run away! why in —— should I run away from here?" Indeed the home has many attractions, — the play and work being so intermingled, the one made so dependent on the other, that both are thoroughly enjoyed.

Another little fellow said, in a confidential tone, "Mr. D——, do you know why I like here so well? Why, it's the ball games, the swimming and the watermelons." When asked if he had no good times at home, he replied, "Nah, I had to lug too many dinners."

The age of those received has averaged about eleven years, but the school grade has been very low for this age, an unusual number being mentally deficient. Even this class has been much interested and benefited by the nature study we find it so easy to pursue here. The "homes of birds" have been of particular interest this year, and we have had unusual facilities for studying the construction of several varieties of nests from their beginning to their completion and occupation. The orioles that build each year in our elm tree, having in other years been supplied with material for building, came this spring and called as plainly as birds can call for the same kind assistance.

So many yards of twine in short lengths were hung on the lower limbs of the apple trees near by, and all were carried away by the waiting birds. After patiently waiting for the rearing of the young brood, the boys secured this nest and added it to their collection of nests.

The number received during the months of June, July and August has averaged, in the five previous years, 14 a year; this year it was only 5. Knowing that an unusually large number of boys had been committed to the Lyman School during the summer, we have naturally wondered why so few of the class that generally comes to us have been among the number, and we are inclined to give some credit to the vacation schools held in many cities. If this surmise can be verified, it is certainly a strong argument for such schools.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1900. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$5,302 93
	November, " " " "	4,355 05
	December, " " " "	7,931 02
1901. —	January, " " " "	5,583 86
	February, " " " "	6,655 84
	March, " " " "	9,117 78
	April, " " " "	8,306 63
	May, " " " "	5,050 28
	June, " " " "	4,975 18
	July, " " " "	4,360 93
	August, " " " "	4,626 16
	September, " " " "	4,538 30
		$70,803 96

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1900. —	October,	$5,302 93
	November,	4,355 05
	December,	7,931 02
1901. —	January,	5,583 86
	February,	6,655 84
	March,	9,117 78
	April,	8,306 63
	May,	5,050 28
	June,	4,975 18
	July,	4,360 93
	August,	4,626 16
	September,	4,538 30
		$70,803 96

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900. —	October,	$926 59
1901. —	January,	963 86
		$1,890 45

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901. —	April,	$844 49
	July,	799 03
		$1,643 52

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry Building.

1900. —	November,	$1,423 64

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900. —	November,	$898 40
	December,	648 78
		$1,547 18

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900. —	November,	$550 29
	December,	1,079 83
1901. —	January,	2,521 14
	February,	1,011 05
	March,	168 79
		$5,331 10

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901. —	May,	$889 75
	July,	271 61
		$1,161 36

Extraordinary Expenses for Barn.

1900. —	October,	$1,243 02
	December,	2,118 45
1901. —	January,	2,000 00
	February,	2,009 53
	July,	123 75
		$7,494 75

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900. —	October,	$926 59
1901. —	January,	963 86
		$1,890 45

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901. —	April,	$844 49
	July,	799 03
		$1,643 52

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December,	2,118 45
1901.—January,	2,000 00
February,	2,009 53
July,	123 75
	$7,494 75

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$26,883 10	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	687 60	
		$27,570 70
Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—		
Ammonia,	$8 30	
Butter,	849 39	
Beef,	1,908 44	
Beans,	346 56	
Blacking,	16 94	
Bon Ami,	12 55	
Beeswax,	27 25	
Buckwheat,	41	
Corn meal,	$70 80	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,240 64	$27,570 70

Amounts brought forward,	$3,240 64	$27,570 70
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Crackers,	93 18	
Cheese,	163 36	
Coffee,	61 25	
Cereal coffee,	39 48	
Candles,	5 71	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	52 60	
Corn starch,	18 19	
Cockroach powder,	3 75	
Cider barrels,	22 50	
Cracked wheat,	25 50	
Cranberries,	2 00	
Cocoanut,	2 50	
Chocolate,	16 70	
Capers,	1 15	
Disinfectant,	8 50	
Extracts,	60 50	
Flour,	2,200 00	
Fish,	552 13	
Fowl,	68 70	
Fatal food,	16 20	
Fruit and canned goods,	579 82	
Farina,	3 25	
Flax seed,	12 60	
Green peas,	7 25	
Ice cream,	3 75	
Ice,	524 90	
Lamb and mutton,	231 50	
Lard and vegetole,	163 73	
Lentils,	59 68	
Making cider,	60 74	
Molasses,	282 72	
Milk,	6 30	
Macaroni,	5 88	
Nuts and nut foods,	12 41	
Oat meal,	66 95	
Oysters,	44 95	
Olives,	65	
Onions,	2 20	
Pork and ham,	403 69	
Powdered borax,	6 50	
Pearl barley,	3 75	
Potatoes,	102 75	
Pork barrels,	3 00	
Rye flour and meal,	26 25	
Rice,	110 41	
Amounts carried forward,	$9,380 07	$27,570 70

Amounts brought forward,	$9,380 07	$27,570 70
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Raisins,	74 50	
Sausage,	65 78	
Split peas,	57 15	
Salt,	45 70	
Spices,	44 84	
Soap and soap powder,	262 33	
Shredded wheat, granose, etc.,	37 06	
Salsoda,	9 96	
Starch and laundry supplies,	55 27	
Stove polish,	2 88	
Sage,	1 20	
Sugar,	945 17	
Sago,	1 25	
Tripe,	18 30	
Tea,	42 98	
Tapioca,	29 89	
Twine, paper and bags,	19 44	
Vinegar,	10 79	
Wheaten flour,	60 00	
Yeast,	97 24	
Yuco,	38 54	
		11,300 44
Furniture, beds and bedding: —		
Agate ware,	$20 02	
Baskets,	55 25	
Brushes and brooms,	191 73	
Blankets and quilts,	173 30	
Chairs,	23 88	
Cutlery,	7 38	
Crockery,	53 04	
Carpets and cleaning,	22 41	
Curtains,	2 00	
Duck,	9 50	
Electric lamps,	301 53	
Furnishing for central kitchen,	298 50	
Felt,	19 13	
Galvanized-iron ware,	15 36	
Glass ware,	41 51	
Gauze,	9 98	
Iron ware,	64 70	
Ice-cream freezer,	2 25	
Jar rubbers,	48	
Lamp and lantern chimneys,	13 55	
Laundry supplies,	65	
Leg irons,	21 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$795 72	$38,871 14

Amounts brought forward,	$795 72	$38,871 14
Furniture, beds and bedding: —		
Mats, rugs, etc.,	30 00	
Mattress twine and tufts,	13 05	
Monkey lamps,	6 00	
Mirrors,	3 60	
Mosquito netting,	2 40	
Oil stove,	4 00	
Pins,	1 05	
Picture cord,	20	
Rubber mats,	8 00	
Rubbers for jars,	45	
Sheeting,	247 62	
Shears, brushes and combs,	59 73	
Sewing machines,	60 00	
Sewing machine supplies,	5 22	
Sewing machine needles,	1 20	
Tin and copper ware,	42 50	
Table cloths and belts,	143 45	
Towels and napkins,	98 86	
Ticking,	51 20	
Wooden ware,	13 03	
Wicking,	2 50	
Wadding,	1 66	
		2,142 87
Clothing, etc.: —		
Buttons,	$92 36	
Braid,	59	
Button rings,	75	
Blue cloth,	40 40	
Cotton,	35 25	
Cotton flannel,	242 05	
Collars,	27 95	
Darning cotton,	5 86	
Denim,	196 37	
Duck,	15 12	
Duck coats,	8 00	
Drilling,	24 90	
Extension cases,	39 60	
Gloves,	2 50	
Handkerchiefs,	26 66	
Hickory shirting,	110 57	
Hats and caps,	210 83	
Indelible ink,	26 60	
Laundry,	42	
Mittens,	49 75	
Making shirts,	120 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,276 53	$41,014 01

Amounts brought forward,	$1,276 53	$41,014 01
Clothing, etc.: —		
Mending cotton,	7 00	
Mending tissue,	2 10	
Needles,	1 94	
Neckties,	7 11	
Overcoats,	90 00	
Rubber aprons,	4 50	
Shirts,	151 81	
Suits and cloth for same,	894 23	
Stockings,	151 30	
Suspenders,	102 25	
Shoe laces,	8 56	
Shoes and repairs,	2,306 23	
Thread,	97 29	
Tape,	28 65	
Underwear,	74 04	
Waists,	11 25	
		5,214 79
Fuel and lights: —		
Coal,	$4,774 33	
Electric lights,	2,032 55	
Kerosene oil,	60 54	
Matches,	25	
Shavings,	10	
Wood,	4 75	
		6,872 52
School supplies: —		
Arithmetics,	$18 05	
Arithmetic paper,	13 75	
Book slates,	1 95	
Blank books,	29 83	
Binding books,	115 52	
Blotting paper,	6 00	
Blank books,	10 65	
Composition paper,	52 75	
Class books,	3 15	
Card board,	2 24	
Crayons,	5 50	
Drawing and carving supplies,	25 46	
Erasers,	6 96	
Envelopes,	25 30	
Ink,	5 20	
Letter paper,	22 20	
Living hymns,	35 00	
Library paste,	1 96	
Miscellaneous books,	15 61	
Music,	8 07	
Amounts carried forward,	$405 15	$53,101 32

Amounts brought forward,	$405 15	$53,101 32
School supplies: —		
Mounting board,	1 23	
Maps,	10 00	
Mimeograph supplies,	2 40	
Mucilage,	3 50	
Mucilage bottles,	2 88	
Manual training supplies,	92 61	
Pencils,	10 16	
Perry pictures,	2 75	
Pen holders,	1 50	
Pens,	15 75	
Pictures,	2 02	
Paper for covering books,	13 00	
Readers,	33 00	
Sloyd supplies,	191 84	
		787 79
Institution property: —		
Hose,	$110 00	
Ladders,	60 00	
		170 00
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Corn,	$5 20	
Celery plants,	4 50	
Canada peas,	7 15	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	12 80	
Fertilizers,	1,088 85	
Garden seed,	100 43	
Grass seed,	13 30	
Plant pots,	35 19	
Plants,	5 50	
Rye,	13 35	
Seed potatoes,	123 75	
Seed oats,	10 75	
Tobacco stems,	2 50	
		1,423 27
Grain and meal, etc., for stock: —		
Beef scraps,	$45 31	
Barley,	2 15	
Bran, mixed and fine feed,	643 46	
Bone,	10 47	
Bean pods,	93 52	
Cracked corn,	254 85	
Corn,	39 82	
Corn meal,	72 45	
Charcoal,	96	
Cotton-seed meal,	19 65	
Care of cow,	3 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,185 64	$55,482 38

Amounts brought forward,	$1,185 64	$55,482 38
Grain and meal, etc., for stock: —		
Gluten,	687 24	
Grit,	5 03	
Hay,	898 73	
Nitrate of soda,	25	
Oats,	414 00	
Oat meal,	7 50	
Oyster shells,	2 50	
Rock salt,	11 69	
Salt,	7 74	
Straw,	95 61	
Wheat,	184 15	
		3,500 08
Ordinary repairs: —		
Asphalt floor,	$89 99	
Boiler repairs,	303 86	
Blacksmithing,	50 39	
Belting,	11 62	
Building paper,	30 65	
Brackets,	75	
Bricks,	28 05	
Boiler inspection,	16 00	
Belt dressing,	3 50	
Belt lacing,	1 10	
Cement and lime,	75 40	
Clothes line,	5 20	
Cotton waste,	7 09	
Clay,	6 00	
Casters,	4 70	
Coal scales,	42 00	
Disinfectants,	25 00	
Door hangers,	67 25	
Electric light and telephone repairs,	504 97	
Floor oil,	7 50	
Fire brick and clay,	3 25	
Ferrules,	39	
Glass, putty and paints,	108 10	
Gasolene,	7 65	
Glue,	9 00	
Galvanized screen,	14 03	
Galvanized-iron work,	154 53	
Grinding knife,	1 00	
Hangers and pulleys,	48 62	
Iron,	44 99	
Labor,	1,695 82	
Lumber,	951 32	
Amounts carried forward,	$4,319 72	$58,982 46

Amounts brought forward,	$4,319 72	$58,982 46
Ordinary repairs: —		
Linseed oil,	168 30	
Locks, butts and hooks,	153 11	
Lubricating oil,	49 58	
Lubricator,	10 63	
Letter boxes,	2 46	
Lags and bolts,	40 03	
Musical instruments repaired,	12 18	
Mica,	18	
Mineral wool,	3 35	
Nails, brads and screws,	87 61	
Paint and brushes,	282 68	
Plumbing materials, steam pipe, fittings,	742 25	
Putting in water,	76 35	
Papering and painting at Berlin Farm,	69 52	
Pitch,	2 90	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	92 15	
Repairs to harnesses,	100 35	
Repair of house utensils,	60 60	
Rope,	2 01	
Rubber cloth,	1 05	
Repair to hose,	2 86	
Repairs to elevator,	28 39	
Repairs to oven,	21 56	
Repairs to sewing machines,	36 81	
Repairs to hair clippers,	5 31	
Repairs to laundry machinery,	80 07	
Sand,	10 85	
Sandpaper and emery cloth,	15 25	
Shellac,	4 45	
Sewer grates,	5 75	
Sash cord,	5 03	
Speaking tube,	1 81	
Steam pump and repairs,	84 38	
Small tools,	230 91	
Turpentine,	256 02	
Turn buckles,	11 98	
Tin,	3 17	
Tarred rope,	6 99	
Varnish,	93 00	
Wire,	30	
Window netting,	36 19	
Window weights,	3 61	
Zinc,	4 17	
		7,225 87
Amount carried forward,		$66,208 33

Amount brought forward,		$66,208 33
Transportation and travelling expenses: —		
Express and freight charges,	$686 64	
Travelling expenses,	710 70	
		1,397 34
Live stock purchases,		375 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,		726 16
Horseshoeing,		114 96
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		299 38
Postage, telephone and telegraph,		443 56
Drugs and medical supplies,		306 80
Printing material,		109 36
Stationery,		75 32
Water,		432 75
Rent,		315 00
		$70,803 96

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1900.			1901.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,483 54	$2,268 53	$2,287 55	$2,254 77	$2,273 06	$2,231 83	$2,235 94	$2,286 77	$2,290 45	$2,263 48	$2,530 07	$2,164 71	$27,570 70
Provisions and groceries,	676 33	497 06	1,842 77	510 08	739 75	1,273 76	1,480 62	1,370 37	803 55	531 47	706 52	868 16	11,300 44
Furniture, beds and bedding,	213 42	214 95	97 05	345 46	256 35	261 90	326 16	119 50	42 15	176 06	67 47	22 40	2,142 87
Clothing,	188 32	466 15	335 88	491 82	992 38	675 82	572 55	266 13	283 78	111 76	186 50	643 70	5,214 79
Fuel and lights,	501 18	170 76	1,458 35	609 03	540 91	1,844 98	536 13	162 24	471 11	198 77	159 47	219 59	6,872 52
School supplies,	21 46	10 01	30 40	59 37	151 06	106 53	35 49	41 19	24 47	126 72	135 30	45 79	787 79
Institution property,	170 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170 00
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	1 50	-	35 19	85 14	1,096 35	166 90	10 65	14 61	6 33	6 60	1,423 27
Live stock purchases,	-	13 00	5 00	-	2 00	-	354 00	-	-	-	1 00	-	375 00
Transportation and travelling expenses.	90 75	135 74	188 90	10 00	122 51	73 53	184 08	63 23	155 95	106 49	138 45	127 71	1,397 34
Grain and meal for stock,	239 78	162 04	318 35	453 65	728 55	223 53	390 46	103 38	284 19	321 20	173 83	101 12	3,500 08
Ordinary repairs,	466 13	353 50	1,103 32	414 32	575 16	2,236 02	944 93	162 16	240 58	206 12	293 08	230 55	7,225 87
Farm tools,	141 02	6 80	16 30	-	154 73	25	29 59	202 71	69 66	23 94	72 36	8 80	726 16
Horse shoeing,	5 50	14 25	16 98	-	21 25	5 20	11 25	5 43	6 22	13 95	8 28	6 65	114 96
Newspapers and periodicals,	23 10	-	26 10	163 88	30 00	1 50	12 50	30 80	1 00	1 50	9 00	-	299 38
Postage, telegram and telephone,	38 15	20 29	47 82	21 50	16 29	66 81	26 45	55 48	43 56	43 84	21 32	42 05	443 56
Drugs and medical supplies,	3 25	13 03	1 45	33 63	16 65	18 50	42 51	9 22	36 67	3 27	93 15	35 47	306 80
Printing materials,	31 00	2 70	-	-	-	3 35	-	2 12	53 44	-	1 75	15 00	109 36
Stationery,	-	6 24	3 30	1 35	-	9 13	27 62	2 65	2 75	-	22 28	-	75 32
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	217 75	-	-	432 75
Rent,	10 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	155 00	-	-	-	315 00
Totals,	$5,302 93	$4,355 05	$7,931 02	$5,583 86	$6,655 84	$9,117 78	$8,306 63	$5,050 28	$4,975 18	$4,360 93	$4,626 16	$4,538 30	$70,803 96

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					Provisions and Groceries.	CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.138	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, . .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, . .	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, . .	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.100	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, . .	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.102	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, . .	.087	.063	.099	–	.249	.102	.029	.018	.047	.091	.004	.003	.019	.004	.004	.004	.049	.062	.638

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1900.					
October, ...	Received cash from, .	$8 76	-	-	$8 76
November, ...	" " " .	8 48	$1 65	-	10 13
December, ...	" " " .	13 12	5 00	-	18 12
1901.					
January, ...	" " " .	39 30	-	$8 04	47 34
February, ...	" " " .	14 54	2 32	-	16 86
March, ...	" " " .	30 43	-	-	30 43
April, ...	" " " .	9 66	17 00	2 90	29 56
May, ...	" " " .	29 70	-	-	29 70
June, ...	" " " .	6 13	-	-	6 13
July, ...	" " " .	42 36	2 90	2 35	47 61
August, ...	" " " .	27 36	95	-	28 31
September, ...	" " " .	23 05	-	-	23 05
Totals, ...	. . . . . .	$252 89	$29 82	$13 29	$296 00

Superintendent's Account of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1900.					
October, ...	Paid State Treasurer,	$8 76	-	-	$8 76
November, ...	" " "	8 48	$1 65	-	10 13
December, ...	" " "	13 12	5 00	-	18 12
1901.					
January, ...	" " "	39 30	-	$8 04	47 34
February, ...	" " "	14 54	2 32	-	16 86
March, ...	" " "	30 43	-	-	30 43
April, ...	" " "	9 66	17 00	2 90	29 56
May, ...	" " "	29 70	-	-	29 70
June, ...	" " "	6 13	-	-	6 13
July, ...	" " "	42 36	2 90	2 35	47 61
August, ...	" " "	27 36	95	-	28 31
September, ...	" " "	23 05	-	-	23 05
Totals, ...	. . . . . .	$252 89	$29 82	$13 29	$296 00

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I herewith submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. I consider the past year an exceedingly successful one. There has not been as much team labor for the institution this year as formerly, more given to the farm. We have taken up 7½ acres of unimproved land, which has been spaded by the boys, removing 1,100 loads of stone, leaving about 2½ acres of the original pasture of 17 acres fourteen years ago.

Our herd of 44 cows have been soiled in the barn, as in years before. It has taken about 190 tons of green fodder since May 1 for soiling. This fodder, rated at $3 per ton, for which the farm gets no credit at the time of the appraisal, would amount to $570. We have green fodder enough to last till November 1, without taking hay or ensilage; and with 3,200 bushels of roots, 115 tons of fodder, some over 400 tons of ensilage, we could keep cows enough to furnish the institution with butter.

The unimproved land taken this spring by the boys in their play time, 2½ acres, we furnishing seed and fertilizer, they to have one-tenth of the product for their labor, proved to be an interesting experiment, as each one took hold with a large amount of enthusiasm. Should we take up the remaining 2½ acres during the early fall months, I think the boys would still enter into it with the same amount of ardor to have it given them on shares in the spring. We have furnished a large amount of garden produce, all that it was possible to use. The Bela J. Stone farm has been hired this year, and needs considerable ditching and clearing of brush. It could then be farmed more profitably for the school if it belonged to the school. There is urgent need of more land for farming purposes.

There has not been the amount of poultry raised this year as last. I have given all my time to the farm. The boys have cared for the poultry with a very little looking after. We have some over 300 nice pullets; have served the boys several nice chicken dinners;

there will be more to come later; leaving a net income of $529.90, all done by the boys.

In closing this report, I wish to thank the masters and boys for their hearty co-operation in assisting me with the 52 acres which were under cultivation this year.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In this, our sixth annual report of the Berlin Farm, we can say that the same lines have been followed as in previous years. Crops have been plentiful in all lines, especially garden produce. Asparagus, strawberries, currants, blackberries, etc., were supplied freely. Sweet corn was planted four times during the season, thereby supplying the table every day from August 1 to October 1, and the supply is still abundant. This may seem considerable corn to be disposed of, but that and watermelons form favorite articles of diet with the boys.

I wish to make special mention of the potato crop. One field of $\frac{7}{8}$ of an acre was freshly broken this spring, the potatoes planted about eight inches apart and three inches deep. The phosphate was sown broadcast, 1,500 pounds to the acre, on top after planting; then Breed's weeder was put on and allowed to go over the field twice, once lengthwise and again crosswise of the rows, afterwards every fourth day until ready to hoe; 220 bushels were harvested from this piece, or at the rate of 250 bushels per acre.

An experiment with potatoes was tried in the garden, taking $\frac{1}{50}$ of an acre, and using for seed whole potatoes about the size of hens' eggs. The same proportion of phosphate was used on this piece as in the other field. This gave a yield at harvest time of 9 bushels in the row, or at the rate of 450 bushels to the acre. Our entire crop amounts to about 400 bushels.

The apiary of 21 swarms has furnished during the past two years additional material for our report. While the honey crop was light this year, we wish to make special mention of the value of the bees to the apple trees in fertilizing the blossom. We had a very wet and cold spring when the apple trees were in blossom, consequently the bees worked at very close range, thereby giving us and our neighbors good crops of apples, while orchards a mile away have none whatever. Our entire crop of apples is about 100 barrels, and I attribute it to the work of the bees in gathering their honey. At present we are packing the bees for the winter. They are in excellent condition, having been built up and improved in the spring by the introduction of 12 Italian queens, some of them the very latest product of bee culture, namely, the long tongue, which enables them to work on red clover. If we can carry them through the winter in good condition, we may expect a larger honey crop another season.

Our stock and poultry continue the same as in former years. At present the buildings are being improved by a new coat of paint.

The boys have shown their usual interest in the farm work. Thanking you all for your kind assistance, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900,	$10,019 19	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	591 37	
Fertilizers,	1,130 00	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,500 10	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	72 59	
Labor of boys,	787 50	
Live stock purchases,	194 00	
Ordinary repairs,	20 20	
Rent,	300 00	
Seeds and plants,	169 80	
Veterinary services,	55 75	
Wages,	837 00	
Water,	20 00	
		$17,853 50
Net gain for twelve months,		3,709 47
		$21,562 97

Cr.

Asparagus,	$57 10
Apples,	20 50
Blackberries,	3 90
Beet greens,	27 50
Beans, string,	123 25
Beans, shell,	33 38
Beets,	11 50
Beef,	44 00
Currants,	20 20
Cucumbers,	10 00
Corn,	199 11
Celery,	1 05
Cash for calves,	52 25
Cash for cows,	30 50
Cash for eggs,	3 73
Amount carried forward,	$637 97

Amount brought forward,	$637 97	
Cash for fowl and chicken,	4 72	
Cash for hide,	11 90	
Cash for lettuce,	3 90	
Cash for milk,	61 25	
Cash for pigs,	60 00	
Cash for raspberries,	24 64	
Eggs,	578 81	
Gooseberries,	5 60	
Grapes,	9 00	
Horseradish,	6 00	
Lettuce,	24 00	
Liver,	77	
Labor for institution,	1,892 60	
Muskmelons,	1 50	
Milk,	3,993 75	
Onions,	33 20	
Peas,	33 60	
Potatoes,	61 50	
Plums,	6 50	
Peaches,	75	
Pears,	1 25	
Pork,	53 28	
Poultry,	343 58	
Parsnips,	50	
Raspberries,	58 80	
Rhubarb,	14 08	
Radishes,	16 44	
Strawberries,	15 60	
Summer squash,	1 50	
Turnips,	14 00	
Tomatoes,	77 25	
Tongue,	50	
Veal,	20 78	
Watermelons,	11 10	
		$8,117 02
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1901,		13,445 95
		$21,562 97

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1901.

Apples,	$98 00	Onions,	$160 00
Beans,	23 00	Oat feed,	318 00
Beets,	150 00	Potatoes,	1,125 00
Cabbages,	130 00	Peppers,	2 00
Carrots,	185 00	Parsnips,	14 00
Cauliflower,	3 75	Pop corn,	18 50
Celery,	49 00	Quinces,	1 50
Corn,	7 20	Rye straw,	30 00
Eggs,	3 30	Squash,	9 60
English hay,	966 00	Soja beans,	4 00
Ensilage,	1,980 00	Sage, salsify, etc.,	15 00
Grapes,	17 00	Salted beans,	20 00
Honey,	5 40	Tomatoes,	4 00
Melons,	10 50	Turnips,	340 00
Mangels,	296 00	Vinegar,	61 00
Meadow hay,	248 00		
Manure,	28 00		$6,322 75

Farm Sales.

Calves,	$52 25	Milk,	$61 25
Cows,	30 50	Pigs,	60 00
Eggs,	3 73	Raspberries,	24 64
Fowl and chicken,	4 72		
Hides,	11 90		$252 89
Lettuce,	3 90		

Live Stock.

Bees (21 swarms),	$105 00	Old hens (270),	$162 00
Bulls (3),	95 00	Poultry (Berlin, 125),	62 50
Calves (4),	20 00	Pullets (380),	228 00
Cows (46),	2,300 00	Roosters (160),	96 00
Horses (6),	800 00	Shoats (6),	25 00
Horse (Bess),	100 00	Swine (25),	337 50
Horse (Nellie),	150 00	Young cattle (8),	160 00
Horse (Allen's),	100 00		
Horse (Tiger),	25 00		$4,766 00

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$6,322 75
Produce sold,	252 89
Produce consumed,	7,864 13
Live stock,	4,766 00
Agricultural implements,	2,357 20
	$21,562 97

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900,	$825 30	
feed,	317 39	
net gain,	529 90	
		$1,672 59

CR.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$922 39	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	750 20	
		$1,672 59

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,600 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,400 00

Buildings.

Cow barn,	$11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	8,600 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Berlin farm-house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barns and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	600 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Hen houses (9),	1,125 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	25 00	
School house,	40,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,500 00	
Laundry building,	16,000 00	
		205,970 00
Amount carried forward,		$228,370 00

Amount brought forward,		$228,370 00

Personal Estate.

Beds and bedding,	$5,710 76	
Other furniture,	14,800 64	
Carriages,	894 15	
Agricultural implements,	2,357 20	
Dry goods,	667 15	
Drugs,	470 20	
Fuel and oil,	567 55	
Library,	2,623 38	
Live stock,	4,766 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	17,528 97	
Provisions and groceries,	1,643 62	
Produce on hand,	6,322 75	
Ready-made clothing,	7,949 01	
Raw material,	3,369 60	
		69,670 98
		$298,040 98

G. P. HEATH,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. Chapin, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mable B. Teasdale, amanuensis,*	330 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
George C. Flint, master of family and instructor in printing,	800 00
Mrs. G. C. Flint, matron of family,	
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, master of family and instructor in joinery,	1,000 00
Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, matron of family,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Isaiah T. Swift, master of family and charge of farm,	1,000 00
Mrs. I. T. Swift, matron of family,	
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	650 00
John W. Mason, master of family,	700 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,100 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Jennie Kimball, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Georgia M. Dike, teacher,	400 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	300 00
Pauline I. MacClannahan, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	300 00
Mary F. McGlauflin, teacher,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cappers, charge of central kitchen and bakery,	800 00

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* Board themselves.

Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron, superintendent's house,	250 00
Frank W. Watts, teamster,	360 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	350 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Bertha J. Surry, nurse,	250 00
——— ————, physician,	300 00
L. D. H. Fuller, dentist,	204 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	900 00
Mable B. Teasdale,	Amanuensis,	11 months 20 days,	320 96
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	Charge of family,	11 months 23 days,	863 67
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Flint,	“ “ “	12 months,	809 50
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	“ “ “	11 months 23 days,	820 83
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	“ “ “	11 months 23 days,	1,017 80
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	“ “ “	12 months,	834 52
Mr. I. T. Swift,	“ “ “	12 months,	904 92
Mrs. I. T. Swift,	“ “ “	10 months 27 days,	
Henry E. Couper,	“ “ “	2 months,	66 66
Mabel G. Moore,	“ “ “	9 months 12 days,	270 65
Henry E. Kimball,	Master of family,	8 months 26 days,	435 97
Jennie Kimball,	Matron and teacher,	11 months 13 days,	285 34
Reuben Moore,	Master of family,	8 months 7 days,	243 92
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale,	Charge of family,	3 months 8 days,	197 66
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates,	“ “ “	2 months,	105 75
Mr. N. A. Hennessey,	“ “ “	10 months 22 days,	491 39
Mrs. N. A. Hennessey,	“ “ “	4 months 2 days,	
John W. Mason,	Master of family,	12 months,	681 51
Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin Farm,	12 months,	570 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin Farm,	12 months,	799 99
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	11 months 27 days,	698 17
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	10 months 3 days,	674 19
Mary F. Wilcox,	“ “ “	10 months 16 days,	484 91
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	11 months 23 days,	563 51
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,074 98

Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	11 months 16 days,	756 18
Florence A. Russell,	Teacher,	10 months 8 days,	298 38
Emma F. Newton,	"	11 months 23 days,	392 33
Stella M. Osgood,	"	10 months 8 days,	341 00
Mary L. Brown,	"	10 months 8 days,	333 32
Jennie M. Wood,	"	1 month 22 days,	59 52
Lillian T. Peaslee,	"	10 months 8 days,	298 38
Flora J. Dyer,	"	4 months 18 days,	153 06
Elizabeth Simmons,	"	8 months 14 days,	211 16
Marion L. Cole,	"	9 days,	9 86
Georgia M. Dike,	"	2 months 17 days,	76 97
Lydia R. Hiller,	"	1 month 17 days,	51 97
Nellie F. Stone,	"	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Pauline I. MacClannahan,	"	1 month 17 days,	51 97
Sadie M. Knight,	"	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Mary F. McGlauflin,	"	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Matron and teacher of music,	9 months 24 days,	244 87
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse,	Assistant engineer and electrician,	11 months,	660 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	3 months 2 days,	127 74
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cappers,	In charge of central kitchen and bakery,	7 months 15 days,	474 65
Hannah B. Rushton,	" " " central kitchen,	4 months 16 days,	188 57
Prescott G. Brown,	" " " store room,	7 months 9 days,	303 99
Mary E. Brown,	" " " bakery,	6 months 27 days,	172 53
Emma L. Burgess,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	11 months 6 days,	276 65
Lillia V. Burhoe,	Assistant matron, superintendent's house,	12 months,	251 64
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	7 months,	423 67
Frank W. Watts,	Teamster,	12 months,	333 78
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	10 months,	333 33
Thomas T. Carey,	Watchman,	11 months 28 days,	396 71
Cora L. Carey,	Laundry matron,	11 months,	290 43
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	11 months 29 days,	249 31
Bertha J. Surry,	Nurse,	11 months 16 days,	239 04

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Francis E. Corey, M.D ,	Physician,	12 months,	$300 00
Louis D. H. Fuller,	Dentist,	2½ months,	108 28
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	14 days,	42 00
M. Everett Howard,	"	10 days,	30 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	Oculist,	4 days,	105 76
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	3 days,	2 06
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	3 days,	2 06
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	9 days,	6 51
L. Florence Edmonds,	" "	7 days,	4 80
Lenora S. Days,	" "	19 days,	12 33
Mabel M. King,	" "	1 month 27 days,	42 55
Margaret J. Ord,	Laundry matron,	5 months 10 days,	217 86
Chaplains,	– –	52 days,	260 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	Supply,	28 days,	61 35
Mr. E. A. Pierce,	"	5 months 7 days,	227 34
Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	"	21 days,	
John J. Howard,	"	262½ hours,	39 38
James B. Sweet,	"	14 days,	12 51
Alvin M. Jones,	"	24 days,	31 15
John S. Bullen,	"	14 days,	19 17
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	2 months 15 days,	72 77
Louise Sage,	"	1 month,	20 84
H. Maria Braley,	"	2 months 15 days,	42 19
Minnie Burhoe,	"	3 months 3 days,	72 88
Susie Merrill,	"	2 days,	2 19
			$27,570 70

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln, ...	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott, ...	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr, ...	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson, ...	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans, ...	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd, ...	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H Sheldon, ...	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley, ...	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan, ...	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin, ...	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	1901
1891,	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.
1901,	G. H. Carlton,	Haverhill,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully submitted the report of the department of visitation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, was			915
Becoming of age during the year,		117	
Recommitted to the Lyman School,		2	
Returned to school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	31		
Not serious,	12		
		43	
Discharged,		1	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			163
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1901 (which is 24 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1900),			752

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 36, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names therefore are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to Concord by the court are retained among the probationers.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the above-named 752 boys, 24 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 54 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 674 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Agent,	1
Apprentice,	1
Army,	37
Assisting parents,	13
At board,	27
At school,	20
Asylum,	1
Baker,	3
Bell boy,	1
Belt factory,	1
Bicycle factory,	1
Blacksmith,	3
Book bindery,	3
Bootblack,	2
Box factory,	5
Brakeman,	1
Brass works,	2
Brick yard,	2
Building mover,	2
Cabinet shop,	1
Candy shop,	1
Canning factory,	1
Carpenter,	6
Carpet factory,	1
Car shop,	1
Chair shop,	1
Cigar factory,	1
Clerk,	18
Coachman,	2
Comb shop,	1
Cooper,	1
Cork factory,	1
Drug store,	3
Electric light and power company,	7
Elevator boy,	1
Errand boy,	7
Express,	2
Farmer,	142
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	2
Florist,	1
Foundry,	1
Gymnast,	1
Hat factory,	2
Hostler,	2
Invalid,	3
Iron works,	1
Janitor,	2
Jewelry shop,	4
Laborer,	22
Laundry,	1
Lithograph works,	1
Lumber yard,	1
Machinist,	14
Massachusetts Reformatory,	25
Messenger,	1
Milk wagon,	1
Mill (textile),	55
Motorman,	1
Navy, United States,	29
Office boy,	3
Other penal institutions,	18
Painter,	7
Paper boy,	1
Paper mill,	4
Peddler,	6
Piano factory,	3
Plating shop,	1
Plumber,	7
Printer,	7
Pump works,	3
Rattan factory,	1
Recently released (employment unknown),	16
Restaurant,	2
Rope works,	2
Rubber works,	7
Sailor,	6
Saw mill,	2
Screw shop,	1
Shoe shop,	36
Silversmith,	1
Skate factory,	1
Stone mason,	1
Stove shop,	3
Tag shop,	1
Teamster,	16
Telegraph messenger,	1
Tile works,	1
Tin shop,	1
Tobacco shop,	1
Unemployed,	4
Waiter,	2
Whip shop,	1
Wire mill,	7
Wood worker,	5

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	9½
Assisting parents, about	2
At board, about	4
Employed on farms,	21
In mills (textile), about	8
Machinists, about	2
Classed as laborers, about	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions, about	2½
In 85 different occupations, about	45

The report cards of the above-mentioned 674 boys show that at the time of the last report 601, or 89.4 per cent., were doing well; 24, or 3.5 per cent., doubtfully; and 49, or 7.3 per cent., badly, those who, while in our care, are sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public penal institutions by the court being included in these figures.*

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years: —

	1901.	1900.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	114	130
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	66	85
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	28	27
Enlisted in the army and navy,	6	3
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	214	245
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	31	28
For relocation and other purposes,	40	67
Total returned,	71	95

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* Runaways from the school and boys transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included among the boys in care of the visiting department.

	1900.	1901.
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers, ...	1,714	1,736
Number of visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age, ...	726	743
Number of boys *over* eighteen years of age visited, ...	458	437
Average visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age, ...	1.6	1.7
Number of visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age, ...	988	993
Number of boys *under* eighteen years of age visited, ...	457	486
Average visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age, ...	2.2	2.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing, ...	207	199
Number of places investigated and reported upon, ...	27	69
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit, ...	$1,636 40	$1,247 17
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected, ...	50	41

We have held our usual Monday conferences at the Lyman School, and once a month have met with the committee of your Board to consider candidates for home and place.

There has been a constant increase in the number of boys subject to visitation since this department was established, in 1895; there appear to-day on the visiting list nearly 50 per cent. more names than at that date. Nor has the number alone increased; the scope of the work has increased also, and, as we become more familiar with its details and better acquainted with the boys themselves, many matters which at first seemed to be of minor importance have assumed their real significance, and have made heavy draughts upon our time and thought. This has been especially the case with our correspondence, which has been increasing constantly. We regard this feature of the work as of great importance.

It is gratifying also to note the increase in the amount of money collected as wages for boys in place. This also has been constantly increasing since the work began. However, this is not a proper criterion by which to judge the success or failure of placing boys. Beyond all money consideration we deem a good home, where the boy will have an example of thrift and economy, and where his moral nature will receive an uplift, of paramount importance. We have many opportunities to place boys for money where the surroundings would tend to the boy's detriment. It is a rule with hardly an exception that if a boy stays in a place until he is eighteen years of age and becomes identified with the community in which he lives, he can ask any reasonable sum for his services in that community thereafter. We have records of several boys who, having served until eighteen years of age in a place, have immediately been engaged by their former employers, or by neighbors, at wages varying from $150 to $250 per year with board.

STATISTICS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING 117 BOYS BECOMING OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

One hundred and seventeen boys have become of age in the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. The whereabouts of 10 are unknown; 9, not including those in the army and navy, are out of the New England States, several being in foreign countries; 2 have died, and 1 is an inmate of an insane asylum; the remaining 95 are engaged in the following-named employments: —

Army, United States,	16
Baker,	1
Barber,	2
Bell boy,	1
Bicycle shop,	1
Book bindery,	1
Bootblack,	1
Boiler shop,	1
Box shop,	2
Chair shop,	1
Coachman,	2
Cornice maker,	1
Decorator,	1
Engineer assistant,	1
Errand boy,	1
Farmer,	11
Foundry,	2
Fancy art manufacturing,	1
Hostler,	2
Jeweller,	1
Laborer,	3
Laundry,	1
Machine shop,	4
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Milk wagon,	1
Mill (textile),	3
Navy, United States,	5
Other penal institutions,	5
Painter,	2
Paper mill,	2
Peddler,	2
Plumber,	1
Restaurant,	3
Shoe shop,	2
Sailor,	2
Section hand,	1
Teamster,	2
Weaver,	1
Wood worker,	2

The foregoing table, analyzed and expressed in approximate percentages, shows that about 18 per cent. are in the United States army and navy; about 10 per cent. are farmers; about 4 per cent. are in other penal institutions;* about 10 per cent. are machinists; and the occupations of about 16 per cent., including all whose whereabouts are unknown and those out of the State and in foreign countries, are unknown; about 42 per cent. are divided among thirty-four different occupations.

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* It is a noteworthy fact, as seen from the foregoing classification, that not a boy, so far as is known, who is doing badly, is at large, every one being in other penal institutions.

Using the same terms as in former years in classifying these 117 boys, as regards their conduct, at latest reports 63 boys, or about 54 per cent., are "Doing well without question;" 24 boys, or about 20 per cent., are "Honestly self-supporting;" 8 boys, or about 7 per cent., are "Doing badly;" 19 boys, or about 16 per cent., including those whose whereabouts are unknown and those who are classified as out of the State or in foreign countries, have not been reported upon in this classification. It is fair, however, to assume that a goodly proportion of these are doing well. In the above table we have omitted those who have died, or inmates of insane asylums, approximating 3 per cent.

As in previous reports, a few histories are presented, showing the scope of the work of this department in a few special cases, but representative of many others: —

"A" was fourteen years of age when committed to the Lyman School, and he spent two years in the institution. This boy's parents both died before he came into the care of the State, and he was living with relatives in one of the large mill cities of the Commonwealth. He had already spent two years at the county truant school, and soon after his release therefrom was arrested on the charge of larceny and committed to the Lyman School. Here he did not display qualities which gave great hopes to his instructors for his future, but he was not classed as a vicious boy. When the time arrived that he should be released from the school his case caused much anxiety both to the superintendent of the school and to the visitors, as it was feared he would not take kindly to country life, and would leave his place. He was also regarded as seriously handicapped by his ancestry. It was, however, determined to give him a trial, and he was accordingly placed on a farm where the eye of the visitor could conveniently note his failure or success. At first he was inclined to be indifferent and hard to learn, but after his first report all subsequent reports were alike excellent. He remained in this place until he was eighteen years of age, when he received an extra sum of money for his faithful service. He immediately made arrangements with his employer for another year, and this was repeated until his twenty-first birthday, at which time he had earned and *saved* $350, besides clothing himself far better than the average boy, and purchasing a bicycle. Better even than this industry and thrift, he displayed a fixedness of purpose and a sturdiness of character that has won him the respect of the community.

"B" was committed to the Lyman School as a stubborn child at the age of thirteen years. At the time of his commitment his mother was dead, and he had been arrested before for truancy. This boy was possessed of an ungovernable temper. His first place was in a neighboring State, where he remained but a few weeks when notification was sent to the school that he was in the hands of a local sheriff, and that his employer had taken this step fearing personal violence at the hands of the boy. He was accordingly returned to the school, and after remaining a few months he earnestly requested another trial, only to repeat his violent outbursts within a few weeks. Again, on his promise, he was given a third trial and a fourth. This continued till he had had seven places and three relocations. The last time he stayed in his place nearly nine months. On becoming eighteen years of age he went to relatives in the city, but they found the same difficulty in dealing with him as others had done. Returning again to the farming community where he had spent the larger share of his probation, he began to improve somewhat, and at twenty-one years of age, with his temper partly under control and an ambition to work, he must be classed as "honestly self-supporting."

The above history is only one of many which shows the persistent efforts of the visitor to prevent a boy from further acquaintance with penal institutions in the course of his career.

Financial Statement.

There has been expended for salaries,	$3,499 93
Telephone service,	93 51
Office assistance,	40 83
Travelling expenses,*	3,180 00
Stationery,	26 60
Total,	$6,840 87

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* This item includes travelling expenses of boys in placing and in relocating.

The attitude of the Lyman School proper toward this department has continued to be of the same helpful character, and the visitors have worked together with harmony and unity of purpose. We have received help from friends of the boys in various localities, to whom our acknowledgments are due. The constant interest and encouragement of your honorable Board is always an incentive to best endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

To one whose duties for the year cover a month only, there can be but little retrospect. The slight readjustment of officers the change of administration has necessitated has meant no interruption in the ordinary working routine of the school.

The institution has suffered an irreparable loss in the resignation of Mrs. Brackett, for sixteen years superintendent, to whom the school owes its large success. There will be no inclination or attempt to overhaul or revolutionize, rather a continual effort to gather up and carry on to larger growth, as times and conditions demand, the idea which years of study of cause and effect has conceived. Scarcely second to Mrs. Brackett in loss is that of Mr. Brackett, for the same term of years steward, and whose strong individuality has left its impress in so many permanent ways.

Aside from these changes, the school is in much the same condition as formerly, the corps of officers but little changed. Here let it be said that too much credit cannot be given Miss Hawley, the assistant superintendent, Miss Smith, the clerk, Mr. Wight, the steward, and equally the officers as a whole, who have so generously helped lighten the trying period of transition.

It will be the aim of the new superintendent to study each girl not only in her relation to those in charge of her and to her schoolmates, but also through observation of and information concerning her parents and of the early environment which may have warped her moral nature. This cannot be satisfactorily obtained by the superintendent, preoccupied as she is by the care of the inner life of the school, but can be brought to her by Miss Dewson, who during the past year has gathered together much of this material and made it available. The assistance of Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale in consultation and in reports upon girls in their places is of invaluable assistance in this direction.

Toward the end of the past twelve months there has been a marked increase in the number of commitments, 94 having been committed within the year. Many have been returned for various reasons, and in August the school contained 203 girls, — the largest number for many years. The overcrowding of the cottages causes grave complications, while the smaller the household the easier and more adequate the control of each girl. More cottages are needed, but not within the present limits. If this school should become too large, the homelike character which has distinguished it will be lost. It has been and is still hoped that the solution will be found in the establishment of an annex, which would provide for more thorough classification.

Considering the growing demands for admittance, it is to be regretted that those to whom our industrial advantages might prove so profitable must frequently give way to some whose lack of intellectual and other capacities absolutely unfit them for any practical good from this training. A few of these we have been able to transfer to other institutions to which they properly belong, but others remain here, a burden upon the school.

During the year the school has not been without its friends. To the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. we are indebted for "The Life of Frances Willard," in which the girls have become intensely interested. Mr. James L. Higginson of New York kindly presented seven sets each of tether and basket ball. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston personally remembered each girl with a useful and attractive gift at Christmas. From the local W. C. T. U. of Clinton valuable reading matter in the shape of magazines has been received, and similar donations from unknown parties. To these we are heartily grateful.

Although to superintendent and officers alike the work is arduous and exacting, it is absorbingly interesting. Sentiment, responsibility and success are equally shared. Believing that as in the material world no force can become lost, so, in the moral, no honest effort toward the betterment of humanity can be unavailing, — the work can never be discouraging.

Finally, let me thank you as a Board for your kind consideration and assurances of support.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1900,		187
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,		312
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,		499
Since committed,		94
		593
Attained majority,	59	
Died,	2	
Discharged for good conduct,	8	
Total who passed out of custody,		69
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,		524
Net increase within the year,		25

Table II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1901, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All Those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	50	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	20	
On probation in families, earning wages,	153	
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	5	
At board,	18	
Married but subject to recall for cause,	39	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	28	
		313
In the school Sept. 30, 1901,		185
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	8	
Insane asylum,	1	
School for the Feeble-minded,	6	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	6	
Penal institution in another State,	1	
		26
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,		524

Table III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School, and its General Condition Sept. 30, 1901.

In the school Sept. 30, 1900,		187	
Since committed,		94	281
Recalled from—	Individual* Girls.		
Probation for change of place,	17	28	
Probation for a visit,	4	6	
Probation on account of illness,	12	19	
Treatment in hospital,	3	4	
Hospital, pending transfer to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1	1	
Probation for running away from place,	6	6	
Probation for running away from friends,	1	3	
Family for running away from school,	1	1	
Probation for larceny,	2	2	
Probation because unsatisfactory,	10	13	
Probation because in danger,	14	17	
Probation for bad conduct,	26	27	
Probation to be transferred to Sherborn,	2	2	129
	99		410
	Individual† Girls.		
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	35	39	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	114	149	
Released on probation to other families, at board,	9	9	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	2	2	
Released on probation to work elsewhere,	1	1	
Married,	3	3	
Attained majority,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	11	13	
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	4	4	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	3	3	
Ran away,	–	1	225
	183		
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1901,			185

Recalled girls: 78 were recalled once within the year; 13 twice within the year; 7 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

Released girls: 150 went out once within the year; 25 twice within the year; 7 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

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* Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

† Counting each individual under her most recent release.

Table IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
2* had been in the school	–	5
2† had been in the school	–	8
2‡ had been in the school	–	9
2§ had been in the school	–	10
2‖ had been in the school	–	11
5‖ had been in the school	1	–
9 had been in the school	1	1
4‖ had been in the school	1	2
2‖ had been in the school	1	3
5‖ had been in the school	1.	4
7 had been in the school	1	5
8 had been in the school	1	6
2 had been in the school	1	7
6 had been in the school	1	8
1 had been in the school	1	9
3 had been in the school	1	10
4‖ had been in the school	1	11
2 had been in the school	2	–
2 had been in the school	2	1
2 had been in the school	2	3
1 had been in the school	2	4
3 had been in the school	2	5
2‖ had been in the school	2	6
2 had been in the school	2	7
1 had been in the school	2	8
2 had been in the school	2	9
1 had been in the school	2	10
1 had been in the school	3	–
1 had been in the school	3	11
1 had been in the school	4	1

* Transferred to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

† Placed out in family to go to school.

‡ One went with her family to Montreal.

§ One allowed to go home on account of mother's illness.

‖ One of these placed out in family to go to school.

Table V.

Showing the Conduct of the Sixty-nine Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably, ...	35 or 50 per cent.
Having behaved badly, ...	14 or 20 per cent.
Conduct unknown,*	17 or 25 per cent.
Conduct not classified, ...	3 or 4 per cent.

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* Six, nothing known since marriage over year ago; 4 with friends, moved away; 7 rnuaways.

TABLE VI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:*—										
Attained majority (married), living respectably, .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20	19	12
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22	26	16
Died, conduct has been good, ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Had behaved badly, now well, ...	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
Honorably discharged, ...	-	1	1	2	4	3	5	1	7	5
	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44	52	35
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:*—										
Married, living respectably, ...	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30	27	23
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good, . .	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54	35	48
At work in other families, ...	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133	149	153
At work elsewhere, ...	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way, .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3	4	5
	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220	215	229
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264	267	264
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:*—										
Married, in prison or elsewhere, ...	7	6	3	1	5	1	-	2	4	6
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere, ...	-	-	1	5	11	5	9	8	9	8
Died, conduct had been bad, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10	14	14
II. *Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:*—										
Married, ...	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	-
On probation with friends or at large, . . .	-	-	-	7	1	2	3	3	8	5
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11	13	12
In prison or house of correction, ...	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10	12	11
In almshouse through their own misconduct, . .	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4	5	7
	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31	41	35
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, ...	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41	55	49

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	4	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	6
Unmarried,	-	7	-	6	1	6	4	4	7	11
	4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4	10	17
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	5	5	16
On probation with friends, out of New England,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	12	16
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
At large, having left their homes or places,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29	25	24
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
	14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44	42	60
Total, conduct not known,	18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48	52	77
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	11	4	3
Died, never on probation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	-	2	1	2	2	5	3	13	4	3
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	-	-	-	4	6	11	9	7	7	8
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63	55	68
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	13	16	18
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25	22	12
	32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108	100	106
Total whose conduct is not classified,	32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121	104	109
Grand total,	272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474	478	499

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* On the tables of the last four years the girls who have been placed with friends who reside out of New England (the number so placed having increased from year to year) have been added to the list of "conduct unknown."

TABLE VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Six Years ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED.*		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	213	176	37	129	111	18	46	38	8	24	14	10	14	13	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	84	67	17	58	50	8	11	8	3	12	7	5	3	2	1
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	101	86	15	68	59	9	14	11	3	8	6	2	11	10	1
Totals,	398	329	69	255	220	35	71	57	14	44	27	17	28	25	3

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED.*		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	.53	.53	.53	.60	.63	.49	.22	.22	.22	.10	.08	.27	.07	.07	.03
Danger of immoral conduct,	.21	.20	.25	.69	.75	.47	.13	.12	.18	.14	.10	.29	.04	.03	.06
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.25	.26	.22	.67	.69	.60	.14	.13	.20	.08	.07	.13	.11	.12	.07
Totals,	-	-	-	.64	.67	.50	.18	.17	.20	.11	.08	.25	.07	.08	.04

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* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Six Years ending Sept. 30, 1901, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	199	163	36	129	111	18	46	38	8	24	14	10
Danger of immoral conduct,	81	65	16	58	50	8	11	8	3	12	7	5
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	76	14	68	59	9	14	11	3	8	6	2
Totals,	370	304	66	255	220	35	71	57	14	44	27	17

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	.54	.54	.55	.65	.68	.50	.23	.23	.22	.12	.09	.27
Danger of immoral conduct,	.22	.21	.24	.72	.77	.50	.14	.12	.19	.15	.11	.31
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.25	.21	.75	.78	.64	.15	.14	.21	.09	.08	.14
Totals,	-	-	-	.69	.72	.53	.19	.19	.21	.12	.09	.26

Table IX.

*Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.**

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — Living respectably.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	12	5	7	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	16	3	13	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	2	2	-	-	-
Honorably discharged,	5	2	3	-	-
	35	12	23	.44	.59
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	23	4	19	-	-
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good,	48	15	33	-	-
At work in other families,	153	29	124	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	5	-	5	-	-
	229	48	181	.68	.71
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	264	60	204	.61	.70
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	6	2	4	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	8	4	4	-	-
	14	6	8	.22	.21
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
On probation with friends or at large,	5	3	2	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	12	5	7	-	-
In prison or house of correction,	11	4	7	-	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	7	1	6	-	-
	35	13	22	.18	.09
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	49	19	30	.19	.10
C. — Conduct not Known.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	6	2	4	-	-
Unmarried,	11	7	4	-	-
	17	9	8	.33	.21
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	16	2	14	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	16	3	13	-	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	3	-	3	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	24	5	19	-	-
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	1	-	1	-	-
	60	10	50	.13	.20
Total, conduct not known,	77	19	58	.19	.20
Grand total,	390	98	292	.25	.75

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* See foot-note to Table VII.

TABLE X.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901,	$2,683 83
By deposits in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	2,683 83
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept 30, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901,	1,822 43
By paid amounts from savings bank,	1,822 43

TABLE XI.

Showing Average Yearly Savings of Girls earning Wages in Families, for the Ten Years ending Sept. 30, 1901.

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cash received, ...	$1,346 50	$1,452 76	$1,447 71	$1,712 70	$1,603 36	$1,885 59	$2,048 48	$2,746 27	$2,500 56	$2,683 83
Number earning wages in families, ...	118	102	111	120	120	139	144	134	149	153
Average saving per girl, .	$11 41	$14 24	$13 04	$14 27	$13 36	$13 56	$14 22	$20 49	$16 79	$17 54
Cash drawn, ...	474 66	879 91	1,307 84	1,813 72	2,030 24	1,266 18	2,071 58	2,053 25	2,384 03	1,822 43

Table XII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

51 for stubbornness.[*]
7 for lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct.
5 idle and disorderly.
1 for night-walking.
1 for drunkenness.
1 for assault and battery.
22 for larceny.
1 for arson.
1 for vagrancy.
2 habitual absentee.
1 habitual school offender.
1 habitual truancy.

Table XIII.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.

86 could read and write.
3 could read but not write.
5 could not read or write.

Table XIV.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 8 years of age.
1 was 10 years of age.
2 were 11 years of age.
5 were 12 years of age.
11 were 13 years of age.
16 were 14 years of age.
34 were 15 years of age.
20 were 16 years of age.
4 were 17 years of age.

Average age, 14 years, 6 months, 7 days.

Table XV.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

53 born in Massachusetts.
3 born in Maine.
2 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
1 born in Connecticut.
1 born in New York.
2 born in Virginia.
8 born in Canada.
5 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
2 born in Germany.
1 born in Russia.
11 birthplace unknown.

Table XVI.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

33 Americans, both parents.
1 English, both parents.
18 Irish, both parents.
1 Scotch, both parents.
16 French, both parents.
1 Italian, both parents.
1 Portuguese, both parents.
7 German, both parents.
3 Russian, both parents.
[†]3 Americans, one parent.
[†]5 Irish, one parent.
5 unknown.

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[*] The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

[†] Other parent's nativity unknown.

Table XVII.

Showing Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

6 were orphans.	2 parents unknown.
17 mother dead.	49 both parents living.
20 father dead.	

Table XVIII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1866, ...	$20,000	$24,753	144	$3 30	59	53	-	-	-
1876, ...	28,300	25,683	121	4 05	53	40	-	-	-
1890, ...	20,000	20,000	94	4 08	56	89	-	-	39
1891, ...	21,000	21,000	89	4 38	46	96	-	-	36
1892, ...	20,000	21,329	89	4 46	50	118	-	-	29
1893, ...	21,500	19,856	95	4 02	77	109	-	-	31
1894, ...	25,385	21,617	117	3 49	78	122	-	-	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801	116	4 62	72	131	-	-	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049	120	4 17	86	120	-	-	-
1897, ...	27,775	28,256	138	3 93	100	146	-	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307	159	3 79	102	150	-	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530	164	3 81	75	139	-	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202	171	3 62	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575*	38,688	189	3 92†	94	158	50	18	39

* Also $3,200 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

† Counting the $623.89 paid into the State Treasury, the *net per capita* was $3.88.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1900. — October, received from State Treasurer,		$3,543 89
	November, " " " "	2,675 96
	December, " " " "	6,855 59
1901. — January, " " " "		2,242 33
	February, " " " "	2,372 51
	March, " " " "	2,619 12
	April, " " " "	3,356 93
	May, " " " "	2,922 14
	June, " " " "	2,338 64
	July, " " " "	2,567 02
	August, " " " "	4,286 71
	September, " " " "	2,907 31
		$38,688 15

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1900. — October,		$3,543 89
	November,	2,675 96
	December,	6,855 59
1901. — January,		2,242 33
	February,	2,372 51
	March,	2,619 12
	April,	3,356 93
	May,	2,922 14
	June,	2,338 64
	July,	2,567 02
	August,	4,286 71
	September,	2,907 31
		$38,688 15

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

1900. —	October,	$231 53
	November,	187 54
	December,	657 01
1901. —	January,	125 65
	February,	158 36
	March,	433 32
	April,	167 02
	May,	127 85
	June,	661 97
	July,	123 16
	August,	121 76
	September,	371 60
		$3,366 77

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

1900. —	October,	$231 53
	November,	187 54
	December,	657 01
1901. —	January,	125 65
	February,	158 36
	March,	433 32
	April,	167 02
	May,	127 85
	June,	661 97
	July,	123 16
	August,	121 76
	September,	371 60
		$3,366 77

Special Appropriation (Resolves of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family Cottage, and Walks.

1900. —	November,	$197 67

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.
1900.									
October,	$160 95	$36 55	$27 45	$550 00	$213 70	$17 50	$147 75	$52 19	$43 80
November,	204 67	67 94	14 39	–	272 65	21 73	–	51 05	144 82
December,	171 38	38 11	19 15	897 00	230 85	8 00	411 42	132 91	322 85
1901.									
January,	177 26	35 89	4 85	–	254 16	20 63	–	55 17	19 71
February,	94 88	48 49	–	–	145 11	–	–	53 70	81 47
March,	130 32	61 97	–	–	96 25	27 74	–	64 84	73 38
April,	101 70	41 35	241 60	–	143 95	–	10 40	39 00	59 36
May,	178 83	46 12	–	–	117 04	8 00	–	38 35	75 79
June,	166 69	34 27	14 77	–	127 24	–	132 70	44 55	37 09
July,	185 46	29 77	6 75	–	115 75	20 58	–	66 77	41 55
August,	164 86	64 07	33 30	–	75 71	20 83	91 08	51 55	72 16
September,	162 58	36 64	7 80	–	152 66	–	135 45	56 45	224 31
Totals,	$1,899 58	$541 17	$370 06	$1,447 00	$1,945 07	$145 01	$928 80	$706 53	$1,196 29

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Continued.

	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.
1900.								
October,	$225 34	–	$32 01	$170 84	$70 33	$11 90	$5 40	$64 85
November,	195 17	$51 15	88 14	41 30	91 00	90	22 75	76 20
December,	1,115 32	753 17	38 76	188 65	304 00	58 41	16 15	93 31
1901.								
January,	26 37	48 00	3 00	88 51	103 30	–	13 10	94 77
February,	58 77	300 00	11 55	19 90	197 08	1 50	26 05	73 54
March,	391 20	54 00	13 50	30 00	147 23	23 05	10 75	74 33
April,	181 75	709 11	3 75	183 96	58 79	18 10	17 95	88 14
May,	165 98	24 80	6 90	160 51	229 86	20 70	14 70	133 27
June,	170 54	–	17 24	68 04	94 10	1 05	15 15	67 41
July,	183 50	74 65	25 73	174 40	130 11	10 81	39 20	60 95
August,	379 71	1,692 00	18 00	133 50	54 26	–	24 05	64 78
September,	307 10	17 64	–	135 79	85 20	–	6 90	102 20
Totals,	$3,400 75	$3,724 52	$258 58	$1,395 40	$1,565 26	$146 42	$212 15	$993 75

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Concluded.

	Postage, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Totals.
1900.								
October,	$58 81	$20 00	$3 10	$152 00	$100 00	$1,272 60	$106 82	$3,543 89
November,	47 01	35 52	15 00	–	–	1,211 71	22 86	2,675 96
December,	131 25	15 00	–	469 00	191 12	1,249 78	–	6,855 59
1901.								
January,	58 47	20 00	–	–	6 25	1,212 89	–	2,242 33
February,	40 35	25 00	–	–	3 61	1,148 87	42 64	2,372 51
March,	17 79	32 00	–	135 00	10 48	1,191 96	33 33	2,619 12
April,	65 61	25 00	70 34	–	69 70	1,227 37	–	3,356 93
May,	37 42	15 00	127 74	190 00	3 14	1,294 66	33 33	2,922 14
June,	4 59	20 00	39 88	–	5 50	1,277 83	–	2,338 64
July,	70 09	25 00	9 88	–	1 45	1,172 36	122 26	2,567 02
August,	14 74	15 00	–	–	5 48	1,228 30	83 33	4,286 71
September,	12 45	10 00	24 94	190 00	35	1,202 24	36 61	2,907 31
Totals,	$558 58	$257 52	$290 88	$1,136 00	$397 08	$14,690 57	$481 18	$38,688 15

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1901.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood-house,	600 00	
Hen-house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	11,160 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Corn crib,	50 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$135,650 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,744 51
Valuation of live stock,	3,706 00
Amount carried forward,	$9,450 51

Amount brought forward,	$9,450 51	
Tools and carriages,	2,175 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	19,331 88	
Miscellaneous,	1,070 41	
		$32,027 80

A. J. BANCROFT,
A. W. CARR,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. LANCASTER, Oct. 9, 1901.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEORGE W. HOSMER,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1901.

Apples, winter, 60 barrels,	$150 00
Apples, fall, 15 barrels,	22 50
Beets, table, 25 bushels,	12 50
Beans, 26 bushels,	58 50
Beans, black wax, 3 bushels,	7 50
Beans, horticultural, 2 bushels,	4 00
Bran, 1,100 pounds,	12 10
Bedding, 22 tons,	176 00
Cabbage, heads, 446,	17 84
Celery, 66 dozen,	49 50
Citron, 17,	1 70
Carrots, 40 bushels,	20 00
Corn, ears, 963 bushels,	577 80
Corn, pop, 8 bushels,	16 00
Corn, 4 bushels, shelled,	3 12
Corn, 1½ bushels, sweet, seed,	3 00
Ensilage, 105 tons,	735 00
English hay, 104 tons,	1,560 00
English hay, old, 22 tons,	330 00
Hungarian, 7 tons, 1,850 pounds,	50 30
Fodder, 20½ tons,	220 80
Grass, seed, 40 pounds,	7 20
Hungarian seed, 4½ bushels,	6 75
Lumber, pine and chestnut, 8,000 feet,	160 00
Manure, 32 cords,	160 00
Muck, 20 loads,	20 00
Oats, 18 bushels,	9 00
Onions, 35 bushels,	38 50
Peaches, 1¼ bushels,	2 50
Pears, 35 bushels,	35 00
Pork, 200 pounds,	24 00
Amount carried forward,	$4,491 11

Amount brought forward,	$4,491 11	
Potatoes, 750 bushels,	562 50	
Parsnips, 60 bushels,	45 00	
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	347 25	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 100 bushels,	50 00	
Vinegar, 1,052 gallons,	210 40	
Wheat, India, 15 bushels,	12 00	
Watermelons, 525,	26 25	
		$5,744 51
Live Stock.		
Horses, 9,	$1,230 00	
Cows, 30,	1,500 00	
Bull, 1,	25 00	
Hogs, fat, 13 (4,500 pounds),	382 50	
Breeding sows, 18,	376 00	
Shotes, 8,	40 00	
Pigs, 40,	100 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Fowls, 65,	32 50	
		3,706 00
Tools and carriages,		2,175 00
Miscellaneous.		
Bags and sacks,	$7 75	
Iron pipe,	12 50	
Lumber, spruce, 500 feet,	11 00	
Plumbing tools,	25 00	
Engine, 1, gasoline,	250 00	
Flour barrels, 90,	13 50	
Pork and molasses barrels, 17,	12 75	
Vinegar barrels, 34,	25 50	
Heater, 1,	20 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Ice tools,	22 50	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	25 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 71,	7 10	
Oil cans,	3 51	
Window glass,	5 00	
Paints, oils and turpentine,	145 45	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,057 56	$11,625 51

Amounts brought forward,	$1,057 56	$11,625 51
Electrical supplies,	7 85	
Nails and spikes,	5 00	
		1,070 41
Fisher Hall, furnishings,	$2,500 00	
Putnam Cottage, furnishings,	2,100 00	
Richardson hall, furnishings,	2,245 00	
Property in Rogers Hall,	1,271 30	
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	700 00	
Provisions and groceries,	1,409 80	
Dry goods,	1,650 25	
Hardware and crockery,	210 00	
Books and stationery,	40 00	
Medicine,	20 00	
Coal, 280 tons,	1,820 00	
Wood, 88 cords,	396 00	
		19,331 88
Total valuation of personal estate,		$32,027 80

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per inventory 1900,	$3,750 00	To fertilizers,	$90 76
tools and carriages as per inventory 1900,	2,275 00	fruit trees,	23 00
miscellaneous as per inventory 1900,	473 50	farming implements,	37 60
produce on hand as per inventory 1900,	4,807 55	grain,	1,484 88
blacksmithing,	106 28	labor,	2,064 72
		live stock,	783 00
		plants and seeds,	109 39
		veterinary,	26 00
			$16,015 28

CR.

By apples,	$27 50	By cucumbers,	$48 30
asparagus,	55 56	currants,	32 00
apricots,	2 00	eggs,	94 43
beans, shell,	45 00	fowl,	84
beans, string,	53 00	grapes,	18 50
beets,	17 50	green fodder,	92 00
blackberries,	13 00	hay,	15 00
cabbages,	46 00	ice,	340 00
cherries,	38 40	lettuce,	13 00
crab apples,	4 50	lumber,	51 34

By milk,	$3,365 02	By produce of farm on hand as per inventory 1901,	$5,744 51
melons,	46 64	live stock as per inventory 1901,	3,706 00
onions,	5 60	tools and carriages as per inventory 1901,	2,175 00
peas,	45 00	miscellaneous as per inventory 1901,	1,070 41
pears,	4 50	produce sold and amount sent State Treasurer,	623 89
plums,	5 75		$18,558 33
pork,	231 14	Balance for farm,	2,543 05
potatoes, early,	150 00		
rhubarb,	17 00		
radishes,	7 50		
strawberries,	166 50		
sweet corn,	87 50		
tomatoes,	75 00		
turnips,	11 50		
wood,	12 00		

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	$17 50	Lumber,	$51 34
Asparagus,	55 56	Milk,	3,365 02
Apricots,	2 00	Melons,	46 00
Beans, shell,	45 00	Onions,	5 60
Beans, string,	53 00	Peas,	45 00
Beets,	17 50	Pears,	4 50
Blackberries,	13 00	Plums,	5 75
Cabbages,	46 00	Pork,	231 14
Cherries,	38 40	Potatoes, early,	150 00
Crab apples,	4 50	Rhubarb,	17 00
Cucumbers,	48 30	Radishes,	7 50
Currants,	32 00	Strawberries,	166 50
Eggs,	94 43	Sweet corn,	87 50
Fowl,	84	Tomatoes,	75 00
Grapes,	18 50	Turnips,	11 50
Green fodder,	92 00	Wood,	12 00
Hay,	15 00		
Ice,	340 00		$5,238 52
Lettuce,	13 00		

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Hay,	$303 39	Calves,	$25 50
Pigs,	33 50	Second-hand stove,	2 00
Cows,	181 00		
Shotes,	78 50		$623 89

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School, Lancaster, Mass., within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	11 months,	$1,375 00
F. F. Morse,	"	1 month,	100 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	11 months,	595 87
G. K. Wight,	"	1 month,	54 17
A. Hawley,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 13 days,	484 51
A. L. Brackett,	" "	1 month,	41 67
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	4 months 12 days,	146 46
A. M. T. Eno,	"	11 months 10 days,	377 58
G. L. Smith,	"	1 month,	33 33
E. V. Morse,	"	8 months 25 days,	287 58
J. M. McIntire,	"	11 months 21 days,	379 23
E. A. Bartlett,	"	11 months 15 days,	361 24
I. B. Drown,	"	11 months 12 days,	334 35
H. A. Woodward,	"	11 months 13 days,	357 10
A. L. Jordan,	"	11 months 12 days,	332 26
C. L. Everingham,	"	3 months,	99 99
N. R. Maxwell,	"	3 months,	87 48
A. R. Westman,	General assistant and supervisor of schools,	6 days,	6 57
H. Allan,	Vacancy officer,	10 months 22 days,	351 15
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	1 month,	33 33
G. L. Smith,	"	10 months 28 days,	363 96
A. L. Brackett,	"	17 days,	18 62
E. C. M. Warren,	Teacher,	8 months 14 days,	246 69
M. C. Young,	"	4 months,	102 08
L. M. Smith,	"	11 months 8 days,	298 76
H. R. Stubbs,	"	11 months 5 days,	285 35
H. Robertson,	"	1 month 14 days,	36 67
E. A. Greenlaw,	"	11 months 12½ days,	287 34
F. E. Rastall,	"	2 months 5 days,	58 24
L. W. Newman,	"	14 days,	11 49
B. D. Davis,	"	1 month 6½ days,	29 97
A. G. Atherton,	"	1 month 12 days,	34 85
A. H. Wicker,	"	7 months 18 days,	189 78
M. M. Moses,	"	7 months,	175 00
E. B. Love,	"	4 months 16 days,	113 14
E. Mooney,	"	3 months 8 days,	81 20
M. Goddard,	"	2 months,	50 00
M. B. Atherton,	"	29 days,	23 81
A. M. Hamlin,	"	1 month,	25 00
I. G. Thompson,	"	1 month,	25 00
A. L. Brackett,	Teacher of gymnastics,	7 months,	233 31
E. E. Eames,	Gardener,	6 months 27 days,	164 85
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	12 months,	349 92
M. W. Voter,	"	10 months 10 days,	301 71
M. Trapp,	"	2 months 9 days,	66 94
I. E. Brown,	"	10 months 4 days,	295 01
C. H. Cleaves,	"	1 month 7 days,	32 94
A. C. Sheldon,	"	11 months 27 days,	320 84
F. A. Kilbourne,	"	11 months 11 days,	294 06
G. E. Crandon,	"	3 months,	75 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	1 month 9½ days,	37 85
H. R. Saunders,	"	9 months 16 days,	250 81
A. Crocker,	"	9 months 25 days,	245 53
K. E. Wight,	"	8 months 9 days,	241 90
I. N. Bailey,	"	21 days,	20 12
A. A Stowell,	"	2 months 26 days,	71 34
A. Voter,	"	1 month 10 days,	32 84
C. Rand,	"	1 month,	25 00
C. P. Fitzgerald,	Physician,	12 months,	325 00
E. Pickel,	Nurse,	12 days,	102 86
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	12 months,	589 92
A. E. Brown,	Driver,	12 months,	378 40
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	10 months 29 days,	490 54
A. W. Cleaves,	Laborer,	1 month 13 days,	41 59
N. O. McIntire,	"	12 months,	285 74
W. W. Wilson,	"	1 month,	38 00
A. L. Saunders,	"	12 months,	356 15
F. A. Saunders,	"	9 months 4 days,	348 70
F. F. Crandon,	"	3 months,	78 00
H. Carr,	"	5 months 4 days,	133 47
G. K. Wight,	"	8 months,	218 06
F. P. Smith,	"	5 months 24 days,	220 48
C. A. Hersey,	"	5 months 18 days,	209 05
			$15,171 75

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$1,200 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. M. McIntire, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	375 00
A. L. Jordan, matron,	375 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron,	350 00
H. Allan, vacancy officer,	400 00
G. L. Smith, clerk,	400 00
L. M. Smith, teacher,	325 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher,	325 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	325 00
A. H. Wicker, teacher,	300 00
M. M. Moses, teacher,	300 00
E. Mooney, teacher,	300 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	300 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	300 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
K. E. Wight, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
A. C. Sheldon, housekeeper,	325 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	325 00
H. Saunders, housekeeper,	325 00
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	300 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
	$12,550 00

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* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Our record book shows at the close of the year only 185 girls; it also shows an increase in numbers for the greater part of the year, having reached at one time 203, so that the schoolrooms in some of the cottages have been uncomfortably crowded.

The monthly specimens of school work sent to the office for inspection show more than the annual examination the actual standing and progress made, the girls considering it quite an honor to have work sent in, and this has stimulated them to make greater effort. Maps, drawings, papers in history, geography, arithmetic, and, in fact, on all other subjects studied, such as would do credit to any ungraded school, have been sent in.

The nature study, in which the girls are greatly interested, has opened their eyes to the life going on all about them, making them close observers of birds, squirrels, plants and insects, giving them object lessons in patience and perseverance, which we hope will be of value to them through life.

I think better work might be done if we had more books, so that girls who read well could have them to hunt up facts for themselves, leaving more time for the teacher to give to those who need her assistance most. I would suggest putting in water colors for the advanced classes in drawing.

The illustrated lectures, readings and plays given during the year have been greatly enjoyed by the girls, and have been beneficial in many ways.

There have been about 100 new books added to the library, and half as many more rebound, making over 1,000 volumes in fair condition.

The music has been kept up to its former standard.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HAWLEY,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

Another year has passed, and it is gratifying to note that, regardless of the ever-increasing numbers in our school, the average health of the girls remains about the same. Fortunately, we have had no contagious diseases to combat, but during the recent small-pox "scare" we took the precaution to vaccinate every one on the grounds, including the officers, and each new girl as she entered. About two hundred submitted to inoculation with vaccine virus, and a very pleasant spirit was manifested by all during the ordeal.

The absence of infectious diseases particularly speaks well for our hygienic cottage system, especially when we recall the character of the homes from which many of the girls come, and the lack of personal cleanliness among the new arrivals. A warm bath, clean clothing, a separate room, neat bed, pure air, wholesome food and regular hours, all contribute to bring about a desirable change, at least physically, in even the most unpromising subjects.

Occasionally we meet with a tubercular case, and two girls were transferred, one to Rutland, and one to a Boston hospital, for special treatment for pulmonary disease. One sufferer with chronic Bright's disease was sent to Tewksbury, where she succumbed shortly after removal there. One new girl and four returned ones, who were found pregnant, and two who returned with specific disease, were transferred to Tewksbury. Two cases of chronic ocular disease and two acute cases were treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. Two surgical cases were operated upon at Boston hospitals. Three girls were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded, and we have others who are unfit subjects for our school. One girl who fractured her clavicle received prompt treatment, with good results.

The gymnastic exercises were pursued faithfully during the winter months, and both officers and pupils appreciate the advantages of the instructions.

We sincerely regret the departure of the beloved superintendent, Mrs. Brackett, who for so many years, by her wise counsel and ready sympathy, endeared herself to all, and we shall continue to miss her and the kindly members of her family, while cordially welcoming her competent and pleasant successor, Mrs. Morse.

To the trustees and officers we feel especially indebted for their kind co-operation, which makes our duties a pleasure.

Respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 14, 1901.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Formerly known as Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools),

FOR THE

Year ending September 30, 1902.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1903.

APPROVED BY

THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

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THOMAS H. AYERS, *Visiting Physician of the Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution in which boys under fifteen years of age are received by sentence of court for any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life. The usual cause of the sentence is some form of offence against property.[1] The term of commitment is always for minority, the law thus placing upon the school the responsibility of guiding its wards from a wayward youth to what it is hoped will prove a self-respecting and competent manhood. The methods to this end which the school employs fall under three divisions: —

1. A department for boys under thirteen, with homelike and somewhat unsystematic methods, and a term of detention averaging about six months.

2. A main division for boys over thirteen, with a systematized plan of education, and a term of detention averaging about eighteen months.

3. A period of probation lasting until the boy is twenty-one, until which time the probationer, while living in the community like the rest of the world, is still subject to the authority of the school, being visited by the agents of the institution, and liable to recall for bad conduct or other sufficient reason.

To take up the above divisions in order, the department for the little boys is located on a farm of one hundred acres in the town of Berlin, some seven miles from Westborough. A separation of the younger from the older boys is thus effected as complete as if the two classes were in separate institutions. There are accommodations for only twenty-four boys in the Berlin family, which small number allows an informality of method and a closeness of personal relations with the officers which is unusual in an institution. By necessity the Berlin schoolroom is ungraded, and there is no opportunity for Sloyd or similar instruction. But school, housework and farm work suffice, with a goodly allowance for play, to keep the children busy; and in the evenings they gather around the motherly matron and the young farmer and his wife who complete the household, for games and reading and singing. Boys who prove unruly under this mild discipline are sent over to Westborough; but this is not often necessary, and most of them are ready, after a few months, to be placed at board in a carefully selected family. There they attend school with the children of the neighborhood, and their ability to live in the world without the restraint of an institution is tested. Those who do well in these boarding homes are allowed, after a year or two, to go back to their parents, provided the home is a proper one; while those who have no decent homes to go to are placed in some farmer's family, where they earn their own way. In the boarding homes the majority of the children do well; but a good many misconduct when they go back to their parents, or go out to earn their living, and all these are returned to the school at Westborough, it being the rule that no boy who has failed outside can have a second chance at Berlin.

---

[1] The technical offence of stubbornness, on which over one quarter of the newcomers were committed, covers all kinds of misdemeanors, among which stealing is usually included.

Of the 281[1] boys who have been at Berlin since this branch of the school was established in 1895, on Sept. 30, 1902, there were: —

In Berlin,	18
In boarding homes,	47
Self-supporting with farmers,	39
With their own people,	85
In Westborough,	47
In George Junior Republic,	2
United States Army or Navy,	4
Left the State,	5
Feeble-minded,	6
In Massachusetts Reformatory or jail,	11
Whereabouts unknown,	17[2]

---

[1] One boy, committed by the State Board of Charity, and withdrawn a few days later on the claim that he was committed by mistake, is omitted.

[2] One of these boys has been in Westborough, in the George Junior Republic and in the Massachusetts Reformatory, and is now out on ticket of leave from the latter institution.

Of the 124 given above as with farmers or with their own people, 8 of the former and 28 of the latter were recalled to Westborough either from Berlin or from a first trial in a place or in their own home, and are now on a second trial; while 9 of those classed above as whereabouts unknown and 2 of those classed as out of the State, have likewise been in Westborough. Subtracting from the whole number those who are feeble-minded and those who are still in Berlin or at board, we have remaining 210 boys, for 51 per cent. of whom the Berlin training has been supplemented by a training at Westborough or elsewhere, while for 49 per cent. the training at Berlin has sufficed. As few of the Berlin boys have yet come of age, it is impossible to draw comparisons as to conduct between this group and those whose first training is received at Westborough.

The total number of commitments to the Lyman School within the year was 195, of whom 49 were at once sent over to Berlin[1] and 146 were retained at Westborough.

At Westborough there is an average population of 288, of whom 60 of those in the institution on September 30 had had a trial outside and had been returned to the school, and 257 were still in preparation for their first trial. The boys at Westborough are divided up into groups of 30 or 35, each group being under the care of a cottage master and matron. Schooling, cooking and laundry work are centralized. This involves a much more complex organization than formerly prevailed under the strict cottage system, but on the whole the benefits of the new arrangement seem to overbalance the disadvantages.

A revolution in the routine of the institution has recently been effected by the introduction of morning school sessions, this involving a change in the hour at which almost everything else must be done. The details of the new arrangements will be found in the reports of the superintendent and principal, on pages 25 and 41. Here it is enough to state that the initiative shown by the superintendent and the excellent spirit in which his whole corps of officers have co-operated, despite innumerable inconveniences, cannot be too highly commended. In point of discipline the institution was never in better shape. A realization that the school falls far short of its ideal, and a readiness to try new methods, no matter how much trouble is involved, which from the first has characterized Mr. Chapin's administration, are in evidence now more than ever before.

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[1] Five of those sent to Berlin within the year were afterwards sent back to Westborough.

Manual training, as distinguished from special trade teaching, has long been a much-emphasized feature of the Lyman School curriculum. Every boy is given a course in sloyd and in drawing, and those who show mechanical aptitude are promoted to an advanced manual training course in wood and iron. Printing, shoemaking, tailoring, and, in some degrees, carpentering, painting and other trades, are practised so far as the product is needed in the institution ; but these occupations are not allowed to supersede less specialized manual training courses designed to develop a quickness of mind and deftness of hand, which are of value in every occupation.

In considering the merits of educational manual training *versus* special trade teaching in an institution, the fact that the latter is usually supplied to a relatively small number of the inmates, while manual training classes can be regularly supplied to the major part, is a point which should not be overlooked. Trade teaching, no doubt, makes a better show in the institution where the specialized skill of a small group of workers, always employed in the same task, becomes embodied in brick and mortar to be seen of all observers; but the question of merit must be tested, not by immediate tangible results, but by the careers of boys in after life. What proportion of those who learn a trade in an institution have an opportunity to follow that trade outside is a point on which fuller information should be gathered.[1]

Examination of the table on page 65 showing the occupations of Lyman School probationers, suggests a decided lack of relation between the occupations of boys in the institution and the means by which they earn their bread outside. For instance, out of 826 probationers, only 7 are occupied as printers, whereas approximately 150 have worked in the printing shop of the school ; only 8 are occupied as carpenters and 6 at iron work, while probably some 250 have received a very considerable training in such trades. On the other hand, we find that 4 are plumbers, which trade is not taught in the school. Farming, to be sure, is one of the chief occupations of the school, and we find 150 of the whole number of probationers engaged in farm work. But this simply means that boys whose homes are unfit for them to go back to are of necessity placed on farms, where the demand for labor is far beyond the supply.

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[1] The fact that the Lyman School boys, when they leave the school, are too young by two or three years to be apprenticed under trade union regulations, is a reason against trade teaching in this institution which probably does not apply to many other reform schools.

Inquiry as to the occupations of 201 boys who have taken the advanced manual training course in the school and have been on probation for two years or more, shows only 6½ per cent. who have secured work for which their training directly fitted them, though all would be glad of such work if it could be found; and only 5½ per cent. have work of an even allied character, such as printing, motorman, lineman, brakeman, painter. On the other hand, 74 per cent. of these boys are supporting themselves and doing well, which is 4 per cent. better than can be said of the whole number who have been on probation an equal length of time. "I can tell the boys who have taken the Sloyd course by their ability to carry out my directions," a Lyman School master once remarked of a line of boys who were laying a gutter; and this is the principle underlying all educational manual training, — training which has the boy, rather than the product, as its chief end.

The importance of the system of probation during minority and of the methods of visiting developed since 1895, has been so fully and repeatedly emphasized in recent reports that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon the matter this year. For up-to-date information readers are referred to the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 64; also to the tables on pages 30–32, showing the whereabouts and conduct of every boy whose name is on the Lyman School books as still under twenty-one years of age. Statistics of this character are of great value, among other reasons, because they periodically direct the attention of all who are responsible for the school to the outcome of its methods, — that is, to the careers of its inmates as they are in process of readjustment to normal relations with the community.

The number of new commitments this year, 195, is the largest number received since the institution was remodelled and the age limit reduced in 1884. At times within the year the school has been much overcrowded, and it is certain to be still more so before increased accommodations can be provided. Accordingly, last year's recommendations for a new cottage will be renewed. An appropriation also will be asked to provide a private office for the superintendent, porches for the schoolhouse, new ovens for the bakery, and a cold storage plant. As the school has grown in numbers and new buildings have been added, the land available for farming has been reduced, and for several years an adjoining farm has been hired on which to raise vegetables and fodder for the use of the institution. This is not good economy, and it is recommended that additional land be bought.

An improved sewer system, connecting the school with the sewer beds of the town of Westborough, for which $14,000[1] was appropriated, will soon be completed, probably $3,500 within the estimate. Under the terms of the appropriation this surplus is available to renovate the plumbing of the institution, which can now be put in first-class sanitary condition. The storage battery, for which $9,000 was appropriated, will be in working order in a few weeks; and the centralized pumping station, for which $5,200 was appropriated, will likewise soon be complete. These two improvements will effect a saving in the annual expenditure of the school.

The trustees have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Thomas H. Ayer of Westborough to succeed Dr. F. E. Corey as visiting physician to the school. Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone still act as consulting physicians on points where outside suggestion and advice are needed. Their service is unpaid, except that in cases where they are called upon for strictly professional consultation or for an operation a moderate fee is charged. The relations of these gentlemen to the school have been extremely helpful, and thanks are here tendered for their generous assistance.

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[1] Of this sum, $6,000 was appropriated last spring and $8,000 the year previous.

The Lyman School opened the year with 327 inmates and closed with 317. The whole number in the school within the year was 579, while the average number was 310. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,236; of these, 317 were in the school, 820 on probation in the care of the visiting department, 3 were in the George Junior Republic, 35 were runaways from the school, and 61 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $29,000; for current expenses, $45,410, — a total of $74,410 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for visitation, $7,500; for boarding, $4,500; for tuition fees to towns, $500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was $73,461.07. The expenditures in behalf of probationers was $11,103.40. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.54, and $1,163.33 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of $4.47. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was $2.88;[1] the per capita of visitation was 17 cents a week; and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately $1.44 per week.

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[1] This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any share of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, with its elm trees, its unwalled playgrounds and farm and its separate family houses, receives girls under 17 years of age who have committed offences against the laws of the State. Among these are many who may justly be held responsible for their misconduct, being intelligent enough to have distinguished wrong from right, but with absolutely undisciplined wills. In other cases the parents might well have been arraigned for the offences of their children. Others there are who had been left orphans or half orphans, and had suffered in consequence from lack of restraint or of sympathy. To make up to the girls for the lack of home care and to do this before wrongdoing has become the habit of their lives, is the aim of this school.

Mrs. Brackett, whose gracious dignity and firm control had made possible a rare freedom from institutional constraint, left behind a spirit of encouragement for the girls and of hearty co-operation in their behalf on the part of her staff of officers. Her successor, Mrs. Fannie F. Morse, is carrying on the work in the same spirit, and is fulfilling the expectations of the trustees, to whom Mrs. Brackett had suggested her as being a woman of business habit and ability, as well as of fine character and education. Trained on her father's farm to a practical acquaintance with its requirements, for a few months an assistant to Mrs. Brackett, and for several happy years with her husband among the boys and girls of the academy where he was principal, she is well qualified to be the executive officer of the trustees in the financial as well as the other departments of the management.

In the custody of the school there are 514 girls, of whom rather more than two-fifths are in the school. Of those outside, 46 are married, 74 are on probation with relatives, 11 are boarded out in country families attending school with the children of the neighborhood, 128 are earning their living in other families, and 11 more are earning their schooling also. Four this year and 5 in former years have been transferred at the request of the trustees to the Reformatory Prison for

Women, and another is in a House of Correction; 2 are temporarily in the State Hospital and 2 are in other hospitals; 3 have died, 1 in her mother's house and 2 of those who died of consumption with other relatives to whom they preferred to go at the last; 25 have left their homes or places, and their whereabouts are unknown; 83 have attained majority; 6 have been discharged as unfit subjects for the school, 5 of whom are in the School for the Feeble-minded and 1 with her mother; 2 are in the hospital for the insane; 2 discharged to go to relatives outside the State; and 8 have received, before attainment of majority, an honorable discharge, as a recognition of their continued good conduct while on probation.

There is no doubt that ill health, too often neglected by parents or others in charge, explains or accounts for the misconduct which brings many, especially of the younger girls, before the courts. After a few months at the school, the good conditions of work, recreation, food and sleep, serve to restore the health of those who have no real disability. The Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the House of the Good Samaritan, the Carney Hospital, the Convalescents' Home, the Baptist Hospital, the Vincent Memorial and the State Hospital have without charge, or at reduced rates, received girls needing care while out on probation, and have supplemented the medical care given at the school by Dr. Clara P. Fitzgerald of Worcester in her regular weekly visits, with many more in case of serious illness. The little hospital on the school grounds has been opened only for the rare cases of contagious disease, there being no suitable equipment for treatment or nursing such as can be obtained in the various hospitals mentioned above.

The washing, ironing, cooking and lighting is taught by the use of such simple appliances as the girls will be likely to find in the plain country houses where their work is most in demand, and where they are most welcome to share the social pleasures of the neighborhood. If trained to light the room by pressing a button, and heat by turning on the steam, with hot water carried through the house by plumbing, a girl would find herself at a loss to carry on the day's work without these luxuries; nor should there be forgotten the value to the young of having to meet and endure small discomforts and to overcome small difficulties as a preparation for the more severe trials of mature life.

On the other hand, the wise opinion of Miss Mary Carpenter that evil could not be rooted out unless good interests were at the same time implanted, had been fully adopted by Mrs. Brackett, who had introduced tether ball and basket ball as well as base ball, being convinced that the concentration of mind called for by such games would absorb the interest in a most healthful way. Matched games between the separate families have at last become possible, with the result in one case at least that a girl with an incontrollable temper, finding herself a leader in base ball, has at last begun to take an interest in housework. In every department is found a hearty interest in work and play, from digging potatoes and polishing waxed floors up to singing anthems and painting from wild flowers. Notation as well as chorus singing has been made possible by the addition of a special teacher of music, leaving more time for the supervisor of schools to devote to drawing and other studies. Original compositions on "the ideal of a home" brought out some pathetic contrasts with past experience of their own homes.

An intelligent girl, who had been for one month in the school, told her anxious mother: "We have rooms of our own; we take care of our rooms and work in the house and out on the farm; we make all sorts of things in the sewing room. I thought you might wonder when I wrote about 'Auntie,' but we call the matron and teachers 'Auntie.' I am studying hard; they teach us lovely songs. I am always going to be a good girl now; I have not had a 3, and have only lost one recreation;" to which her mother replied, "I'm glad, my dear, to see you happy." This girl, healthful in body and mind, and rescued after her first serious offence, will doubtless break many a rule and lose many good marks before her year's training is completed, but may well acquire self-control, industrious habits and an ambition to make something better of her life than before her arrest and commitment.

The school training is so planned as to enable a capable girl to take a place in a family by the end of a year and a half.

For the incapable or the wayward a longer discipline may be needed. Petitions will, meantime, have been presented by parents who have the notion that a few months can endue their wayward children with all the virtues which were lacking before to make them reliable members of the family and society; whereas the process of making over the character of a girl who has gone wrong is a very slow one, needing, as in disordered physical or mental condition, absolute change of scene and of habits. On the other hand, the trustees cannot watch too closely for the moment when it is safer to take some risk in a girl's own home than to leave her among strangers.

Every month there comes this question of the return of girls to their own homes, not only of those within the school but also of those out on probation. Among the sources of information that may be made available and in addition to that obtained from Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, is the acquaintance with the relatives which can be gathered by being present on visiting days at the school, and by patiently listening there and elsewhere to the pleas of the parents for the child's return, and to their promises of better care than before she was removed from her home. All these opportunities have been sought in preparing the report and recommendations of the superintendent of the school and of the committee on probation for the Board of Trustees, with whom rests the final decision in each case.

Miss Dewson, superintendent of probationers, has been of great service to the superintendent of the school, as well as to the trustees, by thus studying the home conditions, by maintaining a general oversight especially of all girls needing special care, whether on account of ill health or mental deficiency or abnormal moral delinquency. The capable and well-disposed girl who can fill a place in a family with reasonable satisfaction to her employer and to herself may be left to the care of the State Board's local visitors, under the wise direction of their chief visitor, Miss Beale; but for such as have been a problem to the matrons and teachers in the school, and are likely to be a problem when out in the world; for those who have decent homes where the dangers may be less than those to which the girl would be liable if placed among strangers; and for those who need encouragement to work their way into trades and to come into line with the average working girl; also for those who are approaching their majority and longing for some other outlook than housework, — special pains are needed. As an instance of the value of such painstaking there may be cited the case of a girl whose life had been aimless and useless until started on work which roused her ambition, and enabled her, by a loan from a friend of forty dollars, to have her teeth put into good order before entering upon this more exacting work. Within six months the whole loan was repaid from her weekly earnings.

Last spring the Legislature granted an appropriation of $24,100 for the Bolton branch of the school, where it is proposed to place the girls whose offences against good morals have been such as to make their separation from the rest desirable, but who, nevertheless, as experience has proved, often become honestly self-supporting. This leaves the original plant at Lancaster for the girls from whom the school can expect the best results.

An appropriation will be asked for furnishing the new house at Bolton for occupancy in the spring, for connecting the house with the water supply and for sewage disposal and other incidental expenses connected therewith; also, a small sum to meet the legal and engineering expenses incurred in the purchase of the estate. At Lancaster the system of sewage disposal has been condemned by the State Board of Health; the plumbing and other sanitary arrangements in connection with the family houses are defective; the superintendent's house is in need of somewhat extensive alterations and repairs to make it more convenient and comfortable; also, a cold storage room is needed. Most of the above items by themselves would call for an inconsiderable expenditure, but taken together they make a larger sum than should be met from current expenses, and accordingly a special appropriation to cover them will be asked. If this list of wants seems a long one, it should be remembered that the institution is old, and lacks many things which are recognized nowadays as essential to health. With the improvements now recommended it would be in a sufficiently satisfactory condition.

The appropriation for 1902 for running the school was

An appropriation will also be asked for a new cattle barn, for which there is urgent need.

$39,775, of which $15,800 was for salaries and $23,975 for current expenses; and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was $3,200, with $125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditures for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902, was $39,808.57, which makes a per capita cost of $3.98 (net cost $3.92), 1 cent more than last year.

The school opened with 185 inmates and closed with 189, the average number being 192. The tables, pages 76-93, give detailed information as to many points of interest in the condition and the conduct of the girls.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
EDMUND C. SANFORD.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Lyman Fund.

Dr.

1901.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$1,127 12
	1.	Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	1.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	1.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	22.	Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	24.	Palmer Savings Bank account,	200 00
	24.	Ware Savings Bank account,	200 00
	24.	Monson Savings Bank account,	200 00
Nov.	1.	First National Bank, dividend,	50 00
1902.			
Mar.	17.	Henry C. Greeley, treasurer, executor, national bank tax rebate,	97 41
	17.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend of December 30,	321 75
	17.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend of January 1,	115 00
April	2.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	2.	Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	2.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	2.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	2.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	2.	Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	18.	Chelsea Savings Bank, account closed,	1,189 19
May	5.	First National Bank, dividend,	50 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan paid,	45 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan, interest on same,	1 20
June	9.	Interest on deposit,	3 08
	24.	Interest on deposit,	2 47
July	11.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	357 50
	11.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
		Amount carried forward,	$5,356 72

		Amount brought forward,	$5,356 72
Aug.	5.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad joint 4's, interest,	20 00
	6.	Advance, Dugan Spring, Bolton,	190 00
Sept.	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	30.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	30.	Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	30.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	30.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	30.	Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	30.	Interest on deposits,	9 89
			$6,217 61

Cr.

1901.			
Oct.	10.	W. J. Wilcox,	$16 66
	10.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	15.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	22.	10 shares First National Bank,	2,000 00
	24.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	26 10
Nov.	2.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent,	33 34
	12.	Greenhouse loan,	45 00
	12.	A. S. Roe, three lectures,	30 00
	25.	George F. Hubbard, lectures,	6 15
Dec.	4.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	4.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
	4.	Bags for potatoes,	120 00
1902.			
Mar.	17.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	50 00
	17.	W. J. Wilcox, extra services,	16 66
	17.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	17.	Entertainments,	21 85
	17.	Eye protectors (boys),	5 63
	17.	Redemption of token money,	199 60
	28.	State Safe Deposit Company, securities box,	5 00
	28.	Check book printed and numbered,	1 25
Apr.	7.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	7.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	7.	Lantern slides,	1 30
	7.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	23.	$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad joint 4's,	964 94
May	5.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 66
	6.	Prizes, Berlin house boys,	10 00
	8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
June	11.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	11.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	17.	Advance for Dugan Spring, Bolton,	190 00
		Amount carried forward,	$4,221 48

		Amount brought forward,	$4,221 48
July	8.	New England Magazine,	15 00
	8.	Expenses, Berlin boys,	10 00
	8.	Fourth of July prizes,	10 00
	14.	Sunday services, Berlin,	24 00
	14.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	27.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	29.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Aug.	1.	Band master, July,	30 00
	18.	J. A. Puffer, expenses to George Junior Republic,	30 00
	28.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Sept.	5.	Band master, August,	35 00
	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	30.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	30.	Balance forward,	1,575 46
			$6,217 61

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER, GEORGE H. CARLETON, } *Auditors.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

DR.

1901.			
Nov.	21.	Chelsea Savings Bank dividend,	$37 85

CR.

Nov.	21.	Best girls,	$37 85

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

1901.			
Oct.	1.	Brought forward,	$42 14
Nov.	12.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.,	6 50
1902.			
April	18.	Clinton Savings Bank, account closed,	1,019 98
Aug.	5.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
			$1,088 62

CR.

1902.			
April	7.	Mary L. Chandler, school expenses,	$2 00
	23.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $1,000,	1,008 69
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	77 93
			$1,088 62

LYMAN SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1901.			
Oct.	1.	Brought forward,	$132 43
	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
1902.			
Mar.	17.	Henry C. Greeley, treasurer, by executor, Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend of Dec. 30, 1901,	13 50
		Amount carried forward,	$157 93

	Amount brought forward,	$157 93
April 1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
18.	Chelsea Savings Bank, account closed,	475 62
July 11.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	15 00
Sept. 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
		$672 55

1902.	Cr.	
April 30.	People's Savings Bank,	$475 62
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	196 93
		$672 55

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker,
George H. Carleton, } *Auditors.*

Inventory of Lyman School Investments, Sept. 30, 1902.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
$4,000 Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Company,	$4,000 00	$4,000 00
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	1,000 00	975 50
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad,	14,300 00	36,894 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	9,200 00	13,064 00
10 shares Central National Bank,	1,000 00	1,100 00
40 shares Citizens National Bank,	4,000 00	5,600 00
10 shares First National Bank,	1,000 00	1,900 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank,	500 00	700 00
Amherst Savings Bank,	1,590 10	1,590 10
Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,048 07	1,048 07
Franklin Savings Institution,	1,307 96	1,307 96
Hampden Savings Bank,	1,588 62	1,588 62
Monson Savings Bank,	1,416 20	1,416 20
Palmer Savings Bank,	1,423 84	1,423 84
Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,013 56	1,013 56
Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,588 64	1,588 64
Springfield Institution for Savings,	403 59	403 59
Ware Savings Bank,	1,452 00	1,452 00
Westborough Savings Bank,	1,267 70	1,267 70
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,577 56	1,577 56
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	522 32	522 32
Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,307 96	1,307 96
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	1,575 46	1,575 46
	$54,083 58	$83,317 08

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad,	$600 00	$1,548 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,261 00	1,261 00
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	196 93	196 93
	$2,057 93	$3,005 93

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
$1,000 American Telegraph and Telephone Company (1929),	$1,000 00	$990 00
People's Savings Bank,	430 79	430 79
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	77 93	77 93
	$1,508 72	$1,498 72

Rogers Fund.

Town of Reading note (custody of State Treasurer), dated Nov. 27, 1899, due Nov. 27, 1903, 3¾ per cent.,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Fay Fund.

Chelsea Savings Bank,	$1,017 50	$1,017 50

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER, GEORGE H. CARLETON, } *Auditors.*

C. G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1901-1902.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The year has been signalized by several changes which it is hoped will be seen to be improvements. These have touched the institution life at many points. Just as the officers had begun to feel settled and somewhat adjusted to the conditions which the central school building, kitchen and laundry imposed, it is decided to so re-adjust the daily routine that the morning hours can be given to study, thus throwing the main part of the other work into the afternoon. That so radical a change should be enthusiastically welcomed by all was not to be expected, but all apparently accepted the inevitable with good grace, and took hold heartily to make the new way a success.

The re-arrangement can best be seen from a statement of the daily program: —

Five o'clock, rising bell; breakfast, 6.15 o'clock. The hour and a quarter before breakfast is partly devoted to reading or amusements. At 7 o'clock 54 boys go to manual training, in three classes; 16 go to printing; the balance go about the various kinds of institution work. At 9 o'clock all gather in the large hall of the schoolhouse for chapel exercises, lasting fifteen minutes. The balance of the forenoon is spent in study and recitation by all except about 40 engaged at the general kitchen, laundry and on the farm, and 18 in the forge shop. During this period the cottage officers have a rest hour. Twelve to 1.30 o'clock is dinner and recreation hour. At 1.30 o'clock all who have not been in school during the forenoon and such of those who have attended during the morning hour as are especially in need of longer school hours assemble for two hours' instruction. Two sloyd classes and one carving class meet also at this hour, and also the printing class. Others take up the various kinds of work to be done. From 3.30 to 5.30 o'clock instruction in vocal music, in band music and in physical drill is the order; 5.30 o'clock to 6.45 is supper and recreation hour; at 6.45 chorus singing for the whole school in the assembly hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings and choir practice on Tuesday and Thursday. Friday evening is reserved for lectures. Boys not in the choir have Tuesday and Thursday evenings for reading and recreation. The retiring hour is 8.30. Thus the days are pretty well filled with activity. The forenoon and afternoon school also has the advantage of permitting more hours of instruction for those in special need of it.

Miss Pettit, who served the school so faithfully and efficiently for fourteen years as supervising teacher, has resigned, and Mr. J. A. Puffer has assumed the duties. He has begun his work well, and large things are hoped as a result of his labors. Every department of the school is full of life and energy. Our ideal is by no means reached, but it does not seem quite so far and impossible as it has sometimes. Interesting details will be found in the appended reports of various officers.

The work of installing the balance of the electric plant is progressing satisfactorily, and will be accomplished by November 1, probably. The sewer will probably be done by November 15, and the water main is now nearly laid.

As will be seen from the appended tables, the tide of numbers has risen a little, the commitments being 195 for the current year, or 10 more than a year ago; and the average number is seven greater than for the preceding year. The maximum number present at any time was 337. About this number was maintained during the fall and early winter. The number promises to rise even higher this fall. By making such changes as seemed feasible, our dormitory capacity was slightly increased so as to accommodate about 300 instead of 290, but when the number goes beyond 330 the need of the new cottage asked but not yet granted becomes very urgent, more so as one of the buildings we are using is an old barn in an advanced stage of decrepitude, expensive to maintain, and a veritable fire-trap. As a matter of economy, it should be maintained only until more substantial quarters can be erected.

A cold storage would be a paying investment. There is a large waste of fruit and vegetables for want of a proper place in which to store them. Canned and dried fruit should be bought at the factory at the season when the best prices can be had. Butter and eggs can be profitably carried in cold storage. The net saving in various ways from an adequate cold storage would be $1,200 or $1,500. The addition of forty feet to the present store building and the necessary machinery for cooling would cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.

New ovens to the bakery are urgently needed. The present one is too small, and needs rebuilding. A pair of ovens in which continuous heat can be maintained would meet the present and increasing wants of the institution for a long time to come.

The office accommodation of the superintendent is quite inadequate to transacting the increased business. An addition for a private office, including heating and lighting the same, would cost about $700.

Porches should also be built for the protection of two entrances to the schoolhouse. These were omitted for lack of funds when the building was erected. The great extent of roof and the valleys emptying the contents of every storm upon the platforms not only gives great discomfort to the users of the building, but is undermining the brick work. For the protection of this largest and most important building of the institution the erection of these porches should not be longer deferred.

The question of more land has been making itself felt very seriously for several years, and for the past three years an adjoining farm has been hired. This is not the best economy. A sufficient amount of land should be purchased to grow all the crops which can be profitably consumed by the institution.

While this is quite a formidable array of wants, all are economically necessary, and can be accomplished for less than $50,000.

The advance in the cost of fuel and the general stiffening of prices due to the prosperous times have made it somewhat difficult to keep within the amount estimated and appropriated for the expenses of the year, and the end of the fiscal year may disclose a small deficiency. The net weekly per capita cost is $4.48, the daily $0.64.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

List of Tables.

Table No. 1. Number received and leaving the school during the year.
Table No. 2. Monthly admissions, releases and average number of inmates.
Table No. 3. Whereabouts, conduct, and visitation of all boys under twenty-one years of age.
Table No. 4. Commitments from counties, past year and previously.
Table No. 5. Nativity of parents and of boys during ten years.
Table No. 6. Authority for commitments during the year.
Table No. 7. Age of boys when committed, past year and previously.
Table No. 8. Domestic condition of boys committed during the year.
Table No. 9. Length of detention of boys who have left the school during the year.
Table No. 10. Comparative tables, showing average number, new commitments, returns and releases on probation or otherwise, for ten years.
Table No. 11. Commitments by months for ten years.
Table No. 12. Offences for which boys were committed during the year.
Table No. 13. Comparative tables, relative to numbers and cost.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1901,			327
RECEIVED. —	Since committed,	195	
	Returned from places,	59	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	17	
	Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	10	
	Recommitted,	2	
	Runaways recaptured,	15	
	Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	1	
			299
Whole number in school during the year,			626[1]
RELEASED. —	On probation to parents,	130	
	On probation to others,	88	
	Boarded out,	46	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	
	Runaways,	28	
	Discharged,	1	
	Enlisted in army and navy,	7	
	Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4	
	Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1	
	George Junior Republic,	2	
			309
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1902,			317

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	24	18	330.48
November,	22	26	334.13
December,	19	28	325.94
January,	19	34	309.48
February,	28	24	306.89
March,	22	36	299.58
April,	31	35	292.33
May,	27	23	290.13
June,	37	27	298.70
July,	29	20	311.77
August,	16	24	310.90
September,	25	14	312.03
Totals,	299	309	310.19

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[1] This represents 579 individuals.

Table No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1902.

In the school,			317
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		384	
With others,		132	
For themselves,		54	
At board,		47	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	17		
Former years,	15		
		32	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		11	
In insane hospital,		2	
Left the State,		18	
In United States army,		33	
In United States navy,		43	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,		1	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	33		
Previously,	30		
		63	
			820
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
In George Junior Republic,		3	
Runaways from the school,		35[1]	
			38
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to court as over age limit,		6	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,		5	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,		2	
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,		4	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		10	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		22	
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		4	
Dead,		8	
			61
Total,			1,236

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[1] Of this 35, 6 are known to be in other institutions, and 1 with his parents doing well.

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1902: —

Doing well,	660 or 75 per cent.
Not doing well,	14 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	91 or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	18 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	94 or 11 per cent.
Total,	877

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	451 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	86 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	70 or 11 per cent.
Total,	631

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	331 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	6 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	73 or 15 per cent.
Out of the State,	11 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	55 or 12 per cent.
Total,	476

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1902: —

Doing well,	89 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	23 or 18 per cent.
Out of the State,	4 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 8 per cent.
Total,	128

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1902: —

Doing well,	74 or 60 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 22 per cent
Out of the State,	2 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	19 or 15 per cent.
Total,	123

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1902:[1] —

Doing well,		74 or 58 per cent.
Not doing well,		1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,		37 or 29 per cent.
Out of the State,		4 or 3 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	5	
Not doing well at last accounts,	6	
		11 or 9 per cent.
Total,		127

C. *Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,815	
Visits made by trustees,	8	
		1,823

Of the 1,823 visits, 782 were made to 487 boys over eighteen and 1,041 to 448 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	935
Investigation of homes by agents,	161
Investigation of places by agents,	101

$2,615.90 have been collected in behalf of 74 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	63	66
Berkshire,	8	263	271
Bristol,	23	744	767
Dukes,	1	17	18
Essex,	21	1,222	1,243
Franklin,	4	64	68
Hampden,	14	494	508
Hampshire,	5	99	104
Middlesex,	43	1,486	1,529
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	5	505	510
Plymouth,	3	155	158
Suffolk,	46	1,684	1,730
Worcester,	19	904	923
Totals,	195	7,717	7,912

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[1] It is of interest to compare this table with that on page 69, showing the conduct of probationers coming of age who have been in the care of the visiting department.

Table No. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Fathers born in the United States, .	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16	18	20
Mothers born in the United States, .	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15	19	19
Fathers foreign born, ...	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12	17	17
Mothers foreign born, ...	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16	15	14
Both parents born in United States, .	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36	47	52
Both parents foreign born, . . .	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90	83	80
Unknown, ...	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11	14	17
One parent unknown, ...	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13	13	22
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30	35	37
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60	54	40
Per cent. unknown, ...	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10	11	14

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States, ...	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142	158	167
Foreign born, ...	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30	24	26
Unknown, ...	–	–	2	-	1	5	1	1	3	2

Table No. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court, ...	94
municipal court, ...	43
police court, ...	46
superior court, ...	2
trial justices, ...	3
State Board, ...	7
Total, ...	195

Table No. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1901.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	–	25	25
Eight,	1	7	115	123
Nine,	2	12	231	245
Ten,	9	53	440	502
Eleven,	17	121	615	753
Twelve,	33	322	748	1,103
Thirteen,	60	593	897	1,550
Fourteen,	71	999	778	1,848
Fifteen,	2	65	913	980
Sixteen,	–	12	523	535
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	195	2,199	5,518	7,912

Table No. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	139
no parents,	8
father,	29
mother,	19
step-father,	11
step-mother,	8
intemperate father,	72
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	13
parents separated,	19
attended church,	191
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	15
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	113

TABLE No. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had been inmates of other institutions,	50
used intoxicating liquor,	12
used tobacco,	121
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	38
Were attending school,	76
Were idle,	82
Parents owning residence,	26
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

TABLE No. 9.

Length of Detention of the 281 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less,	18	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	9	2 years 3 months,	8
5 months,	12	2 years 4 months,	4
6 months,	8	2 years 5 months,	8
7 months,	3	2 years 6 months,	2
8 months,	3	2 years 7 months,	2
9 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	3
10 months,	3	2 years 9 months,	3
11 months,	3	2 years 10 months,	3
12 months,	6	2 years 11 months,	5
1 year 1 month,	8	3 years 1 month,	2
1 year 2 months,	17	3 years 2 months,	3
1 year 3 months,	16	3 years 3 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	18	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 5 months,	14	3 years 5 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	13	3 years 7 months,	3
1 year 7 months,	13	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	8	3 years 10 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	10	3 years 11 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	6	4 years or more,	5
1 year 11 months,	7		
2 years,	8	Total,	281
2 years 1 month,	9		

Average time spent in the institution,	19.53 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	6.72 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	17.27 "

Table No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average. Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1892–93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893–94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894–95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898–99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–1901, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–1902, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
Average for ten years, .	271.59	162.8	87.7	195.8	42.6

Table No. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
October, . .	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15	31	13
November, .	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18	12	13
December, .	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14	7	9
January, . .	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8	15	10
February, .	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12	8	21
March, . .	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19	17	16
April, . .	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14	11	21
May, . .	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12	11	21
June, . .	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20	11	19
July, . .	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13	15	20
August, . .	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14	29	13
September, .	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14	18	19
Totals, .	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173	185	195

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault,	2	Malicious mischief,	1
Breaking and entering,	46	Stubbornness,	52
Breaking glass,	1	Taking horse,	3
Burning building,	2	Robbery,	1
Habitual absentee and school offender,	9	Vagrancy,	3
Idle and disorderly,	1	Total,	195
Larceny,	74		

TABLE NO. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1893,	19.40	1898,	19.90
1894,	16.95	1899,	20.40
1895,	21.17	1900,	19.27
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1893,	35	1898,	102
1894,	33	1899,	107
1895,	60	1900,	115
1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1893,	$4 31	$4 15	1898,	$4 52	$4 49
1894,	4 75	4 67	1899,	4 39	4 36
1895,	4 46	4 36	1900,	4 73	4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.[1]

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

We have continued the same studies as last year, doing even more in language.

For the study of nature there has seemed to be a growing love, especially in the lower grades. To boys from the city who have never had an opportunity to see nature at her best, the study of twenty varieties of flowers and eighteen different kinds of birds (not to mention various sorts of insects, turtles, etc.) is a treat which will prove of greater value to them than could silver and gold. This work was done by the boys of one C class. In one class of the next higher grade thirty-five different subjects were studied during the year, and of this number fifteen were written about, and drawings, often colored, made from the objects.

The work of the special teachers in music and drawing has been exceedingly satisfactory.

I have been gratified to see an increased and steadily increasing interest manifested in the school work, and the progress in many cases has been such that general promotions were made twice during the year. Boys frequently inquired if they could be promoted soon, if they worked hard; and in several instances individual instruction and help were given them by the principal, so that the boys accomplished their desire. This resulted not only in the encouragement of these particular ones, but also in stimulating other boys to attempt to do the same; and thus, by their increased application and interest in their work, cases of discipline were greatly lessened.

I am pleased to state that the half hour spent by the school in the assembly hall at the close of each day's sessions has seemed to have a very salutary influence. No teacher ever refused when asked to give a reading or recitation, to describe some place she had visited, narrate some pleasant event in her own experience, to furnish a piece of music, or in some way to add to the interest of the hour. This unselfishness influenced many a boy, who volunteered to contribute his share toward making this time pleasant and profitable; thus teacher and taught were brought into closer relation one with the other.

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[1] Resigned July 3, 1902.

As with this report my labors with the Lyman School terminate, it may not be amiss for me to present a brief résumé of work done in the school during my fourteen years' stay. From 142 boys and five cottage schools the number has increased to 342 boys and eight schools in a commodious central building. The grading of the boys while the schools were in the cottages was no easy task, but by persistent effort and planning it was accomplished, and I doubt if many public schools in the State are now more closely graded than the Lyman School. Drawing, vocal music and observation work (usually termed nature study) were introduced, one by one, as an experiment with this class of boys, with what continued and increasing success I need not say. A defined course of study was marked out, and this has been followed so that boys could enter corresponding grades in schools at their homes. When the school entered the new building the discipline was so ordered that all offences in school were settled by the principal before the offender went to his cottage. The above changes are among the most important. During my term of service I have had, in connection with the school work, the direction of about 70 teachers and more than 3,000 boys. My relation with all these has been uniformly pleasant and friendly, and to their hearty co-operation is largely due any degree of success that has attended our labors.

For your own kind consideration and support I would express my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.[1]

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The following programme gives a fair idea of the school work done by the boys: —

7 to 9, 55 boys in manual training classes.

9 to 12, 248 boys in day school, 18 boys in manual training.

1.30 to 3.30, 92 boys in day school, 48 boys in manual training.

3.30 to 5.30, 45 boys in music, 32 boys in gymnasium.

7 to 8, two evenings, 300 boys in music, chorus; two evenings, 30 boys in choir.

This programme means that the boys receive on an average four and four-fifths hours a day for five days of the week in school, including the music, gymnasium and manual training work.

The change of school hours from the afternoon to the morning and the omission of evening sessions has given the desired results. The teachers bear unanimous testimony that the boys are brighter, more easily interested and accomplish better work in the morning hours.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. PUFFER.

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[1] Entered upon his duties Aug. 10, 1902.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In this line of our school work 140 boys have received instruction during the past year. Out of this number, 10 were in the classes long enough to take up all the new exercises in the work; a class of 15 from the D, or lowest grade in the school, after having had a number of weeks in knife work, came to this department ready to get all there was out of it, and made creditable progress. At our exhibition of work at the close of the year one of these D boys said, "I don't see but that the D boys' work looks just as well as the others." This remark showed the interest of the boy, his thoughtfulness in comparing work, and his feeling that, while perhaps they could not shine in their literary department, they were really of importance somewhere. We look for the waking up in this line as a stimulus to greater mental growth in every other line of work. Manual training makes a close connection between every-day life and school work.

Here is one example of slow mental perception which is perhaps more pronounced than in many boys, yet illustrates the step-by-step growth of the effort made. A boy who had just commenced this work tried to whittle out a plan which he had drawn. He said he understood just how to hold the knife and what he wanted to do. He stood amazed when he realized that his plan had disappeared. He was supplied with another piece of wood, and obtained the same results as before; but his mental attitude had changed, his over-confidence weakened, and he offered to buy the third piece, giving his check in payment. He failed again to carry his thinking along the knife blade. When asked if he was going to try again, he replied, "Yes, I want to." His strokes were much more careful this time, and the result in wood was fairly successful. His natural grit would not let him give up, but he remarked, "A fellow has to think all the time he is a doing." The whole make-up of the child, mental and moral, seems to be influenced through the hand. As we observe the boys after leaving the school, we believe that manual training has been one factor in making them more successful than they otherwise would have been, not only as working men but as citizens.

Two or three weeks ago a letter was received from one of our boys, upon receiving his box of wood work. A few sentences quoted below show how this boy's work was received in the home, and this is only one of many instances that we have been fortunate enough to know about: "I received my box Monday. Everything was all right. As soon as I got the box I opened it. My folks said they were beautiful things. My sisters all wanted the glove box, but one got it. My mother got the thread box, — she said that was the best thing of all. My picture frames are on the walls now; the weather-vane is on the hen coop. It is painted green. I am writing with the pen holder I made with you."

The healthy, happy feeling, the thoughtfulness for others that is aroused in making these different articles which they do, and in taking them, the products of their own hands, home or to friends whom they love best, stirs up rich impulses that are worth while to cultivate. The mere making of the different objects, however accurate and skilful they may be, is the smallest part of the value of this training, although usually it is the most obvious result seen by the general public. If in after life the child has nothing to do with a tool or machinery, has he gained much? If he has developed a noble character, if he has true and more definite ideals and is a better citizen, we shall feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Each year finds our aim in manual training the same, viz., educational and moral, but of necessity our work varies.

We strive to make our courses of genuine practical value, and all models when completed become the personal property of the boy. During the working out of these models the boys learn much to aid them, whatever may be their vocation in life. They attain a better command of themselves, since they derive accurate thinking and careful execution, which prove indispensable in all lines of work.

Our courses comprise ten hours a week in wood turning for a term of eight weeks, and ten hours a week for a term of twelve weeks in forging, with the privilege of such additional work as may be desired. It might be well to mention, in connection with forging, the ball pien hammers which the boys have made this past year, since they are worthy considerable credit. Seventy-two boys have taken the courses this past year.

I have now assumed the responsibility of the cabinet work department, and the boys at work with me here are manifesting much interest in the making of library tables, flower stands, chest of drawers, etc. Much of the repair work for the institution, always so necessary, which heretofore has interfered to a considerable extent with our class instruction, will now be attended to in this department as far as it is possible.

The outlook for the year now opening before us is a bright one, and there is much we are anxious to accomplish. I should like to take this opportunity to thank both you and the trustees for your interest and help.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year, the fourth one of our work in the Lyman School, the aim has been, as in years past, to keep the drawing upon the broadest possible basis to correlate with the work in other departments of the school whenever possible. Drawing is important, as it tends to stimulate observation and to strengthen memory. It is valueless if it stops with the drawing lesson. It is related to other studies, as it gives them a means of expression in illustrating and in map drawing. In our yearly exhibitions one can see it is used more and more in every grade and with every study except music and penmanship.

Color appeals directly to the emotions and feelings, and we have put especial emphasis upon the study of color, believing it a most vital and interesting one. It is a practical thing in all walks of life. A knowledge of color, more or less extended, is a necessity. Engineers, conductors, brakemen, merchants, etc., must understand it. It is part of our environment. You only get the complete story when you get it in color. A boy loves color, and therefore he loves water color; and it is as easy for him to represent his flower or leaf in the color he sees it to be as to represent it in black or some color he does not see it to be, and it is much pleasanter.

Construction which deals with the facts of form was also given more emphasis than in any previous year, making working drawings and developing patterns of the type solids. Some of the boys carried the work through the drawing of all the joints used in carpentering and cabinet work.

Instead of the carving class, thirty boys from the lowest grade came to me for the elementary or "whittling" course at the beginning of the year. Out of these, fifteen completed the course in sloyd, two of them winning the place of honor as four-hour boys.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The duties of an instructor of physical training consist in (1) directing class work in the gymnasium; (2) instructing in the care of the body; (3) detecting and using means to eliminate unhygienic conditions; (4) creating as much as possible a love for physical activity and manly power; and, (5) what is equally essential, possibly paramount, substituting for that egoistic tendency learned on the street a regard for others' rights and the relation of each to his neighbor.

This is the work in which your instructor is engaged. The means employed are: arranged gymnasium; a daily exercise at the cottage, in charge of the master; a five minutes' daily exercise in the schoolroom; and by personal observation and examination.

The work is based on the principles of Swedish gymnastics, supplemented by military marching evolutions and gymnastic games, with an occasional field day in which other exercises in the line of "sports" are conducted. The classes are arranged by cottages instead of by schools, as for some years previous, which seems to be a better arrangement. The boys enjoy the new gymnasium suit, and have more pride in doing good work. We are planning for a prize drill soon, the trophy being a silk banner kindly provided by vote of the trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN MUSIC.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the school year, 1901–1902, eight hours weekly were devoted to instruction in vocal music. On Saturday of each week there were six graded classes of one hour's duration each; on Friday evening, one hour of choral work by entire school; and on Saturday evening, choir rehearsal, choir consisting of twenty-five boys selected from classes. The interest throughout was good and progress fair, but work was rather superficial.

At the present time twelve hours are devoted to the work, but under greatly improved conditions. The twelve hours are distributed throughout the week. Classes are arranged by cottages, instead of by grades. This latter is found to be a great improvement, as the boys' pride of home or cottage, coupled with a rapidly developing manliness and keen sense of honor, relieves the instructor of any responsibility of discipline, that being cared for by the boys themselves, under advisement of the principal.

As a result, thorough foundation work, both with voice and reading, is being done, and correspondingly good results obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH R. KIMBALL.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year there has been very little serious sickness. The most severe case was one of appendicitis, upon which Dr. James S. Stone operated with satisfactory result, but the number of boys admitted to the hospital for slight ailments has been very large. In many of these cases we have noted especially the development of high fever. There seems to have been an increase in the amount of sickness during the past few years, coincident with the poor drainage of the grounds. Fortunately, this source of danger is now being removed.

In October, 1901, there was a slight epidemic of diphtheria. Thirty boys were admitted to the hospital with sore throats during a period of six weeks. Examinations of cultures made by the State Board of Health showed about half these cases to be diphtheria. Diphtheria germs were also found in the throats of many boys who showed no other evidence of the disease either at that time or later. All the cases were very mild.

Since December, 225 boys have been vaccinated, the intention being to omit no one in whom we did not have absolute proof of recent vaccination. During the year 228 patients were admitted to the hospital, and over 1,600 treated as out patients.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Each year here is similar to the previous one, though there can be no monotony where there are boys of all nationalities and all varieties of temperament and disposition, with mental ability ranging easily from one to five "talents." There has been no illness that a "brown pill" taken, and a meal or two not taken, did not cure; no "high tragedy," but plenty of "low comedy;" and, as must ever be the case, where so many little children are separated from home and loved ones, many incidents pathetic and sad.

We began the year with 20 boys and have received during that time 56; 49 of these were newcomers, and 7 were returned for brief periods, pending a change of location or a return to their homes. There have been placed out in families from here, during the year, 46 boys, 42 for the first time and 4 for the second; 4 have been returned to their homes and 10 have been sent to Westborough,[1] either because they needed a longer detention in the institution than was practicable here, or for running away. The average time of detention since the cottage was opened has been a little over five months.

We have had more boys under ten years of age than ever before. From the conversation of both parents and children it was easy to understand why they were here. One cannot wonder at the untruthfulness of a boy whose mother says, in his presence: "I could not have come to see Willie to-day if I had not told the 'boss' I was going to a funeral." Another mother, upon hearing the opinion expressed that no one should punish a child when angry, exclaimed: "Oh, but I couldn't do it at all if I wasn't mad." Still another mother said: "You can coax my boy to do almost anything, but that's the only way to manage him." So Joe, who had listened to the conversation with a complacent grin, after his mother's departure promptly proceeded to disobey orders, and calmly waited to be coaxed. It is needless to say that he was taught to see things in a different light, and is learning to obey with cheerfulness and alacrity.

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[1] Five of these were newcomers within the year.

One father said : " My Fred was the best boy in the world. I could let him play on the street until ten or eleven o'clock at night, and this was almost the first time he got into trouble." Two bright little brothers of nine and ten years said : " A big boy had a club room, and he let us little fellers come in, if we could bring something to eat ; so we took fruit and things from the stands and shops." Indeed, it seems certain that nine-tenths of the commitments to this branch of the school are due to the fact that many children are allowed the freedom of the streets at night. A number of those who have failed to show marked improvement have been previously in the care of the State Board of Charity or in other institutions, and, though still of tender years, their habits of truancy and dishonesty were of long standing.

Mr. Dudley's plan of giving to each boy a little piece of ground for his very own garden has been a great success. All took pride in raising something with which to treat their friends on visiting day ; and on several occasions, when parents were unable to visit the school, they have sent money to pay the express on a little box of vegetables of their son's own raising. Every boy was a miniature farmer, preparing his ground, planting his seeds and battling with weeds, bugs, worms, anything and everything hostile to good garden growth, thus learning by actual experience the necessity of care and industry if he hoped to reap a satisfactory harvest. And over those little squares of earth it was easy to teach our boys to fight bravely against the weeds of envy and greed, and to cultivate the plants of kindness and brotherly love.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1901. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$6,531 25
	November, " " " "	6,130 20
	December, " " " "	6,835 42
1902. —	January, " " " "	10,793 15
	February, " " " "	5,246 47
	March, " " " "	7,132 38
	April, " " " "	4,507 98
	May, " " " "	5,053 91
	June, " " " "	4,588 93
	July, " " " "	4,903 48
	August, " " " "	6,015 53
	September, " " " "	5,722 37
		$73,461 07

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1901. —	October,	$6,531 25
	November,	6,130 20
	December,	6,835 42
1902. —	January,	10,793 15
	February,	5,246 47
	March,	7,132 38
	April,	4,507 98
	May,	5,053 91
	June,	4,588 93
	July,	4,903 48
	August,	6,015 53
	September,	5,722 37
		$73,461 07

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 48) for Boarding.

1901. —	October,	$837 43
1902. —	January,	882 84
		$1,720 27

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902.—	April,	$820 61
	July,	1,151 48
		$1,972 09

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901.—	October,	$37 30

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 76) for Sewage System.

1901.—	November,	$422 50
1902.—	August,	729 90
	September,	2,331 07
		$3,483 47

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Pumping Station.

1902.—	September,	$2,302 91

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Electrical Improvements.

1902.—	September,	$3,405 75

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901.—	October,	$837 43
1902.—	January,	882 84
		$1,720 27

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902.—	April,	$820 61
	July,	1,151 48
		$1,972 09

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901.—	October,	$37 30

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 76) for Sewage System.

1901.—	November,	$422 50
1902.—	August,	729 90
	September,	2,331 07
		$3,483 47

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Pumping Station.

1902.—	September,	$2,302 91

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Electrical Improvements.

1902.—	September,	$3,405 75

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1901.			1902.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,231 74	$2,286 85	$2,252 49	$2,239 39	$2,305 07	$2,404 82	$2,301 06	$2,308 08	$2,281 45	$2,629 94	$2,613 29	$2,449 86	$28,304 04
Provisions and groceries,	1,323 26	655 70	1,164 91	3,114 85	624 45	717 04	488 81	1,022 61	796 89	777 57	1,163 36	843 31	12,692 76
Clothing,	546 34	284 39	609 58	2,089 46	271 18	638 43	426 33	62 25	46 76	200 70	730 17	481 56	6,387 15
Furniture, beds and bedding,	157 18	85 81	152 76	262 81	295 22	293 74	36 62	86 80	12 39	95 24	102 58	189 15	1,770 30
Fuel and lights,	975 96	1,640 60	946 76	1,140 23	744 00	1,182 10	138 32	258 28	187 91	124 87	312 26	675 86	8,327 15
School supplies,	69 15	34 75	60 02	152 10	35 38	60 89	12 88	28 55	3 50	149 80	253 40	63 32	923 74
Institution property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00	-	-	10 50	-	-	160 50
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	2 50	5 19	-	-	-	864 73	48 75	59 34	8 43	17 55	-	52 15	1,058 64
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	337 50	-	10 00	3 00	51 50	-	-	-	-	402 00
Transportation and travelling expenses,	77 26	106 93	211 03	50 70	79 34	108 61	55 54	206 26	94 19	108 21	158 10	178 29	1,434 46
Grain and meal for stock,	533 15	101 63	120 27	503 62	146 55	203 42	264 48	275 80	234 12	249 02	367 55	198 20	3,197 81
Ordinary repairs,	320 44	667 06	588 21	493 40	560 31	460 61	414 34	435 10	364 05	391 84	146 79	253 99	5,096 14
Farm tools,	175 18	65 51	57 81	25 04	9 30	47 75	79 48	151 00	77 71	76 90	54 45	220 85	1,040 98
Horse shoeing,	14 85	8 15	16 40	14 05	75	7 13	9 76	3 00	13 45	4 13	10 65	9 60	111 92
Newspapers and periodicals,	27 20	-	6 60	266 35	73 84	1 50	-	1 00	5 00	9 00	-	1 50	391 99
Postage, telegram and telephone,	26 20	36 38	73 72	70 22	15 18	65 87	43 48	13 15	44 86	31 41	50 60	51 30	522 39
Drugs and medical supplies,	-	28 25	143 83	26 73	13 90	8 40	18 90	88 20	17 03	13 64	44 96	9 53	413 37
Printing materials,	3 78	-	276 53	3 70	68 80	10 81	-	-	8 70	1 80	-	43 31	417 43
Stationery,	47 06	1 00	4 50	3 00	3 20	46 53	11 23	2 99	11 11	11 36	7 35	59	149 92
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231 38	-	-	-	231 38
Rent,	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	5 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	305 00
Miscellaneous source,	-	122 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122 00
Totals,	$6,531 25	$6,130 20	$6,835 42	$10,793 15	$5,246 47	$7,132 38	$4,507 98	$5,053 91	$4,588 93	$4,903 48	$6,015 53	$5,722 37	$73,461 07

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					Provisions and Groceries.	CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1893, ...	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, ...	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, ...	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, ...	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, ...	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, ...	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, ...	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.100	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, ...	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.102	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, ...	.087	.063	.099	-	.249	.102	.029	.018	.047	.091	.004	.003	.019	.004	.004	.004	.049	.062	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, ...	.081	.077	.090	-	.248	.112	.035	.022	.057	.052	.006	.005	.026	.005	.007	.002	.055	.074	.649

Cash Receipts paid into the State Treasury.

Farm produce sales,	$879 91
Miscellaneous sales,	82 14
Labor of boys,	203 28
Total,	$1,165 33

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I hereby submit the following as being a brief report of the farm work for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

The amount of land under tillage being sixty acres, a trifle more than the past year, practically the same system of farm operations has been carried on as in the past. No new land has been taken up this year. Some stones have been removed from the piece broken up last year. The opportunity was given to the boys of planting and working plots of land, but none availed themselves of the chance. Some boys would have responded if urged, but on the whole the interest was not as keen as reported last year.

Under the circumstances the most satisfactory plan to all would be for the family to work as a unit. The season this year, while cold, has been an average one, taking all things into consideration; and I consider the results fully average, with the exception of the corn crop, which is not more than three-fifths of what it should be, and the quality is not first class.

The dairy is not doing what it should, and some steps should be taken toward its improvement. Several cows were turned off last spring, being considered as unprofitable for milk production, and the same should be done with one-fourth of the remainder, and good cows of the dairy type and tendencies put in their places, followed by a careful system of breeding and feeding and selection of those showing a tendency towards milk production. A change of blood at the head of the herd certainly ought to give better results. It is unfortunate that there should have been so many changes in the oversight of the herd. This would have a bearing on the case where men do the work, and in the case of boy help much more is at stake. Regularity and uniformity are very great essentials in dairy practice.

To put the dairy on a par with others of its kind will, I think, take some such course as I have stated, together with a keen interest and observation in dairy practice on the part of the caretaker. Much labor will have to be expended on the farm before it will be in the proper physical condition. The stones have got to be removed and some clearing up done before thorough tillage can be practised, and the value of farm manures and commercial fertilizers depends a good deal on the tillage which follows them. Although I have made some improvement in this respect in the past season, the ideal is far from reached, and the help of all the teams in the fall months could be used to good advantage.

The fruit has been in charge of Mr. Hale, with the Willow Park boys. The supply has been ample of nearly all kinds, and has been much enjoyed by all.

The poultry work has been looked after by Mr. Laselle and the Chauncy Hall boys. This work is admirably suited for the smaller boys. Considerable improvement has been made in the arrangement and appearance of the houses and yards. The work in this branch was somewhat delayed on the start, owing to the change of master last spring.

In closing, I wish to thank both the officers and boys for their hearty co-operation in the farm work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. COUPER.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting this seventh annual report we find little change from those of previous years. As a whole, the season has been a successful one in all kinds of crops. Potatoes were affected with blight early in August, thereby cutting the crop short, yet three hundred bushels have been put in. Corn has been exceedingly backward, but the lack of early frost gave it a chance to mature, so that the table has been well supplied. We have had a great abundance of garden vegetables, as well as of fruits. Strawberry and blackberry patches have been reset for another season. The old peach orchard has outlived its best days, but a few new trees are beginning to bear some very nice fruit. Next spring a new orchard, we hope, will be set out on land south of the house and having a northerly slope. The apple crop is an average one.

Two two-year-old heifers have been added to the dairy, making our number of cows four. Five calves have been fattened during the season and sent to the main school at Westborough, which is equivalent to about fifty dollars, the cost of the heifers. These heifers give promise of being two very desirable dairy cows. The bees have proved disappointing this year, owing to the severe winter and cold spring. There are now twelve swarms in good condition for winter. About one hundred pounds of honey have been taken out.

The buildings have been much improved by the addition of a coat of paint. Two more walls have been removed, one east of the barn between the lawn and gardens, the other in the rear, thereby increasing the size of the boys' playground.

Although the boys have averaged younger and smaller than in previous years, yet the same amount of work has been done, with their customary good will and interest.

Thanking you for your kindness and consideration in the work,

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1902.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	$13,445 95
Board,	253 50
Farm tools and repairs,	878 69
Fertilizers,	757 54
Grain and meal for stock,	2,918 18
Horse and cattle shoeing,	61 32
Labor of boys,	782 50
Live stock purchases,	64 50
Ordinary repairs,	19 60
Seeds and plants,	287 88
Veterinary services,	112 19
Wages,	670 20
	$20,252 05

Cr.

Produce sold,	$872 87
Produce consumed,	6,926 63
Produce on hand,	4,745 85
Live stock,	4,087 00
Agricultural implements,	2,300 05
	$18,932 40
Net loss,	1,319 65
	$20,252 05

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	$750 20	
feed,	241 00	
net gain,	15 32	
		$1,006 52

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$515 57	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1902,	490 95	
		$1,006 52

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,600 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,100 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land (60 acres pasturage),	2,100 00	
		$22,300 00

Buildings.

Cow barn,	$11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,700 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	8,600 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00	
Berlin barns and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	400 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Hen houses (9),	1,000 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	20 00	
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Laundry building,	16,000 00	
		205,840 00
Amount carried forward,		$228,140 00

Amount brought forward, ... $228,140 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$5,936 82	
Other furniture,	14,482 39	
Carriages,	1,025 95	
Agricultural implements,	2,300 05	
Dry goods,	795 12	
Drugs and surgical implements,	549 55	
Fuel and oil,	708 35	
Library,	3,718 01	
Live stock,	4,087 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	15,298 10	
Provisions and groceries,	1,759 58	
Produce on hand,	4,745 85	
Ready-made clothing,	8,180 34	
Raw material,	2,984 82	
		66,571 93
		$294,711 93

M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,100 00
Mable B. Teasdale, amanuensis,[1]	360 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family and storeroom,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family and sewing room,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Laselle, charge of family,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lougee, charge of family and band,	800 00
Mr. Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of family,	400 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	850 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Joseph A. Puffer, principal,	1,000 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,[1]	1,100 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill and printing,	800 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie L. Kimball, teacher,	350 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	350 00
Mary A. Bridgham, teacher,	250 00
Hattie A. Wiggin, teacher,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cappers, charge of central kitchen and bakery,	800 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	400 00

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[1] Board themselves.

Mabel G. Moore, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron, superintendent's house,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,	720 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Henry J. Couper, farmer,	400 00
Carl E. Sawyer, teamster,	300 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	300 00
Charles A. Lakin, dentist,	300 00
Mary E. Bradbury, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the department of visitation for the year 1901–1902.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, was			986
Becoming of age during the year,		113	
Died,		2	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	28		
Not serious,	23		
		51	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			166
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1902 (which is 69 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1901),			820

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 31, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names, therefore, are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to the reformatory by the court are retained among the probationers.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the foregoing 820 boys, 24 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 67 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 729 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	37
Assisting parents,	18
Attending school,	11
At board, and attending school,	45
Baker,	1
Barber,	7
Bell boy,	4
Belt factory,	2
Blanket factory,	1
Bobbin factory,	1
Bootblack,	1
Book agent,	1
Book bindery,	1
Brickyard,	2
Blacking factory,	1
Box factory,	7
Brass works,	1
Building mover,	1
Button shop,	1
Carpenter,	8
Carpet factory,	3
Carriage shop,	1
Chemical works,	1
Cigar factory,	1
Clerk,	17
Collector,	1
Comb factory,	3
Commercial traveller,	1
Conductor,	1
Cooper,	1
Electrician,	5
Elevator boy,	4
Envelope factory,	1
Errand boy,	14
Express,	3
Farmer,	150
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	3
Freight yard,	1
Florist,	1
Harness factory,	1
Hostler,	8
Idle,	8
Insane,	2
Invalid,	5
Iron works,	6
Janitor,	1
Jeweller's shop,	1
Laborer,	31
Laundry,	2
Leather factory,	1
Lineman,	1
Lithographer,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	30
Machinist,	21
Mason,	1
Mill (textile),	53
Market,	1
Navy United States,	42
Office boy,	4
Other public institutions,	10
Occupation unknown,	3
Painter,	3
Paper mill,	5
Piano factory,	1
Peddler,	1
Printer,	9
Plumber,	4
Restaurant,	2
Rope walk,	1
Rubber works,	9
Sailor,	3
Saw mill,	2
Screw shop,	1
Selling papers,	1
Shoe shop,	42
Slater,	1
Stone cutter,	1
Steel works,	1
Tag shop,	1
Teamster,	22
Telegraph messenger,	2
Tack factory,	2
Theatre company,	1
United States mail carrier,	2
Wire mill,	6
Whip shop,	1
Wood worker,	6
Wood yard,	3
	729

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	11
Assisting parents, about	2
At board, about	6½
Employed on farms,	20
In mills (textile), about	7½
Machinists, about	3
Classed as laborers, about	5
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other public institutions, about	1½
In 76 different occupations, about	40

The report cards of the above-mentioned 729 boys show that at the time of the last report 655, or 90 per cent., were doing well; 25, or 3½ per cent., doubtfully; and 49, or 6½ per cent., including those while in our care sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public correctional institutions by the court, badly.

The increase of the number of boys on the unknown list is noticeable, the number being 67, as compared with 54 as reported last year. This may readily be accounted for when the large increase in the number of probationers is taken into account. It may, however, be of interest to note that, of the 67 boys whose whereabouts are unknown, —

34 disappeared this year.
33 disappeared previously.

and, again that of this number, —

25 left place with a farmer.
19 left home or relatives.
18 disappeared with families.
5 are temporarily lost sight of.

The home instinct of every normal boy is strong, and to many the poorest home has attractions over the best place. Again, but few city boys take kindly to the country at first, companionship and the excitement of the city being lacking. It was a surprise to the visitors to note that in the foregoing list of unknown boys only 6 boys more left their places in the country than ran away from their own homes to which they had been released on probation.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years: —

	1902.	1901.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	130	114
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	88	66
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	46	28
Enlisted in the navy,	7	6
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	271	214
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	28	31
For relocation and other purposes,	60	40
Total returned,	88	71
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,823	1,714
Number of visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	782	726
Number of boys *over* eighteen years of age visited,	487	458
Average visits to boys *over* eighteen years of age,	1.6	1.6
Number of visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	1,041	988
Number of boys *under* eighteen years of age visited,	448	457
Average visits to boys *under* eighteen years of age,	2.3	2.2
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	161	207
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	101	27
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	$2,615 90	$1,636 40
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	74	50

That this has been an active year for the visitors is shown in the increase of the number of visits, which are 109 more than last year. The amount of collections, $2,615.90, or nearly $1,000 more than in the year 1901, shows not only that the financial interests of the boys are carefully looked after, but serves as an index to the very active demand for Lyman School boys as helpers during the past year.

This active work in the field has not prevented our weekly conferences at the school, nor our attendance upon the frequent committee meetings of your Board.

As showing the difference caused, as I believe, mainly by environment, I beg leave herewith to submit a brief sketch of two boys who arrived at their eighteenth birthday within a few months. From a destitute home, with both parents intemperate, X was committed to the Lyman School at the age of thirteen years, on the charge of breaking, entering and larceny. He had been before the court three times previously for lesser offences. He remained in the school proper a little over two years, when he was placed with a farmer in a neighboring State. At first he was homesick, and, knowing nothing of life on a farm, he was not wholly satisfactory to his employer. However, he improved rapidly, not more in ability than in disposition, and at the end of his seventeenth year, with a good reputation for honesty and ability, he asked the visitor to allow him to make arrangements for himself for the coming year. The visitor, knowing the boy, readily granted his request, and the boy immediately engaged his services on a neighboring farm at $16 per month. That the boy had learned more than the ability to earn fair wages is shown by the fact that a little later, when a neighbor offered him $2 a month more if he would leave his employer and come to him, he refused, and said that he would keep his contract, and that afterward, if the neighbor wished, he would make a new one with him. And he kept his contract, and is to-day working for $18 a month and his board, with promise of work all winter, when his wages will be largely increased.

The second example is that of a boy from about the same condition, who was also placed with a farmer. He also improved, was called honest, and at seventeen years of age was earning $15 a month and his board, with prospects of a good home and higher wages; but his parents and friends petitioned for his release, and unsettled him to that extent that it was deemed best that he be allowed to go to his own home on probation. At first he did well at home, securing employment and keeping out of trouble; but his old companions and the temptations of the city overcame him, and at eighteen years of age, having with another boy committed a serious offence against the law, he is an inmate of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 113 BOYS BEFORE MENTIONED WHO HAVE BECOME TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

Army,	16	Motorman,	1
Art student,	1	Navy,	4
Bell boy,	1	Other public institutions,	3
Bicycle shop,	1	Out of State,	4
Blacksmith,	2	Painter,	2
Book binder,	1	Packing company,	1
Building mover,	1	Paper mill,	2
Café manager,	1	Plumber,	2
Carpenter,	1	Porter,	1
Chair shop,	1	Printer,	1
Clerk,	3	Sailor,	1
Clock factory,	1	Shoe shop,	6
Express team,	3	Tannery,	1
Farmer,	11	Teamster,	6
Fireman,	1	Tin shop,	1
Foundry,	1	Unknown,	10
Gymnast,	1	Vegetable peddler,	2
Invalid,	1	Waiter,	1
Janitor,	1	Watchman,	1
Jewel shop,	1	Whip shop,	1
Lumber yard,	1	Employment unknown,	2
Machinist,	2		
Massachusetts Reformatory,	4		113
Mill (textile),	3		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per cent.
United States Army and Navy, about	19
Employed on farms, about	10
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	6
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 62 per cent. is divided among 36 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 72, or 64 per cent., are doing well without question; 20, or 18 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 8, or 7 per cent., badly, all in penal institutions; 12, or 10 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

As in former reports, the 12 boys whose whereabouts are unknown have not been classified in the table of deportment. It is probable that most of them are doing well. Two examples only from many which might be presented of those becoming of age are given to show the practical work of the Lyman School: —

A little boy of foreign parentage was committed at the age of fourteen years to the Lyman School. His stay in the institution was only one year and six months, which shows him to be both bright and docile. During his stay his teachers noticed his fondness for drawing and painting, and took much interest in advancing him. His home being far above the average of the homes of boys committed to the Lyman School, he was allowed to go thither on probation. He was able to follow his inclination in an art school in a large city, where his progress has been exceptionally rapid, and promises much for his future.

Another boy, after staying in his place on a farm for three years and working in the locality during his nineteenth year, bought a farm, saving his earnings so carefully that he told the visitor that he had spent but ten cents between the first of April and the first of August, working every holiday. Later he sold his farm at an advance in price, and his ability and trustworthiness were so apparent that in his twenty-first year he was working for $250 a year, including his board.

We have again to thank your Board for constant support and encouragement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1902.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$3,500 00
Office assistance,	58 69
Telephone service,	97 41
Travelling expenses,	3,391 07
Stationery,	27 07
	$7,074 24

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

While the number of commitments for the year number 92, 2 less than last year, our average number has increased. As the number in custody increases we are subject to larger returns, and at times during the year the cottages have been crowded to the extent of using couches and mattresses in the halls. With the smallest possible margin for the classification, which is one of the most important features of the work, we have accommodations for 190; our maximum number has been 209, — larger by 5 than ever before in the history of the institution. The list of officers employed shows several changes, occasioned largely through illness, but the working force remains practically the same as last year. The united effort of these toward harmonious action has been most laudable. The late winter and spring months were marked by an unusual amount of illness among officers and girls, but during the summer months uniform good health has prevailed.

The event of the year has been the building of the new building, the Bolton annex. A removal to this of a certain class may admit of a nearer approach to grading in school work without interference with the classification of the majority retained at Lancaster, and at the same time relieve the superintendent of the problem how to accommodate the increasing numbers and preserve the classification.

With a view to the educational importance of the Sloyd system, a room with a capacity for twenty desks is being fitted on the third floor of Fisher Hall. A resident teacher will give to each school four hours a week of this training of eye, hand and mind. A music teacher has also been added, and, along with the former method of singing by rotation, notation has been introduced. In the schoolroom the work accomplished in nature study has been most gratifying. Equally so that in water colors, covering work in still life, original designs, and free-hand drawing from both flats and solids.

While a regular vacation from school work has not seemed practical during the summer months, a variety of out-door sports has changed the every-day routine. Base ball teams have been formed, and match games played on Saturdays; tether-ball, basket-ball and tennis have been entered into with great enthusiasm by both officers and girls. The reformative and brightening effects of these wholesome out-door games are very marked. One girl in particular, who had seemed almost hopelessly stupid, gained confidence and brightened along other lines when she found she could pitch a better game of ball than any one else in the school. The results in the gymnasium have proven highly profitable as well as enjoyable to the girls. This department is sorely handicapped through lack of apparatus.

A few valuable additions have been made to the library. In the matter of repairs, the superintendent's house, the farmhouse, Richardson Hall and chapel have been painted, and new hard-wood floors laid in superintendent's house and one of the older cottages. Additional hen houses have been built, and the ice house enlarged.

To meet the pressure of present high prices in meat, an old shop has been made to serve temporarily as a cooler, inadequate, but at a saving in meat and fish of over $1,000 in ten months.

In considering the needs of the coming year, foremost is that of a new cow barn. One of the perplexities of the year has been how to supply the needed amount of milk with the present accommodations. At best it has been accomplished at an economic sacrifice. All the family houses need more modern sanitary arrangements, and two of them call for partial replastering. The superintendent's house needs better heating, the school work larger supplies and the gymnasium more apparatus. The system of sewage disposal is unsatisfactory, and provision must be made for furnishing the new house at Bolton, and for sewage and water supply there.

With a weekly per capita gross cost of $3.98, and with all the efforts put forth by a tireless corps of officers, what are we actually doing? Does it pay, is invariably the question of friends and critics. The success of the State Industrial School for Girls has lain in the fact of attempting nothing beyond the reasonable; a practical teaching of the ordinary, to fit rather than unfit our average girl for her probable future. Elaboration for the sake of elaboration has been studiously avoided. Table V. shows that over one-half of the entire number in custody are honestly self-supporting or married, living respectably; but it does not show the large number who cannot be properly classed under this head, but to whom the training at Lancaster has opened up an entirely different living, and who stand much higher in the scale of womanhood than if they had never known it. The exceptional girl goes out to win honorable name among some of the professions, but our aim for the majority is to fit them to become good housewives and conscientious mothers. As proof of this, two or three instances which have come to notice during the year are cited.

One day a woman of most respectable bearing came to the office with the inquiry as to how she should proceed to place her own sister's child, of about ten years, in the institution. Being asked why her preference was for this school, she answered, because of the enviable reputation of a young woman of her neighborhood who was formerly here. She said: "She married, a few years ago, a young man esteemed in the community, and there are only words of praise for her throughout the town. As to her housewifely qualities, it is the common saying that she only is able to satisfy the mother-in-law, who has a local reputation as housekeeper. I thought if there is a place where one can have the training to make such a woman as she, I want my niece to be there."

One Sunday a young woman came to attend the chapel service. She introduced herself as one who a few years since passed out from the custody of the school. A few questions revealed her a widow, supporting her two children, boarding them in a good farm home, while she earned their support at cooking. She was regularly receiving in a family $5 per week. She expressed great appreciation of the benefits from the school, and her quiet dignity bore credit to her training.

The following clipping from one of the local papers shows the esteem in which one of our girls, still in custody, won by a residence in the town of nearly three consecutive years: "Miss ——, who has been a member of Miss —— Sunday-school class for a number of years, and who left to-day for her former home in ——, was pleasantly remembered Saturday evening by members of the class at the home of the teacher on —— Street. In behalf of those present, Miss —— presented Miss —— a handsome gold pen."

These are but two or three of many instances which, among our girls still under, and those who have passed out from, the custody of the institution, reflect the real character and the results of the effort in the school.

To Mrs. Parker and Miss Bartol of Lancaster the institution is indebted for valuable reading matter. Through the generous thought of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer each girl was made happy at Christmas by a neatly framed Perry picture. The appreciation of these girls for the really choice is often surprising.

Table IV. shows an increase over last year in the gross per capita weekly cost of 6 cents, due largely to the additional appropriation asked to meet the high prices in grain, and to allow in the spring, when at its lowest price, purchase of coal sufficient for the entire year's supply. From this appropriation 400 tons were purchased, at $6.25 per ton, — sufficient to supply the institution through the coming winter and spring.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

List of Tables.

Table I. Total number.
II. Status.
III. Number coming into and going from school.
IV. Length of first training in school.
V. Length of training after returned to school.
VI. Number of relocations
VII. Employment by trades.
VIII. Cash accounts of girls.
IX. Use of savings.
X. Conduct of girls coming of age.
XI. Married girls.
XII. New commitments, home city or town.
XIII. New commitments, technical causes.
XIV. New commitments, age.
XV. New commitments, nativity.
XVI. New commitments, nativity of parents.
XVII. New commitments, domestic conditions.
XVIII. New commitments, literacy.

Comparative by Years.

XIX. Cause for recall to school.
XX. Conduct of all girls.
XXI. Conduct in light of cause of commitment.
XXII. Conduct in light of age at commitment.
XXIII. Nativity.
XXIV. Numbers and cost.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept 30, 1901,		185
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		339
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,		524
Since committed,		92
		616
Attained majority,	83	
Died,	3	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	8	
Discharged to go out of the State to relatives, conduct good,	2	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	6	
Total who passed out of custody,		102
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1902,		514
Net decrease within the year,		10

TABLE II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1902, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All Those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	67	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	8	
On probation in families, earning wages,	129	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	5	
At academy, or other school self-supporting,[1]	11	
At board,	11	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	47	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	26	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	4	
		308[2]
In the school Sept. 30, 1902,		189
In other institutions: —		
Temporary home,	1	
Hospital,	4	
Insane asylum,	2	
School for the Feeble-minded,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1	
House of Correction, New Bedford,	1	
		17
Total in custody Sept 30, 1902,		514

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[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] 361 had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1901,		185	
Since committed,		92	
			277
Recalled—	Individual[1] Girls.		
From boarding out,	6	6	
For change of place,	19	28	
For a visit,	9	11	
On account of illness,	9	12	
From hospital,	11	11	
Pending placing with friends,	1	1	
Pending discharge as unfit subject,	1	1	
For running away from place,	4	5	
For running away from friends,	3	3	
For arson,	1	1	
For larceny,	4	4	
Because unsatisfactory,	19	23	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,	14	15	
For unchaste conduct,	11	12	
			133[2]
	112		
			410
	Individual[3] Girls.		
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	23	23	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	123	164	
Released on probation to other families, at board,	4	5	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	5	5	
Released on probation to work elsewhere,	1	1	
Married,	2	2	
Attained majority,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	10	11	
Discharged to parents as unfit subject,	1	1	
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	2	2	
Transferred to insane hospital,	1	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	4	4	
Ran away,	1	1	
			221[4]
	178		
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1902,			189

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[2] Recalled girls: 93 were recalled once within the year; 17 twice within the year; 2 three times within the year.

[3] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

[4] Released girls: 139 went out once within the year; 35 twice within the year; 4 three times within the year.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	3	5 girls,	1	8
1[1] girl,	–	4	4 girls,	1	10
3[2] girls,	–	5	4 girls,	1	11
1[1] girl,	–	6	2 girls,	2	–
1[3] girl,	–	8	1 girl,	2	2
2[4] girls,	–	9	3 girls,	2	3
1 girl,	–	10	4 girls,	2	5
5 girls,	1	–	2 girls,	2	8
6 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	11
6 girls,	1	2	1 girl,	3	1
10 girls,	1	3	1 girl,	3	4
11 girls,	1	4	1 girl,	3	6
3 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	3	8
9 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	3	9
5 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	4	4

97 girls, on an average of 1 year, 6 months and 18 days[5]

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[1] Placed in family to go to school.

[2] One placed in family to go to school, one married, one went to friends.

[3] Went to friends.

[4] One placed in family to go to school, one sent to School for the Feeble-minded.

[5] In 1901, 1 year, 8 months, 1 day; in 1900, 1 year, 6 months, 21 days; in 1899, 1 year, 8 months, 13 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again.[1]

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	14
3 girls,	1	–
4 girls,	2	–
5 girls,	3	–
4 girls,	4	–
2 girls,	7	–
1 girl,	8	–
2 girls,	9	–
1 girl,	11	–
4 girls,	12	–

27 girls, on an average of 5 months, 7 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	16
1 girl,	1	–
1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	2	15
1 girl,	3	–
3 girls,	4	–
3 girls,	5	–
2 girls,	6	–
1 girl,	9	–
1 girl,	10	–
2 girls,	12	–

17 girls, on an average of 5 months, 10 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	2
2 girls,	–	10
1 girl,	–	11
1 girl,	–	15
1 girl,	–	21
2 girls,	1	–
1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	2	15
2 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	4	–

13 girls, on an average of 1 month 13 days.

Recalled for larceny: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	6	–
1 girl,	8	–

2 girls, on an average of 7 months.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	5
1 girl,	1	–
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	10	–
1 girl,	18	–

5 girls, on an average of 6 months, 14 days.

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[1] Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations of Girls during the Year.

100 were relocated once.
42 were relocated twice.
22 were relocated 3 times.
9 were relocated 4 times.
1 was relocated 5 times.

174[1] were relocated 291 times.

[1] 97 were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Attending school, living at home,	5
Assisting mother,	10
Assisting mother, who takes in washing,	2
Assisting mother, who keeps boarders,	1
Keeping house,	2
Housework by the day,	2
Dressmaking,	2
Factory, button,	2
candy,	1
cigar,	1
knitting,	3
medicine,	1
netting,	1
rubber,	3
soap,	1
Factory, twine,	1
typewriter,	1
watch,	1
wire,	1
Mill, paper,	3
textile,	5
Laundry,	2
Pyrography,	1
Restaurant or hotel,	5
Sales girl,	2
Stock girl,	1
Telegraph,	1
Telephone,	2
Travelling companion,	1
Not reported,	3
	67[1]

[1] 4 others ill at home; 1 other recently gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 184 girls, from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902,	$2,553 36
By deposits in savings bank on account of 184 girls,	2,553 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 90 girls, from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902,	2,917 90
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,917 90

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding, or to start housekeeping.	18	$685 70
Board and lodging while starting in a trade, .	3	49 50
To re-establish home, ...	1	122 16
Doctors' bills, ...	10	167 45
Dentists' bills, ...	6	91 99
Clothing, ...	19	266 42
To send home, ...	2	23 00
Travelling expenses, ...	3	39 94
Entire deposit, to girls going to distant home, .	3	133 59
Entire deposit to girls of age, ...	35	1,338 05
	100[1]	$2,917 90

[1] 90 individuals: some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 102 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably, ...	65 or 64 per cent.
Having behaved badly, ...	10 or 10 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	20 or 19 per cent.
Conduct not classified, ...	7 or 7 per cent.

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[2] Five, nothing known since marriage over year ago; 7 with friends moved away; 8 runaways.

TABLE XI.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	IN THEIR PLACES.				IN THEIR HOMES			
	Of Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Total Number.	Percentage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Total Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	4	25	29	.80	9	13[1]	22	.76
Conduct bad or doubtful.	–	1	1	.03	–	1	1	.03
Conduct unknown,	1	5	6	.17	4	2	6	.21
Totals, . .	5	31	36	–	13	16	29	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . .	19 per cent.[2]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . .	32 per cent.[2]

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[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 5; after return home, 4; time not known, 4.

[2] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home, Sept. 30, 1901.

TABLE XII.

Showing Home City or Town, of the Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	24	Ayer,	1
Cambridge,	2	Hanover,	1
Chelsea,	2	Leominster,	1
Fall River,	5	Millbury,	1
Fitchburg,	1	North Attleborough,	1
Gloucester,	1	Randolph,	1
Haverhill,	1	Swampscott,	1
Holyoke,	4	Trapsville,	1
Lowell,	7	Trowbridge,	1
Lynn,	7	Westfield,	1
Malden,	3	Westford,	1
Medford,	1	Westport,	1
New Bedford,	1		
North Adams,	1	From towns,	13
Quincy,	1		
Salem,	2	Floating,	8
Somerville,	1		
Worcester,	6		
From cities,	71		

Table XIII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	54	Larceny,	17
Lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct,	6	Arson,	1
Idle and disorderly,	4	Vagrancy,	1
Night-walking,	1	Truancy,	1
Drunkenness,	2	Habitual absentee,	2
Disturbing the peace,	1	Habitual school absentee,	2

[1] The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

Table XIV.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

11 years of age,	2	15 years of age,	34
12 years of age,	3	16 years of age,	19
13 years of age,	13	17 years of age,	1
14 years of age,	20		

Average age, 15 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Table XV.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	64	Born in Minnesota,	2
Born in Maine,	2	Born in Canada and Provinces,	7
Born in New Hampshire,	1	Born in England,	2
Born in Connecticut,	1	Born in Ireland,	2
Born in New York,	1	Born in Sweden,	1
Born in New Jersey,	1	Birthplace unknown,	7
Born in Virginia,	1		

Table XVI.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,	28[1]	American and Danish,	1
Both parents French Canadian,	7	French Canadian and English,	1
Both parents English,	4[2]	French Canadian and Irish,	2
Both parents Irish,	20	French Canadian and Portuguese,	1
Both parents Scotch,	3	French Canadian and unknown,	1
Both parents Swede,	1	English and Scotch,	3
Both parents German,	1	English and German,	2
Both parents Italian,	1	Scotch and Irish,	1
Both parents Portuguese,	1	Scotch and Hebrew,	1
Both parents Russian,	1	Scotch and unknown,	1
		Irish and German,	2
American and English,	1	Irish and unknown,	1
American and Irish,	1	Both parents unknown,	6

[1] Both parents colored, 9.

[2] One parent English, one parent English colored, 1.

Table XVII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,	27	Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,[3]	26
Mother only at home,[1]	28		
Father only at home,[2]	10		
Mother and step-father at home,	8	Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	17
Father and step-mother at home,	7	Worked at housework or caring for children,	11
Both parents dead,	3	Worked in boarding-house, hotel or restaurant,	4
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	4	Worked for dressmaker,	1
Whereabouts of both unknown,	5		
Temperate fathers,	30	Ran away from home, just previous to commitment,[4]	24
Intemperate fathers,	27		
Criminal fathers,	1		
Fathers guilty of incest,	3	Transferred from State Board of Charity,	9
Temperate mothers,	48	Been under the charge of homes or societies,	6
Intemperate mothers,	20		
Criminal mothers,	1		
Grossly immoral mothers,	9		

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[1] Father gone off, 3; step-father gone off, 2; father in penal institution, 3; father in insane asylum, 1.

[2] Adopted early, adopted mother dead, 1; mother in penal institution, 1.

[3] Mother in hospital, 1.

[4] Not including those who staid out single nights.

Table XVIII.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.[1]

In 10th grade,	3	In 3d grade (French, could not read or write English),	2
In 9th grade,	2	Could neither read nor write,	3
In 8th grade,	13		
In 7th grade,	14		
In 6th grade,	13	Recently left school,	35
In 5th grade,	18	Been out of school one year,	20
In 4th grade,	12	Been out of school two years,	23
In 3d grade,	4	Been out of school three years,	8
In 2d grade,	5	Been out of school four years,	2
In 1st grade,	3	Been out of school five years,	1

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[1] Based on girls' statements.

TABLE XIX.

Showing the Cause for Recall to the School during the Last Three Years.[1]

	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Numbers.	Percentage.	Numbers.	Percentage.	Numbers.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness, .	28	.32	37	.37	56	.50
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, running away, ...	27	.31	20	.20	31	.28
Unchaste conduct or danger thereof, ...	33	.37	42	.43	25	.22
Totals, ...	88	–	99	–	112	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

TABLE XX.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	19	-	12	-	13	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	26	-	16	-	39	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	7	-	5	-	10	-
	175	.71	207	.62	52	.65	35	.51	65	.64
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:* —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	27	-	23	-	38	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	35	-	48	-	63	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	149	-	153	-	129	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	4	-	5	-	10	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	215	.54	229	.53	245	.58
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	267	.56	264	.53	310	.59
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	4	-	6	-	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	39	-	9	-	8	-	10	-
Died, conduct had been bad,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	39	.16	54	.16	14	.17	14	.20	10	.10
II. *Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:* —										
Married,	39	-	14	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
On probation with friends or at large,	21	-	21	-	8	-	5	-	4	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	8	-	48	-	13	-	12	-	13	-
In prison or house of correction,	43	-	58	-	12	-	11	-	6	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	5	-	7	-	2	-
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	143 182	.11 .12	171 225	.09 .10	41 55	.10 .11	36 50	.08 .10	32 42	.07 .08
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	3	-	6	-	5	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	7	-	11	-	15	-
	23	.10	43	.13	10	.13	17	.25	20	.19
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	5	-	16	-	7	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,[1]	-	-	52	-	12	-	16	-	8	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	89	-	110	-	25	-	24	-	22	-
Total, conduct unknown,	94 117	.07 .07	208 251	.11 .11	42 52	.11 .11	59 76	.14 .15	37 57	.09 .11
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	4	-	3	-	7	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	4	.05	3	.04	7	.07
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	7	-	8	-	9	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	55	-	68	-	66	-
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	16	-	18	-	8	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	22	-	12	-	25	-
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189 196	.14 .12	467 495	.24 .22	100 104	.25 .22	106 109	.25 .22	108 115	.26 .22
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	478	-	499	-	524	-

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[1] The last five years the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England (the number so placed having increased from year to year) have been added to the list of conduct unknown.

TABLE XXI.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Seven Years ending Sept. 30, 1902, excepting the Non-classifiable[1] Class.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.
Immoral conduct, ...	249	199	50	160	129	32	52	46	5	37	24	13
Danger of immoral conduct, . .	99	81	18	73	58	15	13	11	2	13	12	1
Stubbornness, larceny, etc., . .	117	90	27	87	68	21	16	14	1	14	8	5
Totals, ...	465	370	95	320	255	68	81	71	8	64	44	19

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.
Immoral conduct, ...	.54	.54	.53	.64	.65	.64	.21	.23	.10	.15	.12	.26
Danger of immoral conduct, . .	.21	.22	.19	.74	.71	.83	.13	.14	.11	.13	.15	.06
Stubbornness, larceny, etc., . .	.25	.24	.28	.74	.76	.78	.14	.15	.04	.12	.09	.18
Totals, ...	–	–	–	.69	.69	.72	.17	.19	.08	.14	.12	.20

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[1] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	13	3	10	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	39	18	21	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	3	-	3	-	-
Honorably discharged,	10	3	7	-	-
	65	24	41	.70	.67
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	38	6	30	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	63	11	52	-	-
At work in other families,	129	25	104	-	-
At work elsewhere,	5	-	5	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	10	-	10	-	-
	245	42	203	.79	.78
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	310	66	244	.76	.75
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	10	5	5	-	-
	10	5	5	.15	.08
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married,	2	1	1	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	4	-	4	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	13	2	11	-	-
In prison or house of correction,	6	2	4	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	5	1	4	-	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	-	2	-	-
	32	6	26	.11	.10
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	42	11	31	.13	.10
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	5	1	4	-	-
Unmarried,	15	4	11	-	-
	20	5	15	.15	.25
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	7	1	6	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	7	2	5	-	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	23	2	21	-	-
	37	5	32	.10	.12
Total, conduct not known,	57	10	47	.11	.15
Grand total,	409	87	322	.21	.79

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[1] See foot-note to Table XXI.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed Each Year for Five Years.

	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Massachusetts,	66	.65	45	.60	49	.48	53	.56	64	.69
Other States,	15	.14	13	.17	24	.24	11	.12	9	.10
Canada and Provinces,	9	.09	8	.11	12	.12	8	.09	7	.08
England,	6	.06	1	.02	8	.08	5	.05	2	.02
Ireland,	1	.01	4	.05	3	.03	3	.03	2	.02
Scotland,	1	.01	1	.01	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	.01
Germany,	–	–	1	.01	2	.02	2	.02	–	–
Russia,	–	–	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	–	–
Unknown,	3	.03	1	.01	1	.01	11	.12	7	.08
At sea,	1	.01	–	–	1	.01	–	–	–	–
Native born,	81	.79	58	.77	73	.72	64	.68	73	.79
Foreign born,	18	.18	16	.21	27	.27	19	.20	12	.13
Unknown,	3	.03	1	.01	1	.01	11	.12	7	.08
Totals,	102	–	75	–	101	–	94	–	92	–

Table XXIV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1866, . . .	$20,000	$24,753	–[2]	144	$3 30	–[2]	59	53	-	-	-
1876, . . .	28,300	25,683	–[2]	121	4 05	–[2]	53	40	-	-	-
1893, . . .	21,500	19,856	$786 06	95	4 02	$3 86	77	109	-	-	31
1894, . . .	25,385	21,617	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	-	-	31
1895, . . .	27,750	28,801	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	-	-	39
1896, . . .	27,775	26,049	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	-	-	-
1897, . . .	27,775	28,256	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	-	10	39
1898, . . .	32,525	31,307	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	-	13	44
1899, . . .	34,375	32,530	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	-	17	38
1900, . . .	36,575	32,202	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, . . .	36,575	38,688	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, . . .	39,775[1]	39,808	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44

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[1] Also $3,200 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

[2] Not reported.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1901. —	October,	received from State Treasurer,	$3,529 56
	November,	" " " "	3,135 30
	December,	" " " "	4,115 45
1902. —	January,	" " " "	3,397 26
	February,	" " " "	2,929 31
	March,	" " " "	3,338 19
	April,	" " " "	4,763 60
	May,	" " " "	4,182 47
	June,	" " " "	2,324 72
	July,	" " " "	2,203 36
	August,	" " " "	3,070 01
	September,	" " " "	2,819 34
			$39,808 57

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1901. —	October,	$3,529 56
	November,	3,135 30
	December,	4,115 45
1902. —	January,	3,397 26
	February,	2,929 31
	March,	3,338 19
	April,	4,763 60
	May,	4,182 47
	June,	2,324 72
	July,	2,203 36
	August,	3,070 01
	September,	2,819 34
		$39,808 57

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

1901. —	October,	$295 67
	November,	118 99
	December,	494 65
1902. —	January,	117 52
	February,	120 50
	March,	493 62
	April,	151 46
	May,	196 73
	June,	407 68
	July,	430 31
	August,	91 88
	September,	348 29
		$3,267 30

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

1901. —	October,	$295 67
	November,	118 99
	December,	494 65
1902. —	January,	117 52
	February,	120 50
	March,	493 62
	April,	151 46
	May,	196 73
	June,	407 68
	July,	430 31
	August,	91 88
	September,	348 29
		$3,267 30

Appropriation per Probationers to meet a Deficiency caused in December, 1901.

1902. —	February,	$98 41

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1901.			1902.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,241 02	$1,313 05	$1,541 75	$1,241 33	$1,239 01	$1,283 04	$1,283 72	$1,442 49	$1,312 11	$1,351 57	$1,340 70	$1,363 02	$15,952 81
Provisions and groceries,	1,092 38	322 03	588 91	415 06	196 47	349 87	651 49	332 04	196 19	181 53	805 11	375 72	5,506 80
Clothing and materials,	479 71	334 66	388 16	458 94	437 70	396 10	372 23	22 55	244 27	6 76	69 88	384 96	3,595 92
Furnishings,	20 23	45 78	229 02	134 22	1 19	22 25	81 96	37 40	45 95	-	66 56	82 02	766 58
Heat and light,	-	-	117 54	-	553 26	431 50	1,044 80	1,741 70	21 85	-	25 85	4 50	3,941 00
Repairs and improvements,	115 99	173 06	100 79	321 71	59 91	82 06	248 67	61 30	15 02	123 92	140 49	8 90	1,451 82
Books and periodicals,	-	-	52 87	14 50	10 00	2 00	-	-	3 00	-	-	-	82 37
Chapel services and entertainments,	25 00	15 00	25 00	15 00	20 00	17 00	11 25	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	233 25
Freight, expressage and transportation,	55 71	54 99	80 94	72 15	60 85	56 40	65 65	90 49	66 91	68 83	84 78	77 65	835 35
Medicines and hospital supplies,	23 86	12 80	32 14	2 00	3 00	-	83 69	125 00	7 00	80	30 65	-	320 94
Postage,	18 52	3 96	16 36	10 40	18 00	-	15 00	10 00	15 20	8 00	13 60	12 00	141 04
Printing and printing supplies,	-	-	38 40	-	-	-	-	-	1 25	6 28	-	-	45 93
Return of runaways,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	5 00	5 00	-	5 00	5 00	25 00
Soap, laundry supplies, etc.,	9 25	51 25	-	100 00	-	239 75	-	-	2 00	11 50	6 17	2 00	421 92
Stationery and office supplies,	9 33	24 75	-	26 83	-	26 60	21 02	-	-	3 50	13 43	6 24	131 70
School books and school supplies,	-	14 13	49 65	21 87	42 79	-	-	-	-	-	28 62	3 12	160 18
Telephone and telegraph,	43 51	1 05	86 31	1 80	90	1 10	48 23	4 61	65	56 57	1 12	-	245 85
Sundries,	15	24 35	86 78	380 86	1 00	58 70	6 15	2 50	1 00	107 45	46 10	3 23	718 27
Blacksmith and supplies,	13 90	11 55	48 35	37 15	-	30 80	43 25	15 65	24 40	14 30	12 00	14 95	266 30
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies,	55 60	8 25	84 90	18 53	-	97 62	-	20 00	-	-	-	16 80	301 70
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	-	8 50	3 35	-	15 00	32 00	224 33	20 75	33 13	37 00	10 80	214 33	599 19
Hay, grain, etc.,	169 40	211 70	518 18	108 91	270 23	211 40	213 90	199 45	169 82	201 80	219 75	-	2,494 54
Horses, cows and live stock,	156 00	382 57	26 05	16 00	-	-	-	12 49	-	-	115 00	200 00	908 11
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	-	126 87	-	-	-	-	343 26	19 05	139 97	3 55	14 40	19 90	662 00
Totals,	$3,529 56	$3,135 30	$4,115 45	$3,397 26	$2,929 31	$3,338 19	$4,763 60	$4,182 47	$2,324 72	$2,203 36	$3,070 01	$2,819 34	$39,808 57

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls.

Another year, with its unceasing effort in behalf of the girls of the Lancaster School, has come to a close. Whether we have succeeded in implanting the principles of right living, the future alone will tell.

Out of the 92 committed, 3 could neither read nor write, and 2 could not speak or read English, though they could speak and read a little French. The majority of the others had been out of school from one to five years. The subjects taught have been much the same, and, with our pupils coming and going so constantly, it seems a necessity to keep going over the old ground. Our teachers have been earnest and faithful, and have spared no pains to make their lessons attractive and interesting. We scarcely have time, in the year or year and a half the girls are here, to do more than lay a foundation and give them a start, so they can, if they wish, help themselves.

We have given them practical work, as far as possible, especially in arithmetic and language. They have reproduced stories, reported sermons, and studied and committed poems from Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. The water colors introduced last year have stimulated to greater effort in drawing. They have decorated Christmas cards, calendars, valentines and picture frames, and their work shows marked improvement.

The greater number of the girls have been interested in the history of our country, and especially enjoyed the stereopticon pictures of the revolutionary war and of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo.

Nature is studied with increasing interest every year. Ears and eyes are on the alert for the first birds in the spring, and many a lesson of patience was learned from them during the nesting season. Plants, flowers, moths, butterflies and other insects each in turn have been studied. Cocoons and caterpillars have been brought in, and their development closely observed. We are indebted to Dr. Wright for a fine collection of moths, butterflies, beetles, borers and spiders, which he collected and mounted for the use of the school. Poems in keeping with the season have been committed in connection with the nature work.

Music has always received a great deal of attention, and the several teachers have shown marked taste in their selections for the Sunday services. Now, with our special music teacher and the introduction of notation, we look for even better results.

The plays, parties and walks given as rewards of merit have helped to break the monotony and given variety to the summer term.

We are looking forward to a better equipment, when we will be able to do better work.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA HAWLEY,
Supervisor of Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

The past year has been a busy one, and more cases than usual have come under special treatment. At one cottage the entire school, including the officers, suffered from a severe form of tonsillitis, and one case of scarlet-fever developed. The disease was promptly diagnosed and the patient isolated in our little hospital, under the care of a trained nurse. For some weeks the throat trouble continued, but fortunately the scarlet-fever was limited to one case. A few cases of malaria, one of measles and one of typhoid fever followed later at other houses, and we decided to have the sewage and water supply inspected. Both were found rather defective, and steps are being taken to improve the conditions. One most unfortunate and disagreeable nuisance is the proximity of the Clinton sewer, and when the wind blows in our direction the odor is nauseating.

We were very much handicapped in our work by the inefficient hospital accommodations. Shortly after the termination of the scarlet-fever case, and before the hospital was considered safe for occupancy again, a girl became very ill with pneumonia. We thought it unwise to have her transferred to another hospital, and at great inconvenience were obliged to have her attended in her own room. The necessity for a more modern and convenient hospital was forcibly impressed upon us at that time. The attention patients require is often a great tax upon the time and strength of the officers, yet in every instance the girls were attended with unselfish devotion. One girl was transferred to the Good Samaritan Home, where she finally succumbed to acute tuberculosis. One, suffering with typhoid fever, was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital. For surgical operations, three were sent to various hospitals. Seven girls were transferred to Tewksbury, to be treated for specific diseases; two were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded and one to the Insane Hospital.

We continue to exercise vigilance over possible small-pox infection, and vaccinate all newcomers. Little in the way of medicine is required by the majority of the girls. The hygienic conditions, a separate room, regular bathing and regular exercise, plenty of work and pleasant recreations, wholesome food, the absence of responsibility, a pure atmosphere morally and physically, soon convert even the most hopeless and unpromising-looking specimens into happy and healthful subjects.

The light out-of-door duties on the farm in the summer are a healthful relaxation from the ordinary routine, and the gymnasium in the winter months affords a practical and helpful stimulus.

Our labors have been made very pleasant by our happy relations with the superintendent and officers, to all of whom we are very grateful for kindly assistance.

Very respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 15, 1902.

FARM REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls.

I hereby submit a report of the farm for the past twelve months.

Last fall a carload of land tile was laid, draining about five acres of low, wet land, which during the season of 1901 was too wet for cultivation. This year a good crop of corn fodder was raised on the same ground. There is no reason why the whole of the pasture land, which at present is worth very little, cannot be broken and cultivated, and become the most productive part of the farm. Before this is done it will be necessary to do quite an amount of ditching. This year we took up three acres of this land, which was planted with beans late in June, after our other farm work was done, and although planted so late, a fair crop is promised.

The crops this year have been bountiful, with the exception of the corn, which did not mature, owing to the cool weather. However, it has yielded an abundance of ensilage of extra quality, which to a great extent will in feeding value take the place of the matured corn.

The girls have had an abundance of fresh vegetables during the summer. Among other things, 116 bushels of green peas have been consumed, and over 600 heads of cauliflower, with cabbage, beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips in equally large quantities. There is a bountiful supply in store for the winter months, over 1,300 bushels of potatoes being now in the cellar.

This year there have been raised 200 chickens, and fowls added, so at present we have 200 of these. It has been necessary to buy a few eggs this year, but we hope to produce enough to fully supply the institution. The material is already on the ground and the sills laid for an additional hen house, 12 by 120 feet, which will be completed before winter. Our hogs have been a great help and source of profit to the institution during the period of extremely high prices of meats. Pigs have been sold to the amount of $172.

We are in great need of more barn room. There is room for only thirty cows, and, with the amount of milk required, it is necessary to force them beyond what nature intended. The result is, they very soon fail, and fresh cows have to be procured. This is a great extravagance, as a cow for beef is worth not over a third or half at the most what a new milch one costs. There is plenty of fodder to feed even 75 cows; if 40 or 50 could be kept, we could get the required amount of milk, and the cows be fed in such a manner that they would last several years. For lack of room, no young stock can be raised. There is no place to turn cows at calving time, or to put a horse if sick. No one will question but this is very necessary. I hope that we may have better accommodations before another year.

One and one-fourth acres of strawberry plants were set out in August, and raspberries will be set out the coming spring.

By a comparison of the farm accounts of this year and last it will be seen there is quite a falling off in the balance for the farm. This can be accounted for by the extra amount spent for farming tools, the shortage of the hay crop, and the entire loss of the corn crop, which last year amounted to nearly $500; also, the amount spent for land tile and ditching. Produce to the amount of $1,004 has been sold and the receipts sent to the State Treasurer.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. Woodbury, the foreman, for his untiring energy and painstaking care of the farm work, and Mrs. Morse for the many favors granted during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

G. K. WIGHT,
Steward.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To live stock as per inventory, 1901,	$3,706 00
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1901,	2,175 00
miscellaneous as per inventory, 1901,	1,070 41
produce on hand as per inventory, 1901,	5,744 51
blacksmithing,	206 37
fertilizers,	261 37
farming implements,	322 26
grain,	2,515 19
labor,	3,177 08
live stock,	939 01
oyster shells,	7 00
plants and seeds,	108 18
paris green,	8 00
Total,	$20,240 38

Cr.	
By produce consumed,	$5,238 52
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	623 89
produce on hand as per inventory, 1902,	5,744 51
live stock, as per inventory, 1902,	3,706 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1902,	1,070 41
	$18,558 33
Balance for farm,	$2,543 05

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$1,200 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
H. H. Allan, vacancy officer,	400 00
G. L. Smith, clerk,	400 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	[1] 200 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher of music,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. M. McIntire, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	400 00
A. L. Jordan, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
C. C. Russell, matron,	350 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	350 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	325 00
M. C. Thompson, teacher,	300 00
D. M. Wicker, teacher,	300 00
H. B. Shaw, teacher,	300 00
C. L. Richardson, teacher,	300 00
G. A. Martin, teacher,	300 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	325 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
K. E. Wight, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	350 00
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	325 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper,	300 00
M. L. Smith, housekeeper,	300 00
M. B. Butterfield, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	[2] 260 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	446 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
Total,	$13,091 00

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[1] Per 6 months.

[2] $5 per week.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1902.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	4,000 00	
Storeroom,	300 00	
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood house,	600 00	
Hen house,	400 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	11,300 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Corn crib,	50 00	
Bolton property: —		
Tillage, 33 acres,	1,650 00	
Woodland, 7 acres,	350 00	
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	450 00	
House,	400 00	
Barn,	100 00	
pring,	200 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$139,340 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,298 69	
House furnishings and supplies,	22,704 91	
Valuation of live stock,	3,610 50	
Tools and carriages,	2,475 00	
Miscellaneous,	1,763 90	
		$35,853 00

A. J. BANCROFT,
A. W. CARR,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. LANCASTER, Oct. 11, 1902.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

HV 9105
M4
1903

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
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Approved by

The State Board of Publication.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
CHARLES G. WASHBURN, WORCESTER, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, HAVERHILL.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYERS, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution which attempts the education and reformation of boys who are sentenced to its care by the courts. Although committed nominally for a variety of offences (see table on page 56), a scrutiny of the record shows that in over three-quarters of the cases some offence against property is alleged, while all the boys, it may be said, were running wild and needing some substitute for ineffective parental control. This applies equally to those committed on the technical offence of "stubbornness" — almost one-third of the whole number received — and to the half dozen or more who come as truants or school offenders, none of whom would otherwise be proper subjects for the Lyman School. The following are samples of the court records of boys committed for stubbornness: —

Often out late — sometimes all night. Will not work or attend school. Roams about with vicious associates, and will not obey his mother. She desires his commitment.

Will not attend school. Stole $3 from a man living in the same house; also a wheel last year, and father paid a fine for him. Stepmother cannot control him.

For one or two years he has been troublesome and wilful. Will not obey and runs away. Has stayed away from home all night. Mother says she has exhausted all her powers to govern him and his step-father cannot control him at all. Mother thinks it best to place him where he will be governed.

Has been extremely disobedient to his mother for over three years, using bad language and threatening to whip her. Stays away from home frequently. Was in court Jan. 17, 1903, and placed on probation, but did not reform. Father drinks, is vulgar and profane before his family.

While only boys under fifteen are eligible for admission, the authority of the school continues during minority, the law thus recognizing that these young offenders need not be punished, or even be educated for a year or two, but be wisely guided and restrained during the critical years preceding manhood. Of the 933 boys who were under the care of the school at the close of the year (boys who are out of the State, whereabouts unknown or in prison are not included in this figure), only 320 were within the institution, the rest being on probation, for the most part, either with their own people or in places which the school finds for them. This period of probation, extending as it does until a boy reaches majority, is believed to be the most valuable feature of the reformatory treatment of the Lyman School.

It is a difficult matter to decide just how long a term of detention is of advantage before one or another individual is ready for probation. The one clear principle is that importunity of friends or relatives should not be allowed to be a determining factor in the decision. The ideal way, of course, would be for some one person of sympathy and judgment to have such intimate knowledge of every boy as to deal with each case on its merits; but this is impossible in a school of 300, broken up into different groups under the government of cottage masters and matrons; and as the best approximation to a uniform standard, a marking system has been adopted, which regulates the term of a boy's detention by his conduct in the school.

The following statement is sent to the parents of each newcomer on his arrival: —

Term of Commitment.

Your son who was committed to the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough on the day of , 190 , in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth under which all boys are committed, will remain in the care and subject to the control of the school until he is twenty-one years of age.

Length of Detention in the School.

The length of detention in the school depends upon conduct. A boy will be obliged to earn five thousand credits before the question of his release can be considered. It usually takes about fourteen months to earn the required number of credits, but by exceptionally good conduct a boy can earn the credits in a year, while by bad conduct the term of his detention will be lengthened.

Release on Probation.

When a boy has made up five thousand credits his name will be submitted to the trustees for release on probation. If the home is a proper one, and it seems probable that his parents can control him, he will be released on probation. On the other hand, if on investigation it is found that his home is not a proper one, he will be placed in some other home which the school will select. In either case he will, under the law, remain in the control of the school until he is twenty-one years of age, and until then he may at any time be recalled to the school.

Visiting Day.

Parents may visit their sons on the first Saturday of every month, but are requested not to bring presents of money, clothing, fruit or eatables of any kind. Books and reading matter approved by the superintendent are allowed. Parents wishing to see their sons at any other time will need to make previous arrangement by correspondence with the superintendent. No visits will be permitted on Sundays or holidays.

Co-operation with the School.

It is hoped that parents in visiting their sons and in their letters will encourage them in good conduct, and that in general they will work in harmony with the school in its efforts to so train the boys that they will grow up honest and self-respecting men.

T. F. Chapin, *Superintendent.*

Under this system the average length of detention at Westborough is about eighteen months. This means that a large number are detained only a year. It is believed that the time could not be shorter and allow a boy to benefit at all by the training which the school offers.

The grounds at Westborough comprise some 169 acres of land on which are scattered nine family-houses planned for 30 inmates each, a school-house, a work-shop, barns and various other buildings. From the outer aspect, no one would suspect that the boys who are seen about the open hillside at work or play are held under sentence of the law. Single boys are trusted about the grounds on errands, and to deliver milk in the mornings, long before dawn. On winter evenings groups of boys go unattended to and from the schoolhouse. As a reward for good conduct, what are called the "honor boys" — often 20 or 30 in number — go off on excursions, attended only by one master; and recently when the excursion was a picnic at Whitehall Pond, the boys were free to roam the woods at will, and to go off fishing on the lake. One boy last winter who was allowed as a reward to go home on a visit kept faith so far as to present himself again at the school, although persuaded by his parents to overstay his leave of absence for a day. That freedom will be abused is to be expected, and running away from the Lyman School is a not infrequent occurrence, especially among the newcomers. When this happens no effort is spared to bring the culprit back and he is punished for his breach of discipline. In rare cases a persistent runaway must be put under forcible restraint; and sometimes, when running away is coupled with other offences, a boy may be transferred to the reformatory at Concord, there to be held under bolts and bars. But as a rule even the most restless settle down after a few breaks; and taking the school as a whole, and in the long run, the policy of freedom is amply justified.

This past year, it must be conceded, has proved something of a test of what may be called the open-door policy; for, partly because the school was disorganized for some months by a scarlet-fever epidemic, and partly it is hard to know why, the number of runaways has risen beyond all precedent. Out of the total of 549 boys on the grounds within the year, no less than 84 succeeded in running away, of whom 20 escaped twice, or, in some cases, three times, and one got away four times. About half of those who effected an escape were so promptly returned that they were never recorded as absent from the institution, and most of the remaining number were brought in after a comparatively short absence. Besides the successful escapes there were, of course, numbers of runaways planned but intercepted. Probably it would not be an overstatement to say that one-fifth of the boys who were on the grounds within the year attempted to escape. This sounds appalling. But even this extreme figure has elements for encouragement; for, read the other way, it means that in the face of daily opportunity and in the face of a contagious example of their fellows, over 400 boys were faithful to their trust.

Of course, in dealing with so large a number of boys of a peculiarly unruly age and disposition, much strict discipline is necessary, — discipline which is unnecessary in the Berlin farmhouse, where the little boys are cared for, and which, lacking much in the way of graded classes, music, sloyd and drill that Westborough offers, yet lacks also every touch of the formality and restraint which is so unescapable in a large institution. The Berlin house mother has a wonderful gift with children, and she is ably seconded by her two genial assistants. These three together are in such close touch with their charges that the individual needs of each is the only accepted order, especially in the matter of deciding when the school has done its part, and the boy can be reinstated in the community. Some half dozen or more little fellows, at board with good people in Berlin and its neighborhood, come back to the school for occasional holidays and visiting days, and thus a larger group of children than the narrow quarters of the farmhouse will accommodate remain under its happy influences.

Other little boys for whom homes cannot be found in the neighborhood of the school are boarded out in more distant localities, the total number at board on September 30 being

45. Those who prove refractory, whether at Berlin or in their places, are sent to Westborough, where they are entered for the more systematic training of that branch of the school; but, of the Berlin boys who are now over fourteen years of age, about one-half are re-established in their own homes or have gone out into the world to earn their way, having escaped acquaintance with the tougher element which is a well-recognized danger in every reform school. For a graphic picture of the way of life in this junior branch of the Lyman School readers are commended to Mrs. Warner's report, on page 36.

There is a striking difference between the younger and the older boys in the avidity with which the former take to country life, while boys over fourteen are often impossible to transplant. This fact may be a controlling consideration in deciding whether a boy shall go back to his home when he goes out on probation, or whether he shall be placed with a farmer. A surprising number of the boys belong to people who, while they have had no proper control of their children, are yet respectable and well to do; but even where this is otherwise, it is sometimes useless to force a boy's inclination when the ties of blood are strong or his aversion to a farm is pronounced. Accordingly, of the 207 boys who went out on probation during the year, 105 went direct to their own homes, 64 were placed with farmers to earn their way and 38 of the little boys were boarded. Many of these placed and boarded boys are allowed to go home before very long, and all who are over eighteen are allowed to go home if they so elect. Accordingly, of the probationers directly in charge of the visiting department, 381 are with their own people, 58 are " for themselves," as the phrase goes, and only 174 are with farmers, the boarded children being included in this latter figure. A few of the placed-out boys strike root into the country community and become respected citizens, and quite a number who have chosen to return to the city go back to work on farms when city work is slack. Eighty-four probationers were returned within the year for a second or a third term in the school. Some of these, having satisfied themselves and their people that they cannot get on at home, will be content to make a fresh start upon a farm.

The placing-out system has been so ardently extolled that it has sometimes seemed as if it were expected to solve all difficulties; but experience shows that it is less universally applicable than was once assumed, and that it is open to dangers of its own which can only be averted by careful supervision. Both the Westborough and the Berlin boys, when they go out on probation, are under the care of the visiting department until they attain their majority. That this relation may be a pleasant one, and that many boys hold the school in grateful recollection, is shown by the following letters: —

——— ———, Aug. 4, 1903.

Dear Sir: — I have just received your letter of the 28th, and will gladly answer it. I spent the last few months in studying music to fit me for the place I am now in. On June 30, '03 I enlisted in the Army and like it very well. I cannot say just what I would like to. I can't seem to get what I want to say from a pen or pencil. If every boy who was at the school got the lesson that I got they are having a good time now.

When I went to the school in 1898 I was put in the band and through the instruction of Mr. Wilcox I learned to play a cornet. Well, when I went to the school for my second time, I was put in the band again. Well, I will tell you Mr. Wheeler I now thank God that I was so unfortunate as to be sent to Lyman School. It done what I guess no other place could do.

I used to get some good letters from Mrs. Wheelock when I was at home, but I have not got any since I have been out here, I know she will write as I think she has just the same kind words for me now that she did when I was at the school. The place out here is as good as a fellow could want to be in. Up to the day I was sent to Lyman School I used tobacco like a child uses candy. The last time I used tobacco was June 12, 1898, the day before I was sent to Lyman School. If you ever want to hear from me, just say so and I will gladly answer it. If you see Mr. Wilcox just tell him where his old 1st cornet player is and tell him that he is the cause of all my good luck. I like here and intend to stay and save a little pile and make a mark in the world. I am on the road to success and it will take more than an ordinary mishap to block my way. I am in the best of health and feeling like a king over my success. When I leave the band I will be an all round 1st class musician. This band is considered the best band in the Army. As I have nothing more to say just now I will have to close hoping it won't be long before I hear from you again.

I remain as ever,
Sincerely yours,
—— ——

—— ——, Feb. 4, 1903.

DEAR FRIEND: — Your letter received and very glad to hear from you. I am very well and havn't had a sick day since I have been up in this country.

I am at work every day and am not afraid of it. I have taken another job cutting logs of all kind for over a year and intend to make well on it

I went to Boston last summer and made a little money but it didnt go very far, I didnt care much about the city, so came back I really enjoy life in the country. I have things very comfortable here I have all the good books I want to read besides the papers I get. I am now cutting logs and I can tell the difference between every native tree. I will mention what kinds of trees there are around here, there is, Beach, Birch and Mapple, Bass, Oak, Cherry and Ash, Hemlock, Spruce and Poplar and Chestnut. Of course there is two different kinds of maples, and cherry, three kinds of Birch and two of oak and I can tell the difference between all of them. We have a little hog walnut around, most of our axe handles are made of walnut. I have been choping cord wood a little lately I can average two cord a day. I like to chop first rate. Spring seems to be near up here, its awful pleasant up in Vermont in the springtime everything is green and fresh. I can't think of any more to write at present only asking you to excuse my writing sending my best wishes to you

I remain yours sincerely,
—— ——

—— ——, July 30, 1903.

MR. WHEELER.

DEAR SIR: — I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am getting along fine. I have a good place to work it is for the United States Ship Builders Co. and I get 7 dollars a week. But just at present I am not working as I have been laid off for two weeks.

Mr. Wheeler will you please see if you can send me the enterprize [the School Paper] as I am very interested in the school work.

Mr. Wheeler you don't know how much the school did for me and I thank all the teachers and officers that had anything to do with me I do not regret a day that I spent in school.

Remember me to all the teachers and officers and tell the boys I am getting along fine.

I remain yours truly,

——— ———

MARCH 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR: — I received your letter a few days ago, and am very glad I'm not forgotten. As to my health I was never better, I take plenty of exercise to preserve it, my height is 5 ft 8 in and I weigh a hundred and thirty-two pounds. Since I left the Lyman School and that will be two years the 9th of next September I have been in the employ of ———, here in ———, a well-to-do manufacturer of Goodyear Welting, we make welts for shoes, a welt is that narrow strip of leather that goes all around the forward part of the shoe, and which is cemented to the upper and the sole. I like my work first rate although it is very hard, which of course with plenty of sleep and exercise makes a boy strong and keeps him in good health. For my work I receive $7 per week I have plenty of time to read in fact it is a part of my physical culture. I do not take books from the library because all of my friends read the same kind of books as I and we trade with each other, as we read them, I read nothing but what young people call love-stories, because I believe by so doing, it enables a young man to realize what true love is, and also help him to make a good choice when he marries. I now must finish trusting I have answered all your questions in the proper way, and that you will be pleased with them.

Yours sincerely,

——— ———

Mr. Wheeler's report on page 39 gives many interesting particulars about the boys on probation. Attention is also called to the statistical tables on page 50 which are believed to be unique in reformatory institutions. A practical advantage in such figures analyzing the careers of graduates during a term of years is that they turn attention toward the results of the school in fitting its boys for life, and thus neutralize the unreal standards which are apt to grow up in an institution.

The table most eagerly scanned each year is that showing the conduct of the group, this year numbering 121, who are passing out of care on the attainment of their majority. Comparative figures reaching back to a time before the present visiting system was developed affords much ground for congratulation and some for disappointment.

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well, ...	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58
Not doing well, . .	-	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02
Have been in other penal institutions.	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29
Out of the State, . .	-	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01
Lost track of, ...	.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last account.	-	.09 } .14	.07 } .11	.02½ } .06	.04⅔ } .07	.06	-	-	.08 } .10
Not doing well at last account.	-	.05	.04	.03½	.02⅓	-	-	-	.02

Thirty-four of the 121 boys who came of age within the year had been returned to the school during their probation for a second term, or, in a few cases, for transfer to Concord.

Figures, to be interpreted aright, however, need to be supplemented by many explanatory statements, and the following table shows results which, until interpreted, are quite misleading: —

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Transferred from the Lyman School to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, ...	11	9	7	3	2	15

These figures do not prove that boys were almost universally well behaved in 1901 and 1902 and became unaccountably depraved in 1903, but that the experiment of running a sort of a prison at the Lyman School was found in many ways to be unsatisfactory, and a crop of bad boys who had been accumulating in the school, to its detriment, were finally shipped to Concord.

The most notable occurrence within the year was a scarlet-fever epidemic, which proved the most serious affair of the kind in the history of the institution. The disease broke out early in January, and quarantine regulations were not suspended until the middle of May, during which time there had been 27 cases of pronounced scarlet-fever and many other cases where the disease was suspected. Two inmates and a bright little boy of 10, the child of an officer, died. Two other children of officers living outside the institution also died, one of these, however, having been clearly infected by clothing laundered in the town of Westborough, where the earliest recognized case of scarlet-fever occurred. While the disease prevailed, all classes which brought the boys together from different households were suspended, two cottages were vacated, one to be used as a hospital and the other for suspected cases, visits by parents and friends were forbidden, and no new boys were received, nor were inmates allowed to leave the institution. During this trying time the officers of the school showed a most commendable spirit, and several boys who assisted in the hospital during their convalescence deserve great praise for their helpfulness. The school, however, has not yet recovered from the demoralization caused by the long interruption of its routine and the consequent idleness of its inmates. The epidemic cost the State over $2,000 for nurses, supply officers and disinfection of the buildings.

As it is an ill wind that blows good to no one, so on this occasion the epidemic called attention to the lack of proper hospital accommodations in the school, and an appropriation of $10,000 which the Legislature has granted will provide better facilities for caring for miscellaneous cases of illness and will allow patients whose symptoms are suspicious to be isolated. The hospital, which is being built by the boys, is a one-story wooden structure, containing a general ward and an isolating wing with five private rooms.

The advisory physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone, were invaluable at several critical occasions during the epidemic, and were most helpful in the preparation of the hospital plans. Indeed, it was due to their urgent advice that the trustees made bold to ask for the hospital. The thanks of the trustees are here tendered to these gentlemen for their gratuitous services.

Besides the money for the hospital, $700 was appropriated for an addition to the office and $700 to provide porches for the school-house. The former of these is nearly completed and the latter will be done before winter.

The new sewer system connecting the school with the town sewage is working satisfactorily. The initial cost was $10,500, and an annual rental is paid to the town for the use of the beds. A surplus of $3,500 from the sewage appropriation was spent to renovate the plumbing of the institution, which is now in a very satisfactory condition.

The overcrowding of the institution mentioned in last year's report is less serious than would have ensued had not the number of newcomers been reduced by the long quarantine; but commitments, nevertheless, have run as high as 174, which figure has been only three times exceeded, and the number in the school has stood as high as 342. The need of a new cottage is thus very urgent, and it is hoped that it will not be denied. A small appropriation is also needed to replace the worn-out oven in the bakery.

For some years it has been customary to hire an adjoining farm for $300, as otherwise there is not land enough to utilize the boys' labor in raising produce for the school consumption. It would certainly be good economy for the State to buy instead of hiring, and an appropriation will be asked for this purpose.

The Lyman School opened the year with 317 inmates and closed with 320. The whole number in the school during the year was 549, while the average number was 327.37. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,281; of these, 320 were in the school, 836 were in the care of the visiting department, 43* were runaways from the school, and 81 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $29,600; for current expenses, $47,601, — a total of $77,200 for running the institution. To be expended on behalf of probationers: for visitation, $8,000; for boarding, $5,000; for tuition fees to towns, $500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was $79,876.50. The expenditures in behalf of probationers was $12,868.46. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.74, and $408.90 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of $4.72. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was $2.90,[1] the per capita cost of visitation was 17 cents per week, and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately $1.39 per week.

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* Eight of these are known to be in other institutions, and one to have enlisted in the navy.

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[1] This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any share of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The two-fold question — whether there is a demand for such an institution as the State Industrial School; whether, there being a demand, the results justify its cost to the State — will be here answered as honestly as facts and figures can be made to answer.

As to the demand, the fact that 63 per cent., or more than half the commitments to this school, were this year made upon complaint of parent or guardian, shows that there was at least an honest desire on their part to secure for these young girls opportunity to recover from their folly and to make a fresh start. Threats, punishment, perhaps probation from the courts, having proved unavailing, this one more attempt is to be made in their behalf, rather than let them drift into that life of degradation from which the community will do well to rescue all young persons who are capable of some better career.

But the girl who has been arrested and "sent away" against her will is not to be forced into humility and repentance. She knows full well that her companions in lawlessness go at large, unpunished; that laws are enforced and penalties bear more heavily upon women than upon men; and she comes to the school in no gentle mood. She must, therefore, be won, little by little, by busy work and by interesting occupations, to discover that happiness can be found in innocent ways.

The classification, so important where all have been in some degree offenders or in danger of becoming offenders against law and order, has been greatly helped by the Bolton branch of the school, which was opened last July, the family there being housed exactly as are those on the grounds at Lancaster, with the same simple, homely methods of heating, lighting, cooking and washing. On the other hand, the cottages where those who have had least experience of evil are placed are recognized by experts in public schools as hardly distinguishable from groups of average public school girls. Another step in classification has been taken by placing in one house those who in a marked degree are below the average in intelligence. Four of these girls had already been committed by court to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, but that institution has for months been too much overcrowded to receive them. There are others whom the physicians find to be suitable subjects for that school. When these are removed the girls who are simply backward can be suitably grouped together under a teacher who is zealous in adapting her training to such pupils.

During the past year the school has received by commitment from the courts and by transfer by the State Board 89 girls, — some of them unusually unpromising; others somewhat more intelligent and capable than the average.

A study of the domestic conditions of the girls (see Table XVIII. on page 86 of this report) all under seventeen years of age, this year committed, serves to explain in part their misconduct, only one-third having had homes where both parents were living, many coming from homes where intemperance or gross immorality was practised. Less than one-quarter had reached the seventh grade of the grammar school, while 10 had never known or had forgotten how to read or write. About one-third had worked in factories, half that number at housework or in hotels, boarding-houses or restaurants.

The main object of the school is to discover and develop in each girl the capacity for a better kind of home life than she has ever yet known, at the same time rousing her interest in study, music, out-of-door work and play. The course is so planned as in one year to fit a capable, docile girl for taking a place in a family where she can assist in housework, cooking, washing and ironing, the six months spent in the kitchen, laundry and dining-room work having tested her fidelity and power of self-control. In addition to these household arts, sewing and cutting are taught; also daily lessons, with music-reading by note and the Swedish system of manual training. "What a heavy bag!" "Yes, but it has my Sloyd work in it, and father has tools and I'm going to keep on with it at home." This was the reply of an ambitious girl, whom her mother had been unable to control, but who had in twenty-one months earned her right to go back to her good home on probation, to re-enter the public school there. The gymnastics are very valuable, and doubtless as a result of gymnastic training base ball is played in matched games between the several family-houses with sustained interest.

It is a great help to a girl going out from the school to have felt grateful appreciation of all the school has done for her; it is a still more lasting benefit when, during the trying season of probation outside the school, her confidence can be secured and her very own will enlisted in loyalty to principles of rectitude. One such voluntary act is worth more than many of enforced submission to rules under which she bitterly chafes. A girl who through her irascible temper had lost eight places, at last earned a recommendation from her employer for thoroughly faithful care of the baby, and then, at some risk, was allowed to try the much coveted work by the day. When such a girl brings her friends to be presented to her visitor, talking freely of her own affairs and of matters of general interest, it is worth while to take some risk; to relax the restraints which are absolutely necessary in case of a girl who is believed to be planning mischief or with brutish instincts and little else. The general characteristics of the Industrial School girls are willfulness, waywardness and excitability, and yet there are among them those who had long been oppressed by their surroundings, and under happier auspices prove to be steady and in no wise abnormal. Z, proud and independent, yet with a sturdy kind of conscientiousness, would find places without reporting, costing her visitor many tramps. At last the girl discovered that the visitor really had confidence in her, and her reserve gave way so that at twenty-one these friendly relations will not be broken, while her own relatives have at last come to believe in her.

The decision in each case, whether or how soon a girl may safely return to her home and to work by the day (for a meagre tenement is not likely to keep her busy), requires much careful study. As a general rule, a place among strangers gives a better starting point until habits of obedience acquired in the school can be confirmed and earnings put by on deposit. One girl, whose home had been miserable, has on deposit $120, and is now earning $5 per week, from which she pays her board. Now, over twenty years of age, she will be allowed to go home to look after her younger sister who is getting wild, "For you know I have had experience and I think I could help her."

The most perplexing cases are of those who have not a decent home to return to, yet feel themselves capable of some of the various kinds of work which they believe essential to secure a better social position. For those who can earn only $3 and must pay at least $2.50 for board, the difficulties are great and their need of wise and sympathetic help imperative. The more capable, after learning how to stand firmly and to get along with others, become able to fill what are known as "positions." The Fay prizes, from a fund bequeathed by the father of Hon. Frank B. Fay, are, however, reserved for girls who have long and faithfully filled their places in families.

J. K. had behaved well in the school and in her place until a visit of a week or two in her own home broke up her habits of obedience, and she became so troublesome that her employer was on the point of asking to have her returned to the school. The girl begged for another trial in her place, and when, in the summer, she went at her own request to the school on a visit, she told her school-mates that she had been out a whole year and advised them to do likewise. She then returned to her place full of gratitude to the superintendent and the rest who had been so kind to her, and has continued to express her gratitude by her good conduct.

Among those who have cost much care is a young mother, who, had she not been encouraged to forget her disgrace in her mother love for her child, illegitimate, but so much the more dependent upon her, would have dropped her responsibilities, which, not being dropped, have proved to be her redemption from a life of selfish, reckless indulgence. This girl, bright and attractive, with almost uncontrollable animal instincts, mismanaged by her own people, stubborn and reckless, came out from the State hospital with her infant boy. In her first place she resented the impertinent addresses of a neighbor; in her second, all went well, but the family moved away; in her third, the other hired helpers made trouble for her; in the fourth she proved unsatisfactory; in the fifth her boy safely came through whooping cough on the fine hill farm, but her hot temper lost her the place; in the sixth all went well, but the family could not afford to keep her; in the seventh her boy is in clover, and his mother is well liked. Some of the girls long past twenty-one come to revisit the school or those connected with it, or to ask of Mrs. Morse, Miss Beale or Miss Jacobs advice as to the bringing up of their own children.

In the conduct table, page 82, will be found the final record of girls attaining majority (twenty-one years of age), or discharged sooner by vote of the trustees, as well as that of all still under age and in the school's care. It will be seen that while 15 per cent., an unusually large number, are known to have become backsliders, 74 per cent., a larger proportion than usual, by recent conscientious investigation are known to have become honestly self-supporting, or married and living respectably. The number not known about, 11 per cent., is smaller than ever before.

The histories given above tend to show that beyond question there is a demand for the State Industrial School; that girls who could not at the outset be placed directly from the courts can be prepared for family life after a year or two in the school; but that to render the school work effective, the subsequent care and guidance must be carefully adapted to the needs of each individual, for it is individual work that counts most in the end.

The hospital, for which $9,000 was last year appropriated, is well advanced, and will provide offices for the physician and dentist; a receiving room and bathing room for all newcomers at the school and opportunity for any who are ailing to be visited by the physician before being placed with the rest. The large, sunny ward will receive ordinary cases, greatly relieving the family-houses and providing better ventilation than can be secured for an invalid in the very small separate rooms in the family-houses.

Appropriations were also granted for a cattle barn, $5,400; for alterations and repairs in the superintendent's house and in the family houses, and additional water supply, $3,900; for sewage at Bolton, $3,000; and $503 for fees to engineer and lawyer.

The Bolton establishment, which was occupied last July, cost $27,403, of which $2,900 was spent for the land, $18,500 for building, $2,000 for furnishings, $500 for water supply, and $3,503, as stated above, for sewage and engineer and legal fees. The house affords accommodations for 30 girls, and there is room upon the grounds for other houses, to be added as occasion requires.

Special appropriations will be asked this year to remedy the faulty sewage of the school at Lancaster, and to allow further repairs in the older family houses, in the farmhouse and the chapel, and to reclaim a piece of meadow land which will be valuable if brought under cultivation.

The appropriation for carrying on the school was $43,647, of which $18,162 was for salaries and $25,485 for current expenses, and the appropriation for boarding out younger girls and for other expenses in behalf of probationers was $5,370, with $125 for tuition paid to towns.

The expenditure for carrying on the school, exclusive of money spent on probationers, from Sept. 30, 1903, was $44,462.40, which makes a per capita cost of $4.21 gross, and $4.13 net.

The school opened the year with 189 inmates, and closed with 207; average number, 203.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.
EDMUND C. SANFORD.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
M. J. SULLIVAN.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1903.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 14, 1903.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit my annual report for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

DR.

1902.				
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$1,575	46
Nov.	4.	First National Bank, dividend,	50	00
	20.	Interest on deposit,	3	29
	26.	Interest on deposit,	3	36
	26.	National bank tax rebate,	150	00
1903.				
Jan.	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	321	75
	1.	Interest Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	40	00
	1.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115	00
	20.	Interest on deposit,	2	12
	24.	Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank, closing 3½ per cent. account,	1,616	43
	29.	Springfield Institution for Savings, closing 3½ per cent. account,	410	64
Feb.	3.	Amherst Savings Bank, over deposit,	50	00
	18.	Hampden Savings Bank,	1,616	41
	20.	Interest on deposit,	2	05
Mar.	17.	Interest on deposit,	3	42
April	1.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards, interest,	80	00
	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286	00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115	00
	1.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120	00
	1.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15	00
	6.	Central National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 1,	1,000	00
		Amount carried forward,	$7,575	93

		Amount brought forward,	$7,575 93
May	1.	Dividend First National Bank,	30 00
	25.	Interest on deposit,	3 64
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	357 50
	1.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
	1.	Interest Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	100 00
	16.	Interest on deposit,	3 22
Aug.	21.	Interest on deposit,	2 40
Sept.	10.	Central National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 2,	250 00
	29.	Interest on deposit,	1 86
	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	30.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	30.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	30.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	30.	Interest Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards,	80 00
	30.	Interest on deposit,	1 78
		Total to balance,	$9,057 33

Cr.

1902.			
Oct.	17.	Gospel services,	$26 00
	17.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	17.	Loan on greenhouse account,	70 00
	17.	Ethel Edgecomb, entertainment,	10 14
	25.	Trombone,	20 00
Nov.	13.	C. L. Judkin, lecture,	10 00
	13.	Banner,	10 00
	13.	Alliston Green, extra salary,	16 67
	13.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	10 00
	22.	D. F. Lincoln, lecture,	10 00
Dec.	5.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	8.	$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, at 95¾ and commission,	958 75
	11.	Alliston Green, extra salary,	16 66
	11.	Repairing music holders,	75
	15.	Band book,	2 07
	27.	Christmas fruit,	13 00
	27.	Christmas boxes,	5 25
	27.	Christmas confectionery,	33 50
1903.			
Jan.	2.	Christmas celebration,	10 00
	7.	A. S. Roe, lectures,	30 00
	7.	Gospel services,	26 00
	7.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
		Amount carried forward,	$1,578 79

		Amount brought forward,	$1,578	79
Jan.	7.	Lessons in basketry,	26	50
	26.	$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, at 94⅛ and commission,	943	75
	29.	People's Savings Bank for deposit,	410	64
Feb.	3.	Books,	8	00
	13.	Lessons in basketry,	65	50
	19.	$2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, at 93⅞ and interest,	1,893	38
Mar.	4.	Lessons in basketry,	67	50
	11.	Redemption of token money,	100	00
	30.	Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank for deposit,	400	00
April	7.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank for deposit,	1,000	00
	9.	Lessons in basketry,	60	00
	9.	Books,	1	45
	9.	Gospel services,	6	00
	9.	Books,	76	44
	16.	State Safe Deposit Company, box rent,	5	00
	24.	Redemption of token money,	100	00
May	11.	Social Service Troop, entertainment,	12	32
	26.	Redemption of token money,	100	00
	26.	Books,	2	00
	26.	Expenses, honor boys to Concord,	10	00
	26.	Books,	33	66
July	10.	Books,	3	43
	13.	Gospel services,	26	00
	13.	Redemption of token money,	100	00
	13.	Fireworks,	75	00
	13.	Music paper,	1	20
	13.	Confectionery for July 4,	24	25
Aug.	6.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	10	00
	6.	Musical instruments,	7	00
	6.	Books,	4	47
	27.	Redemption of token money,	100	00
	27.	Band instruction,	50	00
	29.	Band instruments,	691	86
Sept.	9.	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Merrill, lost time,	89	91
	9.	Mary F. Wilcox, lost time,	158	93
	9.	Alliston Green, lost time,	111	11
	9.	J. W. Mason, lost time,	51	76
	9.	Mrs. J. W. Mason, lost time,	12	50
	9.	Music books,	4	86
	9.	Books,	14	64
	9.	Educational Publishing Company,		46
	9.	Musical instruments,	3	15
	17.	Music,		88
		Amount carried forward,	$8,442	34

	Amount brought forward,	$8,442 34
Sept. 17.	Musical instrument straps,	75
17.	Musical instruments,	1 90
17.	Band instruction, William J. Wilcox,	25 00
17.	Subscription to "International Studio,"	3 25
17.	Books,	23 20
23.	Two rights First National Bank stock,	3 00
30.	Balance forward,	557 89
	Grand total,	$9,057 33

Lyman School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1902.		
Oct 1.	Balance forward,	$196 93
1903.		
Jan. 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	13 50
April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	15 00
Oct. 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
		$249 43

Cr.

1903.		
Jan. 29.	Deposit People's Savings Bank,	$150 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	99 43
		$249 43

Industrial School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1902.		
Oct. 1.	Balance forward,	$77 93
Dec. 11.	People's Savings Bank, deposit,	275 00
1903.		
Jan. 1.	Interest American Telephone and Telegraph Company,	20 00
2.	Interest American Telephone and Telegraph Company,	20 00
		$392 93

Cr.

1902.		
Nov. 26.	Expenses Helen Stockman,	$12 00
Dec. 5.	Sloyd apparatus,	300 00
1903.		
Jan. 14.	Christmas celebration,	50 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	30 93
		$392 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

1903.	DR.	
Feb. 9.	Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$35 00

1903.	CR.	
Feb. 9.	F. F. Morse, superintendent, ...	$35 00

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, SEPT. 30, 1903.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real estate in Westborough, ...	$22,000 00	$22,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, .	14,300 00	35,178 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, . .	9,200 00	12,374 00
10 shares Central National Bank stock (in liquidation, estimated dividend due 8 per cent), ...	80 00	80 00
40 shares Citizens National Bank stock, .	4,000 00	5,600 00
10 shares First National Bank stock (in liquidation), ...	1,000 00	1,000 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank stock,	500 00	700 00
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad joint 4's, bonds, ...	5,000 00	4,481 00
$4,000 Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, bonds, . .	4,000 00	4,170 00
Amherst Savings Bank, ...	1,603 32	1,603 32
Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank, . .	1,090 41	1,090 41
Franklin Savings Institution, ...	1,360 78	1,360 78
Palmer Savings Bank, ...	1,477 71	1,477 71
People's Savings Bank, ...	1,472 94	1,472 94
Ware Savings Bank,.	1,510 66	1,510 66
Westborough Savings Bank, ...	1,318 40	1,318 40
Worcester County Institution for Savings, .	1,640 56	1,640 56
Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank, . .	947 20	947 20
Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, . .	1,010 00	1,010 00
Worcester North Savings Institution, . .	1,360 78	1,360 78
Mechanics National Bank, balance, . . .	557 89	557 89
Totals, ...	$75,430 65	$100,933 65

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad, . .	$600 00	$1,476 00
People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	1,464 49	1,464 49
Mechanics National Bank, balance, . . .	99 43	99 43
Totals, ...	$2,163 92	$3,039 92

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4's (1929),	$1,000 00	$937 50
People's Savings Bank,	162 02	162 02
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	30 93	30 93
Totals,	$1,192 95	$1,130 45

Rogers Fund.

Town of Reading note (custody of State Treasurer), dated Nov. 27, 1899, due Nov. 27, 1903, 3¾ per cent.,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Accumulated income, Sept. 30, 1903,	118 29	118 29
Totals,	$1,118 29	$1,118 29

Fay Fund.

Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	$1,027 98	$1,027 98

Examined and approved: GEO. H. CARLETON, } *Auditing Committee.*
E. C. SANFORD, }

C. G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

Appendix A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1902–1903.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The event of the year was the scarlet-fever epidemic. It broke out virulently near the beginning of January, and Dr. Ayer did not give a clean bill of health until the middle of the following May. While the cases were very numerous, the majority were mild, although a few were very severe and three fatal. Officers were not exempt, and of children of officers three died.[1] To separate the actual and suspected cases, as well as convalescents, required that two cottages be given up to that purpose. The crowding of ten family groups into eight houses, the suspension of school and lack of regular employment were very detrimental to the morale of the institution. The officers all stood bravely to their guns and were faithful and loyal, although it was a dreadful experience. But despite the interruption referred to, the work of the past year is something of which one need not be ashamed.

The school is now organized so that the teachers can do much individual instruction, the number present with one teacher varying from 10 to 25. It is the aim to make the low-grade classes very small. There are nine grades and a high-school grade. Mr. Puffer has done efficient work in organization of the grades, and, assisted by a loyal and enthusiastic corps of teachers, the progress of pupils has been commendable. The number of boys advanced one grade during the year was 239, the number advanced two grades was 45, while 19 failed to advance a grade. The school hours are from 9 A.M. to 12 M. and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., most of the boys attending only one session. The manual training classes are also held during these hours. A boy receives three hours' instruction in the school of letters besides his manual training. Music is taught by a special teacher, with whom the grade teacher co-operates. Music is made much more than a pastime. As most of the pupils are at the adolescent period of life, little can be done in voice culture; but they learn note reading, and there is excellent training in the mathematics of music, and they learn to sing and enjoy first-class music.

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[1] Two of these lived outside the institution.

Instruction in drawing, designing and color work, while occupying but an hour out of the weekly eighteen, is fruitful in imparting the principles which underlie all good art. To give the inspiration of good work from a master hand, fifty-three pictures, reproductions of some of the best art of the world, were framed under the direction of the art teacher and hung where they are accessible to the boys and teachers. A deep interest has been manifested in them.

Physical culture is carried forward under the same efficient teacher as heretofore, and is a combination of the setting-up exercises of the United States army and the Swedish educational gymnastics. The aim is harmonious development of the whole body and a ready command of it. Incidental to these it is a valuable training in precision, accuracy, prompt obedience and other valuable moral attainments.

Under the able teachers of manual training, that department, both the Sloyd and the advanced work, has gone forward, accomplishing most praiseworthy results. It is the aim to give the elementary or Sloyd to every boy, and approximately this is accomplished. About one-third get the benefit of the advanced manual training.

Supplementary to this graded instruction in the use of tools is the class in carpentry, in which from 8 to 12 boys do practical work in cabinet making or house building throughout the year. In addition to his efficient teaching in this department, Mr. Wilcox instructs a band of 32 members, who with their fine new instruments are making excellent progress.

The printing class, with its 16 members, is a helpful adjunct to the school work besides affording an excellent training. Several boys have been put by it in the way of earning their livelihood.

A feature of the school work which deserves recognition rather from its promising beginning than its results is the course in agriculture. Mr. Cockburn, our agriculturist, gave a course of simple practical talks last February followed as soon as the spring opened by work in a practice garden, wherein each boy had a plat and learned something about growing vegetables under instruction. The plats were rented to them, and each boy had the returns, and in each case there was a small return over the amount paid for rent, which profit the boy received.

The farm has done as well as the season would permit. A new farm supervisor each year for three years has not been conducive to a systematic treatment of the land, but all things considered the returns have been good.

The herd of cows has been depleted by removal of all diseased animals and unprofitable ones and the vacant stalls partly filled with new cows.

The beautifying of the ground has made considerable progress and in this work Mr. Hallier and his boys have been a potent factor. The greenhouse has been a source of pleasure and some profit. It is a valuable school adjunct.

Mr. Wilcox and his class of 10 boys are building the new hospital, and making satisfactory progress in its erection. Everything is being done in a first-class manner and would be creditable to more experienced workmen. The well-laid cobble stone basement, granolithic steps, walks and a strip three feet wide next the underpinning around the entire building attest Mr. Mason's energy and skill with boy labor. It is hoped to have the building enclosed before very cold weather.

The addition to the superintendent's office room and the school porches is progressing satisfactorily. The completed sewer is a source of comfort, and relieves much anxiety about unhealthy conditions.

The need of another cottage grows each year more urgent, as reference to tables of population will show. The brick oven at the bakery should be rebuilt the coming year and ought to be enlarged to meet the increasing demands upon it. I therefore renew the recommendation of last year for a pair of ovens, in which continuous heat can be maintained. It would be good economy to buy additional land. For five years we have been improving a hired farm, and the rent thus paid would cover the interest on the purchase price and in time the principal. It also seems desirable, for the health of cows, that there be pasture in which they may roam during the open season.

Although the average school population has been greater the past year than heretofore, the weekly per capita cost is considerably higher than last year and a little higher than in any one of the nine years previous. One-half of this increase is accounted for by the extra expense of last winter for physicians, nurses, etc., in the epidemic, the remainder by high cost of fuel and the destruction of the herd of cows.

My corps of helpers was never better as a whole. There is a good spirit throughout the school and earnest, sincere work is being done. The report of Mrs. Warner, the manager of the Berlin department, is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The management of the Berlin farm school has at times been criticised because the punishments were so light and life made so attractive to the boys placed here. It was suggested that parents might be tempted to commit their children to the Lyman School in order that they might be cared for at the expense of the State.

This criticism was brought to mind when, five months ago, a boy was sent here from a city to which two young brothers had been returned after a year's absence, a part of this time having been spent in a farmer's family. The newcomer glibly announced that he knew the —— boys. "Oh, yes," said he, "I got in trouble with them when they was sent away, and my mother had to pay five dollars to get me off; but this time she said I might go and see if it would do me as much good as it did them. Why, they don't run with the gang at all. After six o'clock they stay in the house and read books. In school they can do fractions better'n any one."

Now Johnnie is following in the footsteps of his former companions, Joseph and Thomas, — making a reputation for good or evil in a farmer's family. Let us hope for good; yet such bitter disappointments have been experienced of late that it is difficult at times to be as optimistic as one should be to be truly successful in this work.

At the risk of provoking more criticism of the same kind I venture on a description of a summer or autumn visiting day at the farm. Bright and early in the morning every boy having regular work to do is alert and active. All Saturday work that could as well be done on Friday has been done, even at the sacrifice of play time. Tasks that generally seem irksome are completed with dispatch. Nothing, however, is slighted to-day for there is a chance that mother or sister will inspect the work. By nine o'clock visitors begin to arrive. If it is known that a mother is coming with a little child to carry her boy is allowed to meet her at the train and help her with her bundles, for you must know that every one brings a lunch to be eaten, picnic style, on the lawn, in the orchard, near the pond, or, if so inclined, in the large hay barn. Here the wide doors at either end are thrown open, and the breeze that passes through is fragrant with the fresh hay, and the song of birds in the orchard mingles harmoniously with the merry chatter of old and young.

On one side of the barn several trapeze swings are arranged over a ton or two of clean sweet hay, which makes a tumble now and then of no consequence. These swings are in constant use by the boys during the day, either to exhibit their skill as gymnasts, or to allow the visiting brothers and sisters to share in their fun. The number of visitors here is larger than might be expected, owing to the fact that the boys boarded in families in different parts of the town come here to meet their parents as though they were still members of the school. After dinner a tour of the boy's own little garden is made, and if any lunch box is taken home empty it is from choice, for the results of their labor are freely offered, and it is a proud boy that can contribute a pint of beans, a few ears of corn or a fine squash toward the Sunday dinner at home.[1] Not often will a mother admit that her boy was a bad boy; but very often, after witnessing his cheerful obedience here, she will wonderingly inquire, "How do you get him to mind? I couldn't do it." Now, if not allowed to talk freely with her son alone she would doubtless go home confident that he was the victim of some severe punishment. Perhaps she would not believe that the boy who took raisins from an unlocked closet without permission was more severely punished by having his birthday cake set before him, minus the usual amount of raisins, than he would have been by a whipping; but such was the fact.

No apparent harm has ever resulted from unrestricted intercourse between parent and child, so they roam at will over the grounds, and the parent goes home content and satisfied with the situation.

Our mail is carried to and from the post-office, a mile distant, by trusted boys, and never has our trust been seriously abused. In a few instances the messenger has stopped by the way to converse with other boys, but a withdrawal of confidence was his surest punishment.

During the year, 36 new names have been entered on our books and 4 boys have been returned to us for a few weeks' stay while satisfactory arrangements were being made for placing them out again. There have been no runaways for fifteen months and a general spirit of content seems to prevail.

Only one of those sent to us has been returned to Westborough without a trial in a family. Of the 37 sent out, either to a family or to their own homes, 7 have drifted to Westborough, — 4 for serious misdemeanor and 3 to be again boarded out. The average time of detention in the school has been five and three-fourths months. This is greater than last year, owing, doubtless, to the two months scarlet-fever quarantine, when none were received or dismissed. Those going home from the school were detained nearly one year.

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[1] One little foreign waif, who has had neither visit or letter from home since he came, has a little watermelon safely hidden away, to be kept for the lady trustee "who likes us little boys."

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley for the courage and fidelity shown in their management of the farm and school during my absence, including, as it did, the long time of quarantine. To them is due the fact that the school in no way suffered from inefficient care and discipline.

I am very grateful for the long rest granted me, which has renewed both strength and courage for the duties and opportunities awaiting me.

This year as it passes to join the procession of its predecessors seems marked with unusual success, and to call for especial gratitude that health of body, content of mind and abundant crops form the basis of a good working capital for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the department of visitation for the year 1902–1903.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, was			998
Becoming of age during the year,		109	
Died,		5	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	29		
Not serious,	19		
		48	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			162
Leaving on the visiting list, Oct. 1, 1903,			836

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 49, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names, therefore, are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, the mittimus having been transferred with them, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to the reformatory by the court are retained among the probationers.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the foregoing 836 boys, 33 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, 64 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 739 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	23
Assisting parents,	15
Attending school,	15
At board and attending school,	45
Baker,	3
Barber,	2
Bell boy,	2
Belt factory,	2
Bicycle shop,	1
Blacksmith,	1
Bleachery,	3
Book bindery,	1
Box factory,	6
Bottling factory,	2
Blacking factory,	1
Brass works,	2
Brick yard,	1
Button shop,	2
Caretaker,	1
Carpenter,	11
Carpet factory,	4
Chair shop,	1
Chain shop,	1
Cheese factory,	1
Cigar factory,	1
Clerk,	30
Comb factory,	5
Conductor,	2
Concreter,	2
Cook,	3
Cooper,	1
Cracker factory,	2
Detective,	1
Electrician,	6
Electric road,	3
Elevator boy,	6
Emery wheel factory,	2
Engraver,	1
Errand boy,	8
Express,	2
Eyelet factory,	1
Farmers,	134
Fireman,	2
Fisherman,	3
Florist,	2
Gas works,	2
Hat shop,	1
Heel factory,	1
Hostler,	8
Idle,	3
Insane,	2
Invalid,	7
Iron works,	4
Jeweller's shop,	2
Laborer,	16
Laundry,	1
Leather factory,	1
Lime quarry,	1
Lithographer,	4
Machinist,	20
Mason,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	41
Market,	1
Mill (textile),	48
Nail factory,	1
Navy, United States,	50
Occupation unknown,	6
Other public institutions,	12
Painter,	4
Piano shop,	3
Paper mill,	7
Pickle shop,	1
Pistol shop,	1
Plumber,	8
Printer,	13
Porter,	2
Pump works,	1
Rattan factory,	1
Recently released, occupation unknown,	14
Restaurant,	7
Rope walk,	2

Rubber works,	4	Suspender factory,	1
Sailor,	5	Teamster,	18
Sandpaper factory,	2	Theatre company,	1
Sash and blind factory,	2	Tinsmith,	2
Ship builder,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Shoe shop,	33	Watch factory,	1
Silver plating factory,	1	Wire mill,	4
Stevedore,	1	Wood yard,	1
Stove maker,	1		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	9½
Assisting parents,	2
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	18
In mills (textile), about	6
Machinists, about,	3
Classed as laborers, about	2
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	6
In other public institutions, about	1½
In 87 different occupations, about	46

The report cards of the above-mentioned 739 boys show that at the time of the last report 652, or 88[1] per cent., were doing well; 29, or 4 per cent., doubtfully; and 59, or 8 per cent., including those while in our care sentenced by the court to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public correctional institutions, badly.

The number of boys whose whereabouts are unknown is less by 4 than last year. This list is still large, but perhaps not relatively so. In 17 of these cases no members of the family to which they belong could be located. Probably many have left the State. "Whereabouts unknown" does not always imply a runaway or a boy who is doing badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

26 disappeared this year.
37 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

28 left place with a farmer.
18 left home or relatives.
17 not located, family having moved.

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[1] It will be noted that boys who have been *transferred* by vote of the trustees to the Massachusetts Reformatory and runaways from the school who have not been out on probation are excluded from these figures.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for two years: —

	1903.	1902.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	105	130
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	64	88
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	38	46
Enlisted in the navy,	5	7
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	212	271
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	29	28
For relocation and other purposes,	55	60
Total returned,	84	88
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,821	1,823
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	864	782
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	535	487
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1.6	1.6
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	957	1,041
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	463	448
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2.06	2.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	246	161
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	31	101
COLLECTIONS		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys and placed to their credit,	$2,569 86	$2,615 90
Number of boys[1] in behalf of whom money was collected,	67	74

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[1] Boys who are over eighteen are allowed to make their own bargains and collect and spend their wages. Money collected in behalf of boys under eighteen is placed to their credit in bank.

The average number of visits paid to boys subsequently returned to the school this year, after having been away from the school on an average of five months, is three; that is, such boys have been visited before their return on an average of once in seven weeks. Nine boys who, on account of their whereabouts being unknown, or because they stayed in place less than one month after leaving the school, were not visited at all.

We have gone pretty carefully over the question whether, if these boys had been visited oftener, the result would have been different, or whether the number of visits they received were adequate to holding any normal boy in place. We think that very few of these returned boys could have been kept in their places by more frequent visiting. To our mind, successful visiting means visiting with discretion. Indiscreet visiting may result in as much harm as neglect to visit. The individual, his temperament, his surroundings and his family must all be considered in wise visiting.

Aside from the above work, as indicated by these statistics, we have held weekly meetings at the Lyman School and have met the probation committee of your Board once a month.

By the transfer of Mr. John H. Cummings, formerly partly employed in visiting boys, to the placing, relocation and truancy work, the visiting is now left exclusively to Mr. Howe and myself. As a matter of fact, however, we continue to call upon Mr. Cummings in emergency cases, as before. For two men to properly visit and hold in mind nearly one thousand boys, scattered all over New England, seems, on its face, an impossibility, and it would be entirely impossible should many emergency cases requiring prompt attention arise at the same time. As a matter of fact, such cases are comparatively infrequent, and it has been generally possible to give them the prompt attention they require.

Again, the great increase of electric railways between towns heretofore unprovided with convenient means of access has greatly facilitated the work of visiting. In many localities a visitor now may do the work in one day which before such railway service could hardly be done in two.

I regard the advantage of such facilities of transportation as equal to another visitor on the force with the same conditions as prevailed six years ago. Again, we have always regarded our correspondence with the boys as important, but this year, aside from the individual letters written by each visitor to his own boys, as may have seemed to him necessary, we have inaugurated a system of communication by letter with every boy whose whereabouts is known at the time of writing. About 1,200 of such letters have been sent out from the office this year, and while these letters have been in circular form, they have been addressed to different classes of boys, a special letter to a class, as, for instance, letters to boys becoming twenty-one years of age; boys at board and attending school; boys at work in the country on a farm, and boys at their own home. The replies to these letters have been quite general and thoroughly satisfactory to this department, and we feel that we come down to the end of the year of 1903 with a better knowledge and a firmer hold upon the probationers of the Lyman School than we have ever before possessed.

But the number of probationers is constantly increasing and the time must soon come, and I respectfully submit to your Board whether it is not already at hand, when another visitor is imperatively needed.

One hundred and nine boys have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	11	Laborer,	4
Bell boy,	1	Machinist,	2
Blacking factory,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Box shop,	1	Mill (textile),	5
Brass works,	1	Navy,	13
Carpenter,	1	Other institutions,	3
Carpet mill,	1	Out of State,	2
Clerk,	1	Painter,	1
Collector,	1	Printer,	2
Commercial traveller,	1	Porter,	1
Conductor,	1	Restaurant,	1
Counter shop,	1	Sailor,	1
Express,	1	Shoe shop,	4
Electric supplies,	1	Stone cutter,	1
Farmer,	9	Teamster,	8
Fireman,	1	Vegetable peddler,	1
Freight yard,	1	Wire mill,	1
Glass cutter,	1	Wood carver,	1
Hostler,	1	Unknown,	12
Invalid,	1		

The above table expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	22
Employed on farms, about	8
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	10
Employed in textile mills,	4

The remaining 56 per cent. is divided among thirty-one different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 71, or 65 per cent., are doing well without question; 14, or 13 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 11, or 10 per cent., badly, all in penal institutions; 13, or 12 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

Instead of histories of certain boys which we have given in a few previous reports, I beg leave to submit a few letters, before referred to, which carry with them their own interpretation.

The following letter was received last winter from a boy now in a country place and attending a district school. He came to the school before he was ten years of age, remained in the Berlin branch five months, and, having shown himself a tractable boy, was placed in the country. He was a city boy and had intemperate parents. His offence was larceny. The letter breathes of the country and of all its healthful and moral influences.

—— Dec. 21, 1902.

Mr. Wheeler.

Dear Sir: — I will try and answer your letter. I go to school every day. I study arithmetic, reading and spelling. I have not missed any words in spelling since I came here. I just like to go to school.

I like my teacher very much. I like to have good lessons. I like to play and slide and skate. I like to live in ——.

From your little friend,

—— ——.

The following is an extract from a letter which was received from a boy of seventeen who was committed for vagrancy and who had spent some time in other institutions. His parents are dead. He spent one year and eight months in the Lyman School and was placed on a farm quite remote from the school.

——, —— Feb. 8, 1903.

Dear Sir: — I received your letter and was pleased to hear from you. I have read the letter over two or three times and find a lot of good in it. I am very thankful to you for putting me in such a good home; Mr. and Miss —— are very pleasant to me and I don't think that there is a better home in the whole State. I will answer your questions. I can say that I enjoy life in the country first rate, and I always have liked country life.

I am especially interested in stock. I like the horses the best and our dog Prince next. . . . I like agricultural reading the best of any. I hope some day to be a farmer for myself. I am well and I haven't even had a headache while I've been here. I'll be here a year the 4th of April, but it doesn't seem long. I hope to live long enough to see my time out and have the people say, There's a boy that is good for something. I am perfectly contented and enjoy myself ever so much. I hope my letter will find you well and in extra health. I will try my best to do what is right and just.

Hoping you will write me soon,

Your friend,

—— ——.

Still another letter is one of many of similar tenor received from boys who became twenty-one years of age during the year.

This boy was committed for a serious offence and had been in another correctional institution. He came to the school at the age of fourteen years, and after spending one year and eight months in the Lyman School was released to go home on probation. Here he was visited as often as seemed necessary.

——, —— Dec. 19, 1902.

Mr. Wheeler.

Dear Sir: — I will say in answer to your letter received by me that I will be twenty-one years of age on February 20 next. My occupation at present is that of moulding leather, but I do not intend to stay at it permanently. It is my ambition to secure an engineer's license, as I think I should like that kind of work and have some knowledge of it. I can remember those who have visited me with nothing but kindly feeling, and know that any suggestions they may have made were for my own welfare, and I think Mr. Howe will say that I did not cause him much trouble looking after me. I have been home more than five years now and have been a member of the —— church over three years. My health is fairly good. Please remember me to the officers of Chauncy Hall.

Yours very truly,

—— ——.

P. S. — I am very much obliged to you for your interest in my welfare and you may rest assured that I appreciate it.

Scores of other letters of like import are on our files at the school and afford willing testimony to the effectiveness of the work of all departments of the Lyman School.

Financial Statement, 1903.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$3,575 00
Office furniture,	158 20
Office assistance,	141 92
Telephone service,	82 80
Travelling expenses,	3,466 79
Stationery and postage,	104 55
	$7,529 26

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been an eventful one. We had, during the winter, the most serious epidemic the school has ever known. There were twenty-two cases of scarlet-fever, several of them very serious cases, including two which were fatal. Because of the lack of hospital accommodations, the Maple cottage boys were moved to another house and Maple was converted into an isolation hospital. Sore throats continued prevalent all winter, and it was not thought best to give up the temporary hospital until the first of May. The poor accommodations made it extremely difficult to check so serious an epidemic. Great credit is due the officers of the school for the assistance they rendered and the uncomplaining way in which they performed their extra duties.

We have had two severe cases of pneumonia, one case of pericarditis following a slight attack of rheumatism, a case of chicken-pox with high fever and extensive eruption. Several boys have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operations and several to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

A third fatal case during the year was the result of septic infection. Accidents have been rather frequent, resulting in two broken legs, two broken arms and many sprains and cuts.

The past winter demonstrated more forcibly than ever before the urgent need of hospital accommodations. We are therefore very glad that a new hospital is being built. With the improved sanitary conditions and a well-equipped hospital we trust that the amount of sickness will be lessened and better care given those who are sick.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1902,			317
Received. —	Since committed,	174	
	Returned from places,	61	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	16	
	Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	5	
	Recommitted,	2	
	Runaways recaptured,	40	
	Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
	Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
			306
Whole number in school during the year,			623[1]
Released. —	On probation to parents,	105	
	On probation to others,	64	
	Boarded out,	38	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	15	
	Runaways,	56[2]	
	Discharged,	3	
	Enlisted in army and navy,	5	
	Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
	Died,	3	
	Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
	George Junior Republic,	1	
	Returned to court, over age,	1	
	Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3	
	Insane hospital,	1	
	Hospital for Epileptics,	1	
			303
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1903,			320

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[1] This represents 549 individuals.

[2] There were 54 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	35	17	325.77
November,	23	27	330.93
December,	26	22	338.43
January,	10	12	333.93
February,	14	12	333.50
March,	27	32	333.00
April,	36	52	316.23
May,	20	30	307.09
June,	28	16	312.47
July,	23	23	315.09
August,	30	27	317.94
September,	34	33	316.13
Totals,	306	303	323.37

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1903.

In the school,			320
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		381	
With others,		129	
For themselves,		58	
At board,		45	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	24		
Former years,	19		
		43	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		13	
In insane hospital,		2	
Left the State,		29	
In United States army,		23	
In United States navy,		49	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	31		
Previously,	33		
		64	
			836

Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —		
George Junior Republic,	3[1]	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	34	
Runaways, known to be in other institutions or in the navy,	9	
		46
Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over age limit,	6	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	8	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,	1	
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,	5	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	13	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	31	
Transferred to hospitals or almshouses,	5	
Dead,	10	
		79
Total,		1,281

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, but subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1903: —	
Doing well,	639 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	26 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	109 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	29 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	107 or 12 per cent.
Total,	910

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —	
Doing well,	496 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	22 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	91 or 13 per cent.
Out of the State,	28 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	73 or 10 per cent.
Total,	710

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —	
Doing well,	366 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	8 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	79 or 15 per cent.
Out of the State,	19 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	54 or 10 per cent.
Total,	526

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[1] One of these has run away from that institution.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1903: —

Doing well,	184 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	6 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	40 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	13 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	36 or 13 per cent.
Total,	279

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1903: —

Doing well,	85 or 65 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	22 or 17 per cent.
Out of the State,	5 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	18 or 14 per cent.
Total,	131

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1903: —

Doing well,		70 or 58 per cent.
Not doing well,		2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,		35 or 29 per cent.
Out of the State,		1 or 1 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	8	
Not doing well at last accounts,	5	
		13 or 10 per cent.
Total,		121[1]

C. *Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,813	
Visits made by trustees,	8	
		1,821

Of the 1,821 visits, 864 were made to 535 boys over eighteen and 957 to 463 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	998
Investigation of homes by agents,	246
Investigation of places by agents,	31

$2,569.86 have been collected in behalf of 67 boys.

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[1] The report of the Superintendent of Probationers on page 44 gives the number attaining majority as 109, — 5 runaways from the school and 7 boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory being excluded from the list of probationers.

Table No. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	66	67
Berkshire,	9	271	280
Bristol,	16	767	783
Dukes,	–	18	18
Essex,	26	1,243	1,269
Franklin,	1	68	69
Hampden,	10	508	518
Hampshire,	2	104	106
Middlesex,	36	1,529	1,565
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	7	510	517
Plymouth,	5	158	163
Suffolk,	39	1,730	1,769
Worcester,	22	923	945
Totals,	174	7,912	8,086

Table No. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Fathers born in the United States,	15	18	13	16	8	8	16	18	20	23
Mothers born in the United States,	17	11	14	15	28	21	15	19	19	8
Fathers foreign born,	9	7	8	12	25	18	12	17	17	8
Mothers foreign born,	17	25	6	11	10	17	16	15	14	24
Both parents born in United States,	18	31	27	23	31	27	36	47	52	48
Both parents foreign born,	59	61	51	34	56	47	90	83	80	71
Unknown,	32	34	34	34	45	44	11	14	17	17
One parent unknown,	20	25	23	32	33	36	13	13	22	13
Per cent. of American parentage,	24	29	28	31	27	25	30	35	37	36
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	50	42	40	37	40	39	60	54	40	50
Per cent. unknown,	26	29	32	32	33	36	10	11	14	14

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	110	130	115	103	146	130	142	158	167	153
Foreign born,	32	35	29	20	33	37	30	24	26	18
Unknown,	–	2	–	1	5	1	1	3	2	3

TABLE NO. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	83
municipal court,	37
police court,	38
superior court,	5
trial justices,	5
State Board,	7
Total,	174

TABLE NO. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1902.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	–	25	25
Eight,	–	8	115	123
Nine,	1	14	231	246
Ten,	7	62	440	509
Eleven,	16	138	615	769
Twelve,	26	355	748	1,129
Thirteen,	48	653	897	1,598
Fourteen,	70	1,070	778	1,918
Fifteen,	5	67	913	985
Sixteen,	1	12	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	174	2,394	5,518	8,086

TABLE NO. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	101
no parents,	11
father,	29
mother,	33
step-father,	15
step-mother,	8
intemperate father,	60
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	8
parents separated,	8
attended church,	173
never attended church,	1
not attended school within one year,	16
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	4
been arrested before,	108
been inmates of other institutions,	48
used intoxicating liquor,	14
used tobacco,	119
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	44
Were attending school,	62
Were idle,	68
Parents owning residence,	28
Members of the family had been arrested,	61

TABLE NO. 9.

Length of Detention of the 247 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less,	11	1 year 4 months,	10
4 months,	13	1 year 5 months,	11
5 months,	7	1 year 6 months,	10
6 months,	7	1 year 7 months,	16
7 months,	5	1 year 8 months,	13
8 months,	3	1 year 9 months,	8
9 months,	2	1 year 10 months,	6
10 months,	3	1 year 11 months,	9
11 months,	1	2 years,	4
12 months,	7	2 years 1 month,	3
1 year 1 month,	10	2 years 2 months,	5
1 year 2 months,	12	2 years 3 months,	2
1 year 3 months,	25	2 years 4 months,	6

TABLE NO. 9 — *Concluded.*

2 years 5 months,	7	3 years 1 month,	2
2 years 6 months,	2	3 years 4 months,	1
2 years 7 months,	3	3 years 6 months,	2
2 years 8 months,	4	3 years 8 months,	1
2 years 9 months,	3	3 years 9 months,	2
2 years 10 months,	2	4 years or more,	7
2 years 11 months,	3		
3 years,	2	Total,	247

Average time spent in the institution,	19.03 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	6.84 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	17.98 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1893–94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894–95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899–1900,	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–1901,	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–1902,	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–1903,	323.37	174	132	208	95
Average for ten years,	281.32	165.6	96	204.4	49

Table No. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
October, . .	18	18	10	10	18	21	15	31	13	23
November, .	11	9	6	10	12	15	18	12	13	14
December, .	9	7	11	9	10	9	14	7	9	11
January, . .	16	5	9	8	11	13	8	15	10	4
February, .	8	10	7	9	12	8	12	8	21	3
March, . .	16	14	15	11	12	12	19	17	16	15
April, . .	9	18	10	11	15	14	14	11	21	22
May, . .	15	12	9	7	21	14	12	11	21	15
June, . .	13	22	13	6	13	10	20	11	19	17
July, . .	4	20	23	9	22	22	13	15	20	15
August, . .	12	16	23	13	17	15	14	29	13	18
September, .	11	16	8	21	21	15	14	18	19	17
Totals, .	142	167	144	124	184	168	173	185	195	174

Table No. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault, ...	3	Receiving stolen property, .	1
Breaking and entering, . .	44	Stubbornness, ...	47
Burglary, ...	1	State Board, ...	2
Habitual absentee, . . .	5	Unlawfully taking an animal, .	1
Idle and disorderly, . . .	1	Vagrancy, ...	4
Illegal appropriation of horse, .	1	Violating rules of truant school,	4
Larceny, ...	58		
Obstructing railroad track, .	1	Total, ...	174
Running away, ...	1		

TABLE No. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. *Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50

B. *Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.*

	Months.		Months.
1894,	16.95	1899,	20.40
1895,	21.17	1900,	19.27
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1894,	33	1899,	107
1895,	60	1900,	115
1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104
1898,	102	1903,	132

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1894,	$4 75	$4 67	1899,	$4 39	$4 36
1895,	4 46	4 36	1900,	4 73	4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47
1898,	4 52	4 49	1903,	4 74	4 72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1902. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$6,688 90
	November, " " " "	4,832 15
	December, " " " "	8,697 32
1903. —	January, " " " "	12,355 70
	February, " " " "	7,729 16
	March, " " " "	5,684 20
	April, " " " "	5,958 68
	May, " " " "	5,023 10
	June, " " " "	6,284 44
	July, " " " "	5,574 20
	August, " " " "	5,746 98
	September, " " " "	5,301 67
		$79,876 50

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1902. —	October,	$6,688 90
	November,	4,832 15
	December,	8,697 32
1903. —	January,	12,355 70
	February,	7,729 16
	March,	5,684 20
	April,	5,958 68
	May,	5,023 10
	June,	6,284 44
	July,	5,574 20
	August,	5,746 98
	September,	5,301 67
		$79,876 50

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902. —	December,	$1,357 24

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84) for Boarding.

1903. —	March,	$1,164 71
	June,	1,235 28
	September,	1,083 15
		$3,483 14

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 76) for Sewage.

1902. —	December,	$2,267 56
1903. —	January,	1,371 36
	March,	492 45
	May,	384 64
		$4,516 01

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 90) for Sewage.

1902. —	October,	$1,204 46
	November,	2,415 54
	December,	2,380 00
		$6,000 00

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Pumping.

1902. —	November,	$197 01

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Electrical Improvements.

1902. —	November,	$2,601 23
	December,	2,985 04
		$5,586 27

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Hospital.

1903. —	July,	$724 64
	August,	1,101 79
	September,	1,695 43
		$3,521 86

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Office Addition and School Building Porches.

1903. —	September,	$220 65

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902. —	December,	$1,357 24

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84) for Boarding.

1903. — March,	$1,164 71
June,	1,235 28
September,	1,083 15
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1903. — July,	$724 64
August,	1,101 79
September,	1,695 43
	$3,521 86

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Office Addition and School Building Porches.

1903. — September,	$220 65

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1902.			1903.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,460 59	$2,404 67	$2,379 27	$2,311 44	$2,296 83	$2,412 47	$2,552 11	$2,431 99	$2,413 01	$2,663 40	$2,535 20	$2,462 80	$29,323 78
Food, ...	968 20	1,024 38	1,403 92	3,170 16	498 24	417 07	454 80	277 05	695 75	975 30	671 46	1,162 46	11,718 79
Clothing and clothing material, .	206 77	46 70	617 57	793 91	733 61	72 03	123 12	714 52	760 49	216 95	258 95	197 92	4,742 54
Furnishings, ...	181 15	105 25	915 30	625 31	51 63	21 48	30 85	38 06	323 02	92 18	61 78	162 51	2,608 52
Heat, light and power, . .	1,578 89	262 37	966 20	2,385 91	855 41	810 93	992 15	95 54	526 84	551 23	797 32	308 40	10,131 19
Repairs and improvements, .	452 81	358 04	705 87	396 75	623 00	248 16	458 78	285 62	404 28	406 07	143 80	269 32	4,752 50
Farm, stable and grounds, .	297 80	374 88	885 69	1,324 61	1,147 12	630 36	693 81	594 07	422 38	325 67	669 09	209 30	7,574 78
Miscellaneous, ...	542 69	255 86	823 50	1,347 61	1,523 32	1,071 70	653 06	586 25	738 67	343 40	609 38	528 96	9,024 40
Totals, ...	$6,688 90	$4,832 15	$8,697 32	$12,355 70	$7,729 16	$5,684 20	$5,958 68	$5,023 10	$6,284 44	$5,574 20	$5,746 98	$5,301 67	$79,876 50

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing, and Clothing Material.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.051	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.073	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677

Cash Receipts paid into the State Treasury.

Farm produce sales, ...	$336 89
Miscellaneous sales, ...	49 91
Labor of boys, ...	22 10
Total, ...	$408 90

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1903.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1902,	$11,132 90
Board,	273 00
Farm tools and repairs,	747 53
Fertilizers,	884 57
Grain and meal for stock,	2,922 60
Horse and cattle shoeing,	119 36
Labor of boys,	785 00
Live stock purchases,	1,429 20
Seeds and plants,	480 51
Veterinary services,	208 92
Wages,	1,085 51
Rent,	310 00
	$20,379 10

Cr.

Produce sold,	$336 89
Produce consumed,	8,171 35
Produce on hand,	5,412 34
Live stock,	3,693 70
Agricultural implements,	2,293 24
	$19,907 52
Net loss,	471 58
	$20,379 10

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1902,	$490 95	
feed,	161 87	
net gain,	45 80	
		$698 62

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$303 37	
fowl, feed, incubators, etc., as appraised Sept. 30, 1903,	395 25	
		$698 62

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

Seventy-three acres tillage land,	$13,600 00	
Eleven acres pasture and woodland,	1,100 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land, fifteen acres pasture and meadow,	5,100 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,100 00	
One hundred acres Berlin land (60 acres pasturage and meadow),	1,100 00	
		$23,500 00

Buildings.

Superintendent's house and office,	$10,000 00	
Theodore Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside,	15,000 00	
Oak,	16,000 00	
Bowlder,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	8,600 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	3,000 00	
Berlin barns and sheds,	1,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00	
Laundry and electric power building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	20 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Piggery building,	100 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,700 00	
Hospital building (in process of construction),	3,500 00	
		211,540 00
Amount carried forward,		$235,040 00

Amount brought forward,		$235,040 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$5,709 66	
Other furniture,	13,462 73	
Carriages,	1,015 60	
Agricultural implements,	2,293 24	
Dry goods,	2,985 72	
Drugs and surgical instruments,	492 40	
Fuel and oil,	1,215 13	
Library,	2,841 90	
Live stock,	3,693 70	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	19,198 74	
Provisions and groceries,	1,595 07	
Produce on hand,	5,412 34	
Ready-made clothing,	5,637 94	
Raw materials,	3,414 65	
		68,968 82
		$304,008 82

M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,100 00
Mable B. Teasdale, amanuensis,[1]	416 00
Mr. and Mrs C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. E. A. Dibbell, charge of family and storeroom,	600 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family and sewing room,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle, charge of family,	750 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lougee, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	850 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin farm,	800 00
Joseph A. Puffer, principal,	1,000 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,[1]	1,100 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill and printing,	1,000 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie L. Kimball, teacher,	400 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	375 00
Mary A. Bridgham, teacher,	300 00
Hattie A. Wiggin, teacher,	350 00
Mrs. Florence Land, charge of central kitchen,	400 00
Mrs. Clara A. Middlemas, charge of bakery,	400 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	400 00

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[1] Board themselves.

Mabel G. Moore, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron, superintendent's house,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,[1]	800 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Frank M. Cockburn, farmer,	800 00
Henry J. Couper, teamster,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	600 00
Charles A. Lakin, dentist,	300 00
—— ——, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

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[1] Board themselves.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial School for Girls.

The year has been a busy one. The furnishing and opening of the Bolton annex in June was closely followed by new buildings and improvements: a hospital; a cattle barn; additional baths in four of the older cottages and the farmhouse; remodelling the superintendent's house; sewage for Bolton; and minor repairs.

The hospital, accommodating 15, provides general and private wards. A hospital matron will be in constant attendance. From here the newly committed girl, fresh from the bath and newly fitted with clothes, will be received into the family cottage. Here a simply equipped dentist room will meet the long-felt need of closer attention to the teeth. A well-fitted dispensary and doctor's office are also provided.

An ample supply of hay produced on the school farm and a barn accommodating 50 cows solves many an economic food problem.

With the increased families, additional baths and toilet accommodations in the older cottages has become a necessity. The repairs on the superintendent's house, including raising eighteen inches, a new cellar under entire building, new plumbing and heating, added rooms, baths and lavatories within, porticoes without, completed, will give a comfortable, convenient and attractive house.

The Bolton branch has already found a valuable place in the institution. In providing for a class of girls whose tendencies demand a longer stay in the school, it is proposed that during this stay they render the State some substantial return. To this end, work has already begun toward turning the Bolton farm, admirably adapted as it is for such culture, into a small fruitage and fowl farm; the girls, under direction, to care for the fowl and assist in cultivation of the fruits. Berries, plums, pears and peaches, eggs and fowl can here be produced in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the entire school.

The removal of the worst class of girls to Bolton, and placing the backward girls together in another cottage on the Lancaster School grounds, has made possible an approach to grading in our schoolroom work. Teachers of normal training and previous experience in grade work have been secured. From time to time they have in turn given to teachers and pupils of the entire school, assembled in chapel, model lessons in history, geography, nature study and literature. This means a marked gain in this department over last year. The special music teacher has made it possible to choose the regular schoolroom teacher with an eye to her general qualifications rather than special acquirement in music.

The results in sloyd introduced last November have exceeded our anticipations. In this the work is so graded that each girl has four lessons weekly for six months of her first year with us; this is preparatory to her domestic training. It is interesting to note the really good work some of our stupid girls, after long effort, are able to do, and the gain in confidence when one, conscious of her recognized inability, finds that her hands are capable of working out to a fine nicety something of value. Aside from the mental training, it has become a wholesome delight to many. "I dream of it nights," and like expressions from the girls bespeak their appreciation. One bright girl, committed this year with a most troublesome preceding record, showing unusual skill and great love for the work, forgets the old things in her zeal to cover, in this, all the institution can offer; and plans to make instruction in sloyd her profession. That there are subtle lessons in truth in the work and that the girls are quick to recognize them was demonstrated the other day by the apt expression of a girl who, in attempting to bring together the parts of a model, finding them inexact, remarked, "It lies."

But school work and singing has not meant a sacrifice of our industrial training. The homely processes of every-day family life should be kept paramount to all else.

It is the artificial in the institution that unfits it for its greatest possibilities. In the real good accomplished among our girls nothing can take the place of genuine home life. The home is the rightful heritage of every child, and to the girl all her lifetime robbed of this just due, in this revelation of, and consequent growing desire for, the home, lies her greatest future protection. Many a girl goes out from us to become a factor in the building of a little home nest. More than one has this year returned to tell of the coveted home that has grown out of the meagre savings of the wage-earning husband.

The following letter speaks for itself: —

——— ———, Oct. 4, 1903.

DEAR MRS. MORSE: — Possibly you would like to hear from one of your old girls, and know how I am getting along.

It has been a little over two years since I left the school, a little over one year since I was married, and I couldn't begin to tell you how happy I have been.

I am not keeping house, but boarding with my husband's brother. We both work; I weave in a silk mill, and my husband works in a meat market. I earn as a rule from eight to nine dollars a week, but just at present work is slack, and I only work three days a week. But you see where we both work, we can lay by some every week, besides having many little good times together, such as theatre and carriage riding.

Some day I shall keep house, but I hope will save money enough to own my own home.

I wish while I am only working three days a week I could come up to Lancaster and see the girls. I suppose they are all gone that I knew. Three years makes some difference. I often think of the girls, and only hope their future will be as bright and happy as mine.

Please remember me to those whom I know. Trusting to hear from you in the near future.

Lovingly,

——— ——— ———.

That the atmosphere of the cottage life among us is strangely distinct, and that the newcomer is speedily seized by the impression, may be best illustrated by citing the case of a girl, strong in individuality, who had been with us but a few months. Her mother, recently widowed, feeling the need of her daughter's companionship and services, made urgent appeal to her for her return. M—— threw herself on the floor by her mother, and, lifting a face serious and womanly beyond her years, said: "Mother, I would love to be with and help you, and some time I am going to; but, mother, you don't know what this school is like, and what it means to me. The officers are so good to us, and they are so anxious to show us how to take care of a home, how to cook and to sew, — see, I made this dress I have on, — and I feel I can't lose all this chance. If you will let me stay and learn all this, I can help you so much more when I do go to you. Mother, be willing for me to stay." M—— had her way, and now, after nearly a year's additional stay, is going to her mother.

To the tireless patience of the house officers the general wholesome atmosphere among the girls is due. An officer cannot become the impetus in a game of ball without personally joining in it, nor a motive power in the process of moral reformation without a constant demand upon self. Large success along these lines comes only through continued personal sacrifice. Nowhere is there offered grander opportunities for successful study of the individual than in an institution, and nowhere greater possible results in such study; but this at the expense of enormous physical and nervous out-put. The good disciplinarian is not the one who by her own will holds a girl down to a rigid code of rules, but who, facing with her the knotty problem of the hour, teaches her to hold self.

While a vacation from the regular schoolroom work for the summer months has not yet been found practicable, the usual variety in out-door life has offered respite. The growing interest in out-door sports has been most satisfactory. Repeated competitive base-ball games have kept alive the spirit. Aside from care of the lawns, gardening, harvesting the small crops, the girls have from time to time assisted in painting and papering in the cottages. The stained shingles for the new hospital were dipped by the girls. In winter, gymnastics under a most competent instructor supplements the out-door work of summer, and skating and coasting form a most enjoyable substitute for ball.

Notwithstanding an unusual amount of expenditure, the farm account shows much smaller returns than that of last year. A second planting necessitated, by long drought and excessive rain in turn, brought but small yield. Small fruits and garden produce has been limited; the corn crop a failure, with scarcely an average of potatoes.

In February tuberculosis among the cows disabled one-half the herd, limiting by one-half the milk product. Fourteen cows, at an aggregate cost of $500, have been purchased to in part replace the loss.

Last year an appropriation of $500 was allowed for additional hen houses. Strict accounts show a supply to the entire institution of eggs and chicken; beyond the wages of a man in charge and grain consumed, a net profit of $200, and nearly 1,000 fowl in stock for next year's production.

To meet the constant wear and tear of an institution each year brings its needs. The chapel must be enlarged and repointed, the older cottages replumbed and partially replastered; repairs begun on the farmhouse must be completed. Improved methods in schoolroom work, referred to, call for better equipments. There should be an increased appropriation for text books, music books and maps.

While September 30 shows 207 in the school and an average for the year of 203, — an increase in average over last year of only 11, — the average for the last half of the present year has been much larger, the maximum number reaching 222. During the year 361 girls have passed through the school. A continuation of these numbers would necessitate additional accommodations.

A shortage in milk and farm crops, higher prices in food and clothing supplies, have caused a slightly increased per capita cost, Table XXIV. showing a weekly per capita cost of $4.13.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The past year has been a busy one. Scarlet-fever appeared early in the winter, introduced probably by a new girl; but fortunately the cases were diagnosed early, and were promptly isolated. Three patients were cared for in the little hospital by a trained nurse, who gave herself to her work without stint, and succeeded in carrying all safely through. The meagre building, however, was extremely unsatisfactory, and both nurse and patients suffered from the intense cold. More than ever the necessity of a suitable hospital was demonstrated, and the new building now in process of construction will meet an urgent need.

Following the outbreak of scarlet-fever, some thirty girls suffered with various forms of sore throat or other suspicious symptoms, and strict quarantine was enforced between the different family groups for a long period, until all sign of the disease was finally stamped out.

Besides a long list of trifling ailments, several girls were examined for eye or ear trouble, and sent for treatment to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, with excellent results. One little sufferer succumbed to acute tuberculosis. She came to the school in a dying condition, and was immediately transferred to a Boston hospital, where she soon died. Seven cases of specific disease, one of cystitis, and three pregnant girls, were transferred to the hospital at Tewksbury. One surgical case was treated at the Clinton Hospital. One case of incipient phthisis remains at the school, and one, who was ill with the same disease at the beginning of the year, has recovered.

The harmony existing at the school between the superintendent and officers, and the kindness of all, contributes greatly to success with the girls. With increasing numbers and the added service at Bolton, the physician's duties have heavily increased, and I am indebted to the trustees for their substantial recognition of the same, and hereby return cordial thanks.

Respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 16, 1903.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody in State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1902,		189
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		325
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1902,		514
Since committed,		89
		603
Attained majority,	74	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	4	
Total who passed out of custody,		80
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1903,		523
Net increase within the year,		9

TABLE II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1903, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All Those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	64	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	6	
On probation in families, earning wages,	117	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	8	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	9	
At board,	6	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	45	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	29	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	3	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison former years,	2	
		289[3]

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[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] Two ran away from the State Hospital, never having been on probation; 1 from St. Luke's Convalescent Home.

[3] 338 had been on probation for part or all the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In the school Sept. 30, 1903,		207
In other institutions: —		
Temporary home,	3	
Hospital,	13	
Insane asylum,	4	
School for the Feeble-minded,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	1	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1	
House of Correction,	1	
		27
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1903,		523

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual Girls.[1]		
In the school Sept. 30, 1902,		189	
Since committed,		89	
			278
Recalled —			
For change of place,	17	22	
From her home, which proved to be unsatisfactory,	–	1	
For a visit,	16	20	
On account of illness,	11	13	
From hospital,	10	13	
For running away from hospital,	1	1	
For running away from place,	2	3	
For larceny,	6	6	
Because unsatisfactory,	12	15	
Because she left her husband,	1	1	
Because not legally married,	1	1	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[2]	17	20	
For unchaste conduct,[3]	23	24	
			140[4]
	117		
			418

---

[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for her return during the year.

[2] Two had run away from their places, and were in danger elsewhere; 6 were in their homes; 12 were in other families.

[3] Five had run home from their places; 10 were in their homes; 9 were in other families.

[4] Recalled girls: 98 were recalled once within the year; 16 twice within the year; 2 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

	Individual[1] Girls.		
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	26	30	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	112	142	
Released on probation to other families, at board,	1	1	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	5	6	
Released on probation to work elsewhere,	2	2	
Married,	1	1	
Attained majority,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	24	26	
Transferred to insane hospital,	1	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	1	1	
			211[2]
	174		
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1903,			207

---

[1] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

[2] Released girls: 141 went out once within the year; 30 twice within the year; 2 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	3	2 girls,	1	10
1[1] girl,	–	11	3 girls,	1	11
1 girl,	1	–	2 girls,	2	–
2 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	1
1 girl,	1	2	1 girl,	2	3
2 girls,	1	3	1 girl,	2	4
1 girl,	1	4	2 girls,	2	8
7 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	2	9
2 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	3	1
2 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	4	6
3 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	4	10
6 girls,	1	9			

45 girls, on an average of 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

With friends: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[2] girl,	–	5	1 girl,	1	8
1[2] girl,	–	9	1 girl,	1	9
2 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	1
1 girl,	1	2	2 girls,	2	2
2 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	2	5
2 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	3	9

16 girls, on an average of 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

---

[1] Placed in family to go to school.

[2] To go west with her parents.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during this Year.[1]

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl, ...	–	9[2]
1 girl, . . .	1	–
1 girl, . . .	2	–
2 girls, . . .	4	–
1 girl, . . .	8	–

6 girls, on an average of 3 months, 14 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl, . . .	–	1
1 girl, . . .	–	7
1 girl, . . .	–	11
1 girl, . . .	–	14
2 girls, . . .	–	22
1 girl, . . .	–	24
4 girls, . . .	1	15
1 girl, . . .	2	–
2 girls, . . .	3	–
1 girl, . . .	4	–
2 girls, . . .	4	15
1 girl, . . .	6	–
1 girl, . . .	10	–

19 girls, on an average of 2 months, 15 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl, . . .	–	11
1 girl, . . .	–	14
1 girl, . . .	–	21
3 girls, . . .	1	–
2 girls, . . .	1	15
1 girl, . . .	2	–
1 girl, . . .	3	–
1 girl, . . .	4	–
1 girl, . . .	6	15
1 girl, . . .	13	–

13 girls, on an average of 2 months, 29 days.

Recalled for larceny: —

	Mos.	Days.
2 girls, . . .	3	–
1 girl, . . .	3	15
1 girl, . . .	5	–

4 girls, on an average of 3 months, 20 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl, . . .	1	–
1 girl, . . .	3	15
1 girl, . . .	13	–

3 girls, on an average of 6 months, 1 day.

---

[1] Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

[2] Released to be married.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations of Girls during the Year.

114	were relocated once.
44	were relocated twice.
12	were relocated three times.
4	were relocated four times.
2	were relocated five times.
176[1]	were relocated 264 times.

[1] 56 were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Attending school, living at home,	3
Assisting mother or relative,	12
Assisting mother, who takes in washing,	2
Assisting mother, who keeps boarders,	1
Bookkeeping,	1
Keeping house,	2
Housework by the day,	2
Dressmaking,	3
Factory, box,	1
cigar,	1
cracker,	1
hose,	1
knitting,	1
medicine,	2
netting,	1
Factory, piano,	1
shoe,	4
typewriter,	1
watch,	1
Laundry,	2
Mill, silk,	1
paper,	2
textile,	2
Millinery,	1
Office girl for dentist,	1
Printing shop,	1
Pyrography,	1
Restaurant or hotel,	3
Sales girl,	3
Training for a nurse,	2
Not reported,	3
	59[1]

[1] 2 others ill at home; 3 others recently gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 172 girls, from Sept. 30, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903,	$2,346 44
By deposits in savings bank on account of 172 girls,	2,346 44
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 86 girls, from Sept. 30, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903,	2,873 71
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,873 71

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding, or to start housekeeping.	13	$313 07
Board and lodging while starting in a trade,	2	49 97
Doctors' bills,	10	100 85
Dentists' bills,	7	57 25
Clothing,	32	334 39
Trunk and bicycle,	2	12 49
To help at home,	2	19 00
To board baby,	2	40 71
Travelling expenses,	2	53 00
To repay money and articles stolen,	2	24 33
Entire deposit, to girls going to distant home,	2	69 31
Entire deposit, girls' funeral expenses,	2	43 78
Entire deposit to girls of age,	33	1,755 59
	111[1]	$2,873 71

---

[1] 86 individuals: some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 80 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably,	59, or 74 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	12, or 15 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[1]	9, or 11 per cent.

---

[1] Three with friends moved away; 2 ran away from home; 4 ran away from a place.

TABLE XI.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	IN THEIR PLACES.				IN THEIR HOMES.			
	Of Age Sept. 30, 1903	Under Age Sept. 30, 1903.	Total Number.	Per-centage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1903.	Under Age Sept 30, 1903.	Total Number.	Per-centage.
Living respectably,	14	21 [1]	35	.81	7	14	21 [2]	.75
Conduct bad or doubtful.	2	1	3	.07	2	3	5 [3]	.18
Conduct unknown,	1	4 [1]	5	.12	–	2	2 [4]	.07
Totals,	17	26	43	–	9	19	28	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married,	17 per cent.[5]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married,	25 per cent.[5]

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[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 3; after return home, 11; time not known, 7.

[3] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 1; time not known, 3.

[4] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 1.

[5] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home, Sept. 30, 1903.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given the Girls for the Following Diseases:

Abscesses,	3	Needle in wrist,[1]	1
Acute arthritis,[1]	1	Osteo-periostitis,	1
Appendicitis,	1	Otitis media,[2]	8
Bright's disease,	1	Pes planus,[3]	4
Catarrhal jaundice,	1	Pneumonia,	2
Continued fever,	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis,[4]	3
Club foot,[1]	1	Pregnancy,[5]	8
Debility,	1	Rectal abscess,	1
Endometritis,	1	Rhinitis and pharyngitis,[1]	1
Eyes, defect of vision,[1]	41	Specific diseases,[6]	10
Fracture of the leg bone,	1	Spinal curvature,[1]	1
Gastric ulcer,	1	Spinal meningitis,	1
Gastritis,	1	Syphilis, congenital,	1
Hernia,[1]	1	Traumatic injury of the wrist,[1]	1
Hip disease,	2	Ulcer of cornea,	1
Incontinence of urine,	2	Ulcerative dermatitis,	1
Leucorrhœa,[1]	1		
Mitral insufficiency,	1	Convalescing,	9

Hospitals where treated.

Attleborough Hospital,	1	Massachusetts General Hospital,	13[2]
Carney Hospital,	9[2]	Private hospital, Waterville, Me.,	1
Clinton Hospital,	2	St. Elizabeth's Hospital,	1
Fall River City Hospital,	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	8
House of the Good Samaritan,	1	State Hospital,	23
House of Mercy,	1	Talitha Cumi Home,	1
Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover, N. H.,	1	Vincent Memorial Hospital,	3
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	52[7]	Cases treated,	118

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[1] Out-patients.

[2] Six were out-patients.

[3] Three were out-patients.

[4] Two were out-patients.

[5] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1.

[6] Condition previous to the original commitment to the school, 6.

[7] Forty-eight were out-patients.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Home City or Town of 89 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	22	Adams,	1
Cambridge,	6	Gardner,	1
Chelsea,	1	Ipswich,	1
Chicopee,	1	Methuen,	1
Fall River,	5	Milford,	1
Fitchburg,	3	Nantucket,	1
Holyoke,	4	Natick,	2
Lawrence,	3	Southbridge,	1
Lowell,	6	Sturbridge,	1
Lynn,	7	Washington,	1
Malden,	1	Westfield,	1
New Bedford,	2	Weymouth,	1
Newton,	2	From towns,	13
Pittsfield,	1	Floating,[1]	4
Salem,	1		
Somerville,	1		
Waltham,	1		
Worcester,	5		
From cities,	72		

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[1] For years in the care of the State or of some children's society, 3.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes on 89 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	56	Common night-walking,	2
Lewdness,	2	Drunkenness,	2
Lewd and lascivious,	1	Larceny,	14
Leading a lascivious life,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Idle and disorderly,	7	Habitual truant,	1
Idle and vicious,	1	Habitual school absentee,	1

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[1] The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence, from the least serious to the most serious.

TABLE XV.

Showing Ages of the 89 Girls committed within the Year.

11 years of age,	2	14 years of age,	14
12 years of age,	5	15 years of age,	35
13 years of age,	8	16 years of age,	25

Average age, 15 years, 2 months, 28 days.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of the 89 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	56	Born in Canada,	7
Born in Maine,	1	Born in the Provinces,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	2	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Ireland,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	1	Born in Sweden,	2
Born in Connecticut,	3	Born in Germany,	2
Born in New York,	1	Born in Russia,	1
Born in Pennsylvania,	1	Born in Poland,	1
Born in Virginia,	1	Born in Italy,	1
Born in Michigan,	1	Birthplace unknown,	1

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of the 89 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	13	American and Irish,	2
Both parents French Canadian,	16	American and Scotch,	2
Both parents English Canadian,	1	American and Danish,	1
Both parents from the Provinces,	4	American and German,	2
Both parents English,	7	American and unknown,[2]	2
Both parents Irish,	20	French Canadian and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents Swede,	1	French and Scotch,	3
Both parents German,	2	English and Irish,	2
Both parents Italian,	1	Irish and Swede,	1
Both parents Russian,	1	Irish and German,	1
Both parents Polish,	1		
Both parents unknown,	3		

[1] Both parents colored, 3.

[2] Illegitimate child, 1.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 89 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,	31
Mother only at home,[1]	24
Father only at home,[2]	11
Mother and stepfather at home,	8
Father and stepmother at home,	6
Both parents dead,	3
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	3
Whereabouts of both unknown,	4
Lived with other relatives,	10
No home,[3]	4
Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	27
Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	29
Grossly immoral fathers,	2
Fathers guilty of incest,	1
Brothers guilty of incest,	1
Stepfather guilty of rape,	1
Temperate mothers,	36
Intemperate mothers,	9
Criminal mothers,	2
Grossly immoral mothers,[4]	3
Families on associated charities' records,[5]	10
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	19
No woman in the home,	5
Girl previously worked in mill factory or store,	28
Worked at housework or caring for children,	14
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	4
Was a telephone operator,	1
Was on the stage,	2
Committed as under the average in intelligence,[6]	8
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[7]	36
Transferred from State Board of Charity,	3
Been under the charge of homes or societies,	14
Been on probation from the courts,	10
Been in court before,	3

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[1] Divorced from husband, 1; separated from husband, 3; husband deserted, 7; husband driven away for drinking, 3.

[2] Wife in penal institution, 1; wife gone off with another man, 1.

[3] Not counting those in charge of the societies.

[4] Girl committed is an illegitimate child, mother now married, 1.

[5] Looked up, Boston (20), Cambridge (6), Malden (1) and Worcester (5) families only.

[6] One had been discharged from the School for the Feeble-minded.

[7] Not including those who stayed out single nights.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Literacy of 89 Girls committed within the Year.

In 9th grade,	2	Could neither read nor write,[1]	10
In 8th grade,	4		
In 7th grade,	12	Recently left school,	23
In 6th grade,	9	Out of school one year,	14
In 5th grade,	12	Out of school one and one-half years,	5
In 4th grade,	15	Out of school two years,	25
In 3d grade,	16	Out of school two and one-half years,	2
In 2d grade,	7	Out of school three years,	9
In 4th grade (French, could not read or write English),	1	Out of school four years,	1
Could read or write German, but not English; spoke very little English,	1		

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[1] Two had been at school a short time, but had forgotten how to read and write.

TABLE XX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Four Years.[1]

	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
	Numbers.	Percentage.	Numbers.	Percentage.	Numbers.	Percentage.	Numbers.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness.	28	.32	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, running away.	27	.31	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20
Danger of unchaste conduct.	11	.13	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14
Unchaste conduct,	22	.25	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20
Totals,	88	–	99	–	112	–	117	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

Table XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A.—Living respectably.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	12	-	13	-	23	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	16	-	39	-	30	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	5	-	10	-	4	-
	175	.71	207	.62	35	.51	65	.64	59	.74
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	23	-	38	-	35	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	48	-	63	-	62	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	153	-	129	-	121	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	8	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	5	-	10	-	8	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	229	.53	245	.58	234	.54
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	264	.53	310	.59	293	.57
B.—Conduct Bad or Doubtful.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—										
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	39	-	8	-	10	-	8	-
Died, conduct had been bad,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39	.16	54	.16	14	.20	10	.10	12	.15
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—										
Married,	39	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
On probation with friends or at large,	21	-	21	-	5	-	4	-	7	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	8	-	48	-	12	-	13	-	14	-
In prison or house of correction,	43	-	58	-	11	-	6	-	3	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	2	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	7	-	2	-	6	-
	143	.11	171	.09	36	.08	32	.07	36	.08
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	50	.10	42	.08	48	.09
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	6	-	5	-	-	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	11	-	15	-	9	-
	23	.10	43	.13	17	.25	20	.19	9	.11
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	16	-	7	-	6	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,[1]	-	-	52	-	16	-	8	-	6	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	89	-	110	-	24	-	22	-	24	-
	94	.07	208	.11	59	.14	37	.09	36	.08
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	76	.15	57	.11	45	.08
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	3	-	7	-	-	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	3	.04	7	.07	-	-
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	8	-	9	-	9	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	68	-	66	-	90	-
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	18	-	8	-	5	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	12	-	25	-	24	-
	189	.14	467	.24	106	.25	108	.26	128	.29
Total whose conduct is not classified,	196	.12	495	.22	109	.22	115	.22	128	.25
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	499	-	524	-	514	-

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[1] The last five years the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England, where their conduct is unknown (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of conduct unknown.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Eight Years ending Sept. 30, 1903, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.
Immoral conduct, ...	199	50	56	129	32	39	46	5	10	24	13	7
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	81	18	7	58	15	6	11	2	1	12	1	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc ,	90	27	17	68	21	14	14	1	1	8	5	2
Totals, ...	370	95	80	255	68	59	71	8	12	44	19	9

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.	1896-1901.	1902.	1903.
Immoral conduct, ...	.54	.53	.70	.65	.64	.70	.23	.10	.18	.12	.26	.13
Danger of immoral conduct, . . .	.22	.19	.09	.72	.83	.86	.14	.11	.14	.15	.06	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.28	.21	.75	.78	.82	.15	.04	.06	.09	.18	.12
Totals, ...	-	-	-	.69	.72	.74	.19	.08	.15	.12	.20	.11

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[1] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

Table XXIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — Living Respectably.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	23	3	20	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	30	10	20	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	2	1	1	-	-
Honorably discharged,	4	-	4	-	-
	59	14	45	.67	.76
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	35	5	30	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	62	9	53	-	-
At work in other families,	121	21	100	-	-
At work elsewhere,	8	2	6	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	8	1	7	-	-
	234	38	196	.73	.77
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	293	52	241	.71	.77
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	4	1	3	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	8	4	4	-	-
	12	5	7	.24	.12
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married,	4	1	3	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	7	1	6	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	14	4	10	-	-
In prison or house of correction,	3	1	2	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	2	-	2	-	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	6	1	5	-	-
	36	8	28	.15	.11
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	48	13	35	.18	.11
C. — Conduct not known.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried,	9	2	7	-	-
	9	2	7	.10	.12
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	6	1	5	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	6	2	4	-	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	24	3	21	-	-
	36	6	30	.11	.12
Total, conduct not known,	45	8	37	.11	.12
Grand total,	386	73	313	-	-

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[1] See foot-note to Table XXII.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1866, ...	$20,000	$24,753	–[1]	144	$3 30	–[1]	59	53	–	–	–
1876, ...	28,300	25,683	–[1]	121	4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1893, ...	21,500	19,856	$786 06	95	4 02	$3 86	77	109	–	–	31
1894, ...	25,385	21,617	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644[2]	44,462	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45

[1] Not reported.

[2] Also $4,553.02 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1902. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$3,610 47
	November, " " " "	2,738 20
	December, " " " "	4,110 78
1903. —	January, " " " "	3,993 29
	February, " " " "	3,256 41
	March, " " " "	3,076 96
	April, " " " "	3,573 22
	May, " " " "	3,577 89
	June, " " " "	4,266 18
	July, " " " "	4,214 86
	August, " " " "	3,705 54
	September, " " " "	4,338 60
		$44,462 40

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1902. —	October,	$3,610 47
	November,	2,738 20
	December,	4,110 78
1903. —	January,	3,993 29
	February,	3,256 41
	March,	3,076 96
	April,	3,573 22
	May,	3,577 89
	June,	4,266 18
	July,	4,214 86
	August,	3,705 54
	September,	4,338 60
		$44,462 40

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 83) for Care of Probationers.

1902. —	October,	$237 93
	November,	173 54
	December,	423 95
1903. —	January,	138 92
	February,	159 83
	March,	541 11
	April,	493 98
	May,	444 79
	June,	687 06
	July,	414 71
	August,	383 15
	September,	454 05
		$4,553 02

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 83) for Care of Probationers.

1902. —	October,	$237 93
	November,	173 54
	December,	423 95
1903. —	January,	138 92
	February,	159 83
	March,	541 11
	April,	493 98
	May,	444 79
	June,	687 06
	July,	414 71
	August,	383 15
	September,	454 05
		$4,553 02

Appropriation per Probationers to meet a Deficiency caused in December 1902.

1903. —	April,	$75 49

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1902.			1903.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,306 27	$1,273 17	$1,324 16	$1,335 73	$1,351 42	$1,354 60	$1,356 09	$1,396 62	$1,548 24	$1,630 49	$1,581 23	$1,543 91	$17,001 93
Provisions and groceries,	314 83	397 11	552 33	946 95	332 76	435 53	361 30	646 52	735 24	595 02	325 23	352 39	5,995 21
Clothing and materials,	229 50	207 42	137 91	374 06	99 27	381 28	575 32	312 96	27 23	299 13	262 60	385 14	3,291 82
Furnishings,	86 06	58 75	205 68	27 69	110 15	184 04	147 12	126 75	49 50	92 74	110 45	58 78	1,257 71
Heat and light,	15 40	27 83	96 98	-	358 28	103 71	-	28 80	54 47	1,226 07	714 89	1,241 13	3,867 56
Repairs and improvements,	644 00	221 48	388 19	54 50	69 31	48 31	74 45	225 95	326 73	10 02	176 12	100 98	2,340 04
Books and periodicals,	14 00	2 50	67 08	5 18	17 02	-	21 25	1 60	7 50	-	-	10 00	146 13
Chapel services and entertainments,	15 00	20 00	14 85	15 00	20 00	25 00	15 00	30 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	50 00	274 85
Freight, express and transportation,	97 87	81 61	103 30	30 56	43 03	18 75	29 46	37 75	49 12	35 49	25 58	25 02	577 54
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4 50	-	150 69	66 25	3 50	75 00	65 01	1 00	16 50	3 95	50	-	386 90
Postage,	10 00	21 00	5 00	22 14	2 00	20 00	20 00	1 22	14 64	11 35	11 07	12 15	150 57
Printing and printing supplies,	-	-	-	7 25	-	14 75	2 50	-	5 00	7 15	-	-	36 65
Return of runaways,	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 03	-	-	-	-	-	56 03
Soap, laundry, etc.,	9 62	3 25	339 37	81 65	237 97	-	-	-	-	20 25	-	156 46	848 57
Stationery and office supplies,	1 15	6 25	2 50	-	9 50	-	23 63	17 57	58 35	1 20	-	12 67	132 82
School books and school supplies,	4 84	26 22	7 50	238 37	91 32	-	24 23	-	7 80	-	-	5 20	405 48
Telephone and telegraph,	58 35	2 24	57 62	-	2 08	90	58 11	4 18	2 38	58 79	1 16	33	246 14
Sundries,	18 32	30 15	267 34	164 81	65 89	88 43	11 72	110 80	69 36	95 93	49 61	12 50	984 77
Blacksmith and supplies,	26 70	22 45	48 90	27 40	-	34 65	12 75	19 40	10 60	-	36 40	-	239 25
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies,	-	-	42 73	75 00	-	23 50	-	281 35	200 65	25 00	-	46 14	694 37
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	5 20	14 75	5 25	-	-	127 76	104 25	180 55	20 00	44 63	54 20	-	556 59
Hay, grain, etc.,	268 95	305 82	293 40	520 75	378 91	140 75	174 00	145 15	411 76	30 90	276 25	317 45	3,264 09
Horses, cows and live stock,	480 00	16 20	-	-	64 00	-	428 00	9 72	557 40	-	-	-	1,555 32
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 00	-	63 71	6 75	60 25	8 25	152 06
Totals,	$3,610 47	$2,738 20	$4,110 78	$3,993 29	$3,256 41	$3,076 96	$3,573 22	$3,577 89	$4,266 18	$4,214 86	$3,705 54	$4,338 60	$44,462 40

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1902,	$3,610 50
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1902,	2,475 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1902,	1,763 90
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1902,	5,298 65
blacksmithing,	160 10
fertilizers,	139 00
farming implements,	252 21
grain,	3,263 80
labor,	3,021 84
live stock,	1,481 60
services of veterinary,	95 50
plants, seeds, and trees,	279 81
harness repairs,	55 15
Paris green, etc.,	15 15
Total,	$21,912 21

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$5,907 85
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	863 65
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1903,	4,231 18
live stock, as per inventory, 1903,	4,524 75
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1903,	3,000 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1903,	1,311 08
Total,	$19,838 51
Balance against the farm,	$2,073 70

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1903.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	4,000 00	
Storeroom,	300 00	
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood house,	600 00	
Two hen houses,	1,000 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	11,300 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Corn crib,	50 00	
Root cellar,	175 00	
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Farm house,	400 00	
Barn,	100 00	
Tillage, 33 acres,	1,650 00	
Woodland, 7 acres,	350 00	
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	450 00	
Spring,	200 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$161,115 00

Personal Property.

Produce of farm on hand,	$4,231 18	
House furnishings and supplies,	24,250 66	
Valuation of live stock,	4,524 75	
Tools and carriages,	3,000 00	
Miscellaneous,	1,311 08	
		$37,317 67

ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
WM. L. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, ss. Lancaster, Oct. 12, 1903.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers, and made oath that the statements subscribed by them are true.

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$1,500 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, M.D., physician,	600 00
L. Chapin, supply officer, — present acting clerk,	400 00
M. L. Eaton, teacher of music,	400 00
I. Prouty, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	200 00 [1]
A. L. Jordon, matron in charge of Bolton,	550 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
J. M. McIntire, matron,	400 00
C. C. Russell, matron,	375 00
M. P. Buell, matron,	350 00
E. A. Greenlaw, matron,	350 00
D M. Wicker, teacher,	325 00
H. B. Shaw, teacher,	300 00
F. Ovens, teacher,	300 00
E. C. Mann, teacher,	300 00
L. A. Strout, teacher,	300 00
H. Albee, teacher,	300 00
A. Sturges, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Greenlaw, teacher,	300 00
K. E. Wight, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	350 00
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	350 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper,	350 00
M. L. Smith, housekeeper,	325 00
A. Smart, housekeeper,	300 00
L. Eastman, housekeeper,	300 00
J. Griffin, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	260 00 [2]
V. P. Wightman, vacancy officer,	400 00
W. B. Wright, vacancy officer,	400 00

---

[1] Per six months.

[2] Five dollars a week.

E. E. Eames, gardener, ...	$325 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter, ...	540 00
A. E. Brown, driver, ...	360 00
W P. Woodbury, foreman of the farm, ...	590 00
N. O. McIntire, farmer, ...	312 00
H. B. Eastman, farmer, ...	312 00
E. W. Harrington, farmer, ...	312 00
A. J. Smart, teamster, ...	312 00
W. Eastman, teamster, ...	312 00
B. V. Smith, foreman of Bolton farm, ...	420 00
C. W. Wright, farmer, ...	312 00
Total, ...	$18,642 00

— Mass.

9105 M4

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Formerly known as Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools),

FOR THE

Year ending September 30, 1904.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1905.

Compliments of

MARY W. DEWSON,
Supt. of Probationers.

Dept. of Probation and Boarding,
198 Dartmouth St., Boston.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

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Approved by

The State Board of Publication.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
CHARLES G. WASHBURN, Worcester, *Treasurer.*
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.
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SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYERS, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Every year, as our population becomes more and more crowded in cities, an increasing number of well-to-do persons find home conditions so ill adapted to the training of their boys that, as they arrive at their teens or soon afterward, they are sent away to boarding school. The poor have not this resource. Of necessity their boys grow up in the streets. Smoking cigarettes, frequenting cheap theatres, bunking out nights, raiding fruit stands, and in general defying their parents and the police are pursuits too often regarded by them as appropriate to their age and condition. The parents, ill-disciplined themselves and with no idea of control except the rod, when that fails to correct must either ask to have their boys "put away," as the phrase goes, or they must let them run till they are picked up by the police. In either case the character of the boy's offence is much the same, and in either case the Lyman School is apt to be his destination. Out of 179 boys who were committed to the school by the courts last year, 45 were on complaint of parents as stubborn children and 134 were brought in by officers for offences against the law, — in nine cases out of ten this taking the form of an attack upon other people's property.

Among these rebels against law and order are a very considerable number who in character are in no way worse than many a boy in a private boarding school; but there are also among them a very large number who are weaker in will, duller in mind and more depraved in instinct than the average, and who would drag down the level of any institution. It is this, as well as the fact that boys enter the Lyman School by a sentence, and are held there by the arm of the law, that makes much in the way of method inapplicable here which is the very key to the success of a good boarding school. Realizing this, the trustees at the same time realize that their problem is, after all, an educational one, and can only be solved by methods approved in other educational institutions.

Encouragement by rewards instead of repression by punishment, appeal to boyish impulses and ambitions instead of mere routine and drill, leadership by comrades, and community spirit, — these, if success is looked for, must in some form be brought into play. And the effort of the Lyman School, never more consciously felt than at present, is to emphasize these features more and more. A marking system with privileges attached, an honor class with excursions off the grounds, wages in token money with redemption in real money of the margin saved above living expenses, and some features of self-government in the schoolroom and the singing classes, — all these are efforts to reinforce the word of command by the boys' own co-operation.

In its external arrangements the Lyman School is probably not unlike many of the more progressive reform schools throughout the country. It is arranged in cottage groups, and its instruction includes music, drawing, carving, manual training, physical drill, etc. Three hours in the schoolroom and five at some form of manual training or work about the buildings and the grounds is the plan of the day. By the training of the school, a boy of fair intelligence can hardly fail to find his faculties brought into play, his interest awakened in many directions, and the ability to earn an honest living ensured to him; and these results have been achieved even in cases where stubborn boys have had to be severely disciplined before they would fall into line.

In a school which receives boys by sentence, but which refuses to hold them by bolts and bars, there will always be trouble from runaways. Twenty-four boys made good their escape within the year, besides a number of others who got off the grounds but were soon recaptured. As against this fact, however, it should be remembered that every boy on the grounds has a chance to escape almost every day of the year; and that for those who can be held, life in an open school as compared with a walled-in institution is of incalculable value in the formation of habits of manly self-control. By making the cottage group responsible in the matter of runaways, community spirit can be successfully brought into play. To this end a money prize is now offered to any household in which there have been no runaways for a given term, the money to be spent as the boys may determine in ways they can all share. Three months without a runaway in the cottage wins $3; six months an additional $5; nine months an additional $6, and so on. One cottage has already the proud record of fifteen consecutive months without a single runaway; another cottage has gone nine months; and only one cottage has failed to win at least one prize within the year.

The policy of freedom, be it said, throws endless responsibility and labor upon the superintendent and his staff of helpers, and the unselfishness and loyalty with which they surrender themselves to their work, as well as the progressive spirit which animates them, are worthy of the highest commendation.

A unique and wholly excellent feature of the Lyman School is the branch at Berlin, some seven miles from the main institution, where all the newcomers under thirteen years of age are sent as soon as may be after their arrival. In a simple farmhouse, which lacks in equipment every characteristic feature of an institution, it is found practicable to manage a handful of children by methods which, in a big institution and with older boys, would entail chaos. Schooling in the elementary branches, a great deal of fun and frolic, and a gentle word of command from a woman who is a born mother, suffice as discipline, and a happier and more untrammelled set of youngsters than those in the Berlin farmhouse it would be hard to find in Massachusetts. As a rule, in a few months a boy can be sufficiently tamed to allow him to be boarded out in a farmer's family, where he learns to live in the world like other children, attending the district school, and taking a natural part in the community. The most of these boarded boys go back to their own people after an absence of a year or two, or, if their own homes are bad, they are found places with farmers when they can earn their way. Those who fail to do well on trial are recalled to Westborough for a longer and more systematic training; but about half of the whole number grow up to manhood without realizing that they have ever been in a reform school.

At Westborough the length of the training is regulated by a marking system, under which, by exemplary conduct, a boy can earn his freedom in a year, while the average stay is only eighteen months. But when a boy goes out, whether from Westborough or from Berlin, it is only to partial freedom, for in every case the school maintains control until he attains majority, recalling him for bad conduct to the school, or, in extreme cases, transferring him to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Of the 128[1] boys who this year passed out of the care of the school by the attainment of their majority, 99 had been only once in the school, 23 had been in the school more than once, and 6 had been recalled for transfer to Concord.

When the boys earn their right to leave the school, about 49 per cent. go direct to their own people, 19 per cent. of the little Berlin boys go out to board for a while, and 32 per cent. who have no homes to go to are placed out to earn their living with farmers. Whereas the little boarders, although usually city born and bred, take to life upon the farm as to their native element, delighting in the cows and horses and identifying themselves with all the simple country avocations, to an older boy the country too often is exile; and so urgent in some cases is the longing for city life, so compelling is the boy's desire, that often the trustees must strain a point, and let one or another take his chances in a home which no one can approve. But frequently when the home conditions are improper, a boy's co-operation can be gained, and he is willing to go out upon a farm. Here he starts under a contract of money to be paid him after a certain term of service, and this money the visitor collects for him and places in a bank to his credit; $2,396.87 in behalf of 64 boys was collected last year. When a boy is eighteen, though he is still followed with the influence and advice of the Lyman School visitors, it is not sought to further control his whereabouts. He is free to make his own bargains, to collect his own wages, and, if he will, to go back to live in the city.

---

[1] Two boys who had run away from the school and never been recaptured are not counted here.

Now the question may well be asked, what, as a matter of fact, is the future of these farm boys? Do they all drift back to the cities? And when they go back are they found at a disadvantage with their fellows? These questions the trustees are prepared to answer with some detail. A comparison among the boys who came of age within the year, of those who had been on farms and those who had been in the cities, shows, so far as conduct is concerned, in favor of the country boys. The figures are: —

	Standing.	
	Of 45 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 82 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	27, or 60 per cent.	41, or 50 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	7, or 15 "	21, or 25 "
Unknown, ...	4, or 10 "	8, or 10 "
Badly, ...	7, or 15 "	12, or 15 "

Inquiring as to the present occupations of the boys who went to the country, one finds: —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
14 are doing well in their city homes.
7 are in the army and navy.

Considering the occupations of the 14 boys who, having been placed on farms, are now in the city, one finds that in industrial grade they are upon a full equality with the boys who went from the school direct to the city. Among the farm-reared boys is a steam fitter, a lithographer, an agent, two on electric light works, 3 mill hands, etc. Only one is a laborer. Again, of the 13 boys who are now doing well on farms, 7 of them have been for a time to the city and chosen to return to the country, while 6 have remained in the country continuously.

Considering that in every one of those placed-out boys his home conditions were decidedly unfavorable, the results of placing out when reduced to demonstrated facts and figures is decidedly satisfactory.

As further illustrating the possibilities which the placing system offers to boys who have little chance in their own homes, the following histories are sketched: —

R. M., full of fun and mischief, and inclined to follow any leader, grew up in a wretched home, both parents hard drinkers. At the age of eleven he was sent to the Lyman School on the charge of larceny, and after three months at Berlin he was boarded out. A year and a half later he was placed on trial with a great-aunt, but she soon found herself unable to control him, and at her request he was returned to the Lyman School. Passing only one night there he was placed out to earn his living with a farmer, and for this farmer and for others in the neighborhood he has worked until he is now almost twenty-one years old. He has never wanted to go back to the city, and he plans with the $150 which he will have in the bank when he is twenty-one to buy a little place for himself in the neighborhood where he has lived so long.

Another boy, R. R., colored, seemingly dull and unpromising, and suspected of criminal tendencies, was also a Berlin boy, who, after a few months, was boarded out. After doing well at board for two and one-half years he was allowed to go to an aunt in the city, — a respectable woman with whom it was hoped he might have a good home; but he could not find work, and some six months later, finding him idle, ragged and in a home showing signs of extreme poverty, the visitor, disregarding the aunt's vehement opposition, placed him upon a farm. From that day he has earned good wages. He is careful of his money and has a bank account of his own, besides fifty dollars which is on deposit to his credit at the school. Some months since, his employer sold his farm upon a mortgage, with an agreement for payment by instalments, and R. passed with the farm to a new employer. When the first payment fell due, however, the mortgagor absconded, taking with him what money he had collected from the sale of produce. Left without an employer, the hands quit work, all but R., who was left alone upon the premises, with sixty head of cattle to be milked and tended. The first night he made out unassisted. The next day he got some help from the neighbors, and so he managed until the owner returned to take possession of the farm, and to find everything in good condition, due to the faithful service of this colored boy, whom no one seems to have had any use for in the city.

Other histories of boys are given in the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 39, together with many facts and figures which will be of interest to those who desire detailed information as to the methods of the department, and as to Lyman School boys when they have again become members of the community.

A comparative table showing the conduct of probationers who passed out of the care of the school within the year, upon the attainment of their majority, shows: —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well, . .	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70
Not doing well, .	-	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02
Have been in other penal institutions.	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16
Out of the State, .	-	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02
Lost track of, .	.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last account.	-	.09 } .14	.07 } .11	.02½ } .06	.04⅔ } .07	.06	-	-	.08 } .10	.05 } .10
Not doing well at last account.	-	.05	.04	.03½	.02⅓	-	-	-	.02	.05

The year of 1893 is chosen as a basis of comparison because that was the first year such figures were ever gathered, and its extremely mortifying showing was the cause of the system of caring for the probationers inaugurated in 1895.

Thirteen boys were transferred within the year to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and 15 were so transferred the year previous, against only 2 and 3 transferred in 1892 and 1891 respectively. This means, not that the boys have behaved worse, but that the trustees have become less lenient in keeping at the school boys who have been returned there. It is facts such as these that make deductions drawn from statistics of little value until subjected to careful analysis. The boys who came of age within the year are characterized as upon the whole of less promising material than the average. Yet the per cent. classed as doing well is the highest ever attained. It will be interesting to see if this figure can be held in the future.

The continued overcrowding to which attention was called in the last report again raises the question of the need of another cottage. Within the year numbers at the school have run as high as 343 in accommodations planned for only 314. Among the inmates there are a very considerable number of returned boys of sixteen or seventeen years old who, while their careers have not warranted a transfer to Concord, are yet extremely undesirable as pupils of the school. If provision for these could be made in an outlying department similar in principle to the Berlin branch, it would relieve the overcrowding and at the same time would greatly improve the possibilities of the school for the younger boys who would remain. Further, it might be arranged that boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen or eighteen might be received from the courts, and in this way a need might be met which has been long urged by the judges of the Commonwealth. Were such a branch school started on a small scale and built up gradually, so far as possible, by boys' labor, the immediate outlay would be moderate, and the ultimate results perhaps as satisfactory as if a new institution intermediate between the Lyman School and Concord, so often recommended, were created. The trustees are maturing a plan upon these lines which they will present to the consideration of the Legislature.

The hospital, for which an appropriation of $10,000 was granted some eighteen months ago, has been slow in building because it has been largely constructed by boy labor. It will now soon be ready for occupation and will be a valuable adjunct to the equipment of the school. An appropriation last year of $1,200 has put the ovens of the bakery in good condition. A small appropriation will be asked to lay a conduit for the steam and water pipes which connect several of the buildings.

The Lyman School opened the year with 320 inmates and closed with 343. The whole number in the school during the year was 554, while the average number was 319.49. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,326; of these, 343 were in the school, 842 were in the care of the visiting department, 44[1] were runaways from the school, and 97 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $32,466, for current expenses, $49,500, — a total of $81,966 for running the institution. To be expended on behalf of probationers: for visitation, $9,000; for boarding, $5,000; for tuition fees to towns, $600. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903, was $81,782.69. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $12,868.46. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.90, and $574.40 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of $4.87. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was $2.95,[2] the per capita cost of visitation was .18 cents per week, and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately $1.41 per week.

---

[1] Eight of these are known to be in other institutions, and one to have enlisted in the navy.

[2] This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any share of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls, like the Lyman School for Boys, receives its inmates from the courts for the term of minority, and, like the Lyman School, it trains them in the institution for a year or two and retains its control until its wards attain majority. But girls are different from boys, and the methods and the problems of the two schools are endlessly different. Perhaps in a general way it may be said that the girls' school, as a school, is more easily handled, the inmates chafing less at control and being more easily interested in the simple incentives and pleasures which the institution can offer; while the probation period with them is one of vastly greater difficulty than with boys. It may be said, too, that among the girls a smaller proportion come from respectable homes, and that when they do so it argues strongly that there is something wrong in their own make-up. Further, the class of offences for which boys and girls come is widely different, — the one, as a rule, being guilty of attacks upon property, or general lawlessness, while offences against themselves or a tendency that way is the thing that lands a girl in the Lancaster school.

The opportunity which the cottage system affords for classification is vital to the Industrial School system. The handicap of ungraded schoolrooms, which the strict segregation of the family group involves, is believed to be more than offset by the advantage of protecting the more innocent inmates of one cottage from the more depraved inmates of another. The superintendent, who is not one to accept contentedly a second best, has, moreover, found it possible to introduce into the ungraded schoolrooms much of the advanced methods of instruction, special teachers going from house to house to give lessons in music, drawing, nature study, etc., and calling out the cottage groups in turn for classes in sloyd or gymnastics. Sloyd, be it said, has proved of incalculable value, many of the girls delighting in it, and doing everything better in consequence. A central department, in which groups of girls can have lessons in a higher grade of cooking and laundry work than the busy cottage housekeepers can find time for, will be soon opened, and will introduce a feature which heretofore has been deemed incompatible with cottage instruction pure and simple.

Vacation from school work in the summer has long been thought impracticable, but this year it was attempted with excellent results, out-door occupations, such as lawn mowing, weeding in the vegetable garden, etc., proving a wholesome substitute.

The branch at Bolton, one and a half miles distant, by withdrawing the girls of the more depraved type, has in many ways improved the opportunities of the more hopeful girls, who constitute the majority at Lancaster.

The classification of girls of the feeble-minded type, so far as possible, in one of the cottages has been advantageous in so many ways that it is surprising it was not adopted long ago. Formerly their presence was a constant drag upon the possibilities of each household, while the tendency to hold the mentally deficient to a standard they could never attain was inevitable when they were classed with normal girls, the ineradicable difference between the two being but vaguely recognized. Moreover, when there is an explicit effort to sort out the feeble minded, many border line cases are recognized and studied from a new point of view. Many of these girls have been for a number of years in the care of the school, and they constitute a problem which will be considered later.

It is when a girl is ready to leave the institution that the time of difficulty begins. Her training has fitted her to become a household helper, this being the occupation in which there is the surest demand for her labor, and the only one in which she can maintain herself in reasonably safe conditions should it not be thought safe to place her with her own people. Of every girl it is true that either her parents have shown themselves unable to control her or that they have failed to control themselves. In many cases the girls have been more sinned against than sinning; but be that as it may, the companions who proved her undoing will be on hand should she go home, and the question must be raised in each case whether the change that a year or two in the school can effect will make her proof against the old temptations. Of the 271 [1] girls who are on probation to the school, 70 are with their own people; 47 are married, some married excellently well; 138 are at work in families for wages; 5 are dressmaking, or doing other suitable work by the day and living in suitable places; 10 are going to school and earning their way meanwhile at housework; and 1, under fourteen, is at board.

Many interesting statistics are given in the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 75, and the appended tables.

The following cases are mentioned as illustrating the steadying influence of school control and subsequent care during the period of probation: —

A. B. had been brought up from infancy by a relative who had exposed her to most degrading influences, and who continued to attempt to put her again under the influence of the same bad man. The girl was docile, and, while behaving fairly well in the school and in her places, seemed incapable of withstanding this malign influence; but when at last her conduct on probation warranted her visitor in holding before her the hope of obtaining the much coveted work by the day, and when the discovery of some excellent relatives made such an arrangement possible, a fine business position, with promise of promotion, was secured, and the girl behaved so well that after a few months the trustees gave her an honorable discharge from the custody of the school.

C. D. had caused the trustees great anxiety. During a time of trial in her own home their worst fears were realized, and she was recalled to the school. Later she was again placed out, and in the two following years she earned a right to be trusted. Soon after going home again she was well married, and is doing well.

F. G. came from a wretchedly poor and degraded family. Her father was constantly serving time for drunkenness, and the mother bore a worse reputation. The house was a resort of low character. The home of her aunt, next door, was more wretched but without the taint of depravity. The two oldest daughters are now in our care, one is simple minded, the other as ignorant and undeveloped as her parents. F. G. was bright and well intentioned. Obviously she never could go home. She was placed at a time of need in a family of moderate income. She became intimate with the capable, hightoned daughters. When no longer needed as houseworker, she was allowed to board in the home, and get day work, at which she has now distanced the girls who were there long before her.

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[1] Girls whose whereabouts are unknown or who are in other institutions are not counted in this figure.

M. N.'s mother died just before she entered high school. She grew disobedient to her father, an excellent man. He sent her to us as a preventive measure. M.'s training in the school and at housework has left her a thoroughly trustworthy, well-balanced, capable young woman. In her last place she earned $3 a week and was a member of the family. This fall she decided to begin high school again. She works for her board and a small sum of money, relying chiefly on her savings. She is a member of the family and of the community; no one but her employer knows she is in our care, and the visitor sees her only in Boston. The first report of her school work is very good.

E. H., motherless, with an intemperate father and brother, was placed out in one of the most helpful of the good families, such as are sometimes open to our girls. There she became respected and self-respecting, and the friendly treatment of the daughters about the girl's own age led her to refuse to be dragged down by her intemperate father and brother. She recently came up, with her employer's family, to the Peace Conference, and her visitor says of her, "she seems just like anybody else."

The care of these girls during their minority is a task beset by incalculable difficulties, and demanding endless labor and devotion from those who undertake it. The closeness of the oversight which is required, and the kind of relation with them which must be established, if success is to be attained, are entirely different from that involved in the care of boys or of young children, and the claims upon the visiting force are correspondingly great. This work was formerly discharged by the visiting department of the State Board of Charity, but an appropriation granted last year has enabled the trustees to assume an undivided responsibility for their wards, and Miss Mary W. Dewson is organizing a staff of visitors, paid and unpaid, who are entering upon their duties with enthusiasm. During the transition period the State Board and its officers have been most generous in assistance, continuing to act as visitors for girls until the new department was ready to undertake them, and in every way co-operating helpfully. To the many ties which have grown out of common work with the Board's officers, a new occasion of grateful memory has thus been added.

In this connection it is fitting to note that Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, who for twenty-four years has served as trustee, giving herself to the work with unexampled devotion, having resigned her office, is now enlisted as a volunteer visitor, and as such she is entering upon a new career of usefulness. Appended to this report is a resolution, adopted by the trustees upon her resignation, which indicates the notable character of her service to the Commonwealth.

The growing numbers in the school bring up in a new and more urgent form the need so often mentioned of provision for those who are mentally deficient, and who, as above mentioned, form a considerable factor in the Industrial School. Most of them while in the institution are capable of considerable improvement, and some, who have respectable people, may ultimately go home with safety; but no training can fit one who is defective in intellect and sensual in instinct to protect herself when at large. Her fate when sent out into the world is as certain as the multiplication table, while the damage which she may inflict upon society is a sum that cannot be computed.

From time to time in the past the trustees have secured commitment of girls of this class to the School for the Feeble-minded, this institution having authority to hold them indefinitely; but latterly, because of a lack of proper accommodations, the Feeble-minded School has refused to receive girls who are criminally disposed, and the Industrial School has been forced to hold certain feeble-minded subjects simply because it is so injurious to the community to turn them loose. The anomaly of caring for such girls in an institution which aims to equip its wards for a useful life is evident. What they need is custodial care for life, or at least through the child-bearing period; and the State will find it economy on the bare ground of dollars and cents to make a proper provision for them.

In preference, therefore, to asking for a new cottage to meet the overcrowding at Lancaster, as must clearly be done if relief is not otherwise found, the trustees urge that they be relieved of the care of their feeble-minded wards by a suitable provision for them in connection with the School for Feeble-minded, or in some other way.

The replastering and other repairs of three old family houses, for which $3,945 was appropriated, has been successfully accomplished. The inconvenience involved in the carrying on of such repairs while the houses were in use has been borne by the officers and the girls with excellent temper. An additional $700, appropriated for improved furnishings, has been spent to good purpose. A further appropriation will be asked to renew the plumbing and otherwise repair three of the cottages and to provide a proper sewer bed for the institution. Under present arrangements the drainage is little short of a common nuisance.

The appropriation for carrying on the school was $45,872, of which $19,387 was for salaries and $26,485 for current expenses; and the appropriation for boarding out younger girls and for other expenses in behalf of probationers was $5,370, with $125 for tuition paid to towns.

The expenditure for carrying on the school, exclusive of money spent on probationers, from Sept. 30, 1903, was $47,058.20, which makes a per capita cost of $4.33 gross, and $4.30 net.

The school opened the year with 207 inmates, and closed with 215; average number, 209.

In presenting their report, the trustees call attention to the provision (Revised Laws, chapter 9, section 5) requiring that it be made not later than October 15, and that it shall cover an official year ending September 30. The strain of gathering and digesting so considerable a body of facts and figures in two weeks is very great, and involves corrections and revisions when the report is in proof which must be costly. Accordingly it is recommended that the time when the report shall be called for be extended to November 15.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.
EDMUND C. SANFORD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
M. J. SULLIVAN.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.

Minute unanimously adopted by the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools at a Meeting held in Lancaster, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904, All of the Trustees being Present, upon the Resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston.

The resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam as a trustee of the Lyman and Industrial Schools is an event of such moment to her colleagues and to the State as to call for a brief record of her labors, for almost a quarter of a century, in behalf of the public charities of the Commonwealth.

Her appointment as a trustee dates from June, 1880. It was previous to this event that her attention had been called to the fact that girls in the care of the State, when placed out in families, were visited by men agents. In 1879 Miss Putnam assisted the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity in enlisting women volunteers who should visit girls in their places of employment, for this purpose taking many trips into remote parts of this and adjoining States. Meanwhile, as one of these commissioned visitors, she went almost daily to the State House to assist in emergency work, and to take personal charge of girls who passed through Boston on their way to or from their places, for several years employing, at her own expense, an assistant to aid in this arduous work. The visiting system thus developed is now recognized as characteristic of Massachusetts; but it was the initiative and unflagging energy of Miss Putnam as a volunteer worker which made it possible. In a vote of Jan. 5, 1884, the State Board made ample recognition of Miss Putnam's unique services, the head of the department declaring that she "has been first and there has been no second." All this, however, was incidental to her work as a trustee.

In 1880, when she took office, the three institutions then in charge of the trustees were far below the standard even of that time. The State Primary School at Monson, originally constructed as an almshouse, was inhabited by some 450 children, ranging in age from babies to boys and girls of fifteen and sixteen, it being the practice to rear them in the institution until they were old enough to earn their way outside. Home life instead of institution life was quickly recognized by Miss Putnam as the need of the hour. In co-operation with the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, an appropriation was secured in 1882 to board out the younger children, and this boarding out system was year by year extended, until in 1895 it became possible to abolish the State Primary School.

Among all the States of the Union, Massachusetts now stands foremost in the practice of home life as against institution life for children of the dependent and neglected class.

The Westborough Reform School in 1880 was in need of radical treatment. Boys were received up to the age of seventeen, and many of the more obstinate were retained throughout minority. For the most part they slept in cells, tier above tier, and played in yards enclosed by high walls. At times they were in a state approaching mutiny. In 1884 the trustees secured legislation reducing the age limit to fifteen, this being made possible by the establishment of the Massachusetts Reformatory. The old prison-like buildings were then abandoned, and the institution, renamed the Lyman School for Boys, was moved to its present location and reconstructed upon the cottage system. In 1888, when a new superintendent was needed, Miss Putnam, after an investigation which involved a journey to Reading, Pa., undertaken at her own expense, recommended the present superintendent, who has been never-tiring in his efforts to secure better opportunities for the boys, introducing manual training and many another of the more modern methods of education, now common enough in reform schools, but novelties even ten years ago.

When in 1895 it was determined to apply to the Lyman School boys of ten, eleven and twelve the boarding-out system which had been so successful with children of the dependent and neglected class, Miss Putnam volunteered her personal service, making many a trip into country districts and finding abundant delight in the work. The boarding-out method, in connection with the opening of a small branch school at Berlin, now provides for all boys who are under thirteen when committed; and about one-half of these children are finally reinstated in the community without realizing that they have ever been in a reform school.

In bringing the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster to its present excellent condition Miss Putnam has labored without stint. In 1882 she combated strenuously and successfully a bill to remove this institution to the grounds at Monson, urging that this plan would be injurious to the primary school children and unnecessarily harsh toward the older class of girl offenders, who would by the change be sent to Sherborn prison. The selection, in 1885, of a woman as superintendent, a position previously held by a man, was largely the result of Miss Putnam's initiative, and has made possible the steady and satisfactory growth which has followed. A branch of the school, which was opened at Bolton in 1903, has removed from the grounds at Lancaster the more objectionable of the inmates, and is a step which has forwarded one of Miss Putnam's most cherished ideals for this school.

Partly by law and partly by custom the trustees previously exercised a divided responsibility over their wards during the critical years of probation, the visiting system being directed by the State Board of Charity. In 1895, at the cost of incalculable effort, in which Miss Putnam as ever took the lead, legislation was enacted under which the trustees assumed the full care of Lyman School boys up to the time of their majority; and they are now in process of assuming a similar undivided responsibility toward the probationers of the State Industrial School.

This brief outline of advance in methods and conditions gives meagre indication of what each step forward has meant in the way of improved opportunity for a multitude of boys and girls, and of how unsparingly Miss Putnam has surrendered herself to their service. Long night journeys or a start in the early morning, visits to girls in the evening or at a six o'clock breakfast, have been habitual incidents in her unselfish life. Never careful that her services should be recognized, she has been content to undertake the most humble offices, and to work in indirect and most laborious ways. Never desirous of prominence, she yet outstripped all her comrades in securing the legislation without which improvement in method was impossible, and in combating proposed legislation hostile to the interests of the schools. She has sought always, not to build up an imposing institution, but to open a way for the individual, to use the institution as a means toward a freer and a fuller life. Above all, the standard of what is due from the State to the disinherited among its children has been permanently raised in Massachusetts by Miss Putnam's twenty-four years of public service.

To the end that her work may be in some measure known and appreciated by her successors, and as a token of the respect and affectionate regard in which she is held by her associates,

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records, and that a copy of the same be sent to Miss Putnam.

A true copy.

Attest:

Elizabeth G. Evans,
Secretary.

M. H. Walker.

Elizabeth G. Evans.	Geo. H. Carleton.
M. J. Sullivan.	C. G. Washburn.
E. C. Sanford.	Susan C. Lyman.

From their official knowledge the undersigned, the Governor and all the Ex-Governors now living during whose terms of office Miss Putnam has served as one of the trustees of the schools now known as the Lyman and Industrial Schools, heartily assent to the above statement, and desire to add this expression of their appreciation of the great value of her services to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in caring for the unfortunate wards of the State.

John L. Bates,
Governor.

John D. Long,
J. Q. A. Brackett,
W. Murray Crane,
Ex-Governors.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1904.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 14, 1904.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit my annual report for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

Dr.

1903.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought foward,	$557 89
	3.	Greenhouse loan, payment on account,	57 44
	6.	Monson Savings Bank, account closed,	1,473 40
Dec.	15.	First National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 1, 15 per cent.,	150 00
	15.	Kinnicutt & De Witt, 10 per cent.,	100 00
	19.	Interest on deposit,	4 11
	24.	Commonwealth National Bank tax, rebate,	142 00
1904.			
Jan.	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	321 75
	1.	Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	1.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	100 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan, settlement,	15 15
Feb.	2.	Interest on deposit,	1 99
	4.	Westborough Savings Bank, account closed,	1,345 26
	17.	Interest on deposit,	3 08
	26.	Interest on deposit,	1 32
April	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	1.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	1.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	1.	Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
		Amount carried forward,	$4,838 89

		Amount brought forward,	$4,838 89
April	1.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	80 00
	20.	Central National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 3,	100 00
	20.	Interest on deposit,	54
May	10.	Interest on deposit,	82
June	13.	Interest on deposit,	27
July	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	357 50
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	1.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	1.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	28.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	100 00
Aug.	8.	Interest on deposit,	26
Sept.	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	30.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	30.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	30.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	30.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	30.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	80 00
	30.	Interest on deposit,	1 50
		Total to balance,	$6,147 78

Cr.

1903.			
Oct.	6.	4 shares Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	$900 00
	8.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
	8.	Band instruction,	25 00
	8.	Crawford entertainment,	10 00
	8.	Cyclopædia,	19 00
	25.	Gospel services,	26 00
	25.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	25.	100 bibles,	20 00
	25.	Tabiola,	1 12
Nov.	16.	Band instruction,	25 00
	16.	Entertainment for boys,	10 00
Dec.	7.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
	7.	Band instruction,	25 00
	7.	300 school drill guns,	120 00
	10.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	10.	Entertainment of boys,	10 00
1904.			
Jan.	6.	Christmas celebration,	98 95
	7.	Band instruction,	25 00
	7.	Prizes to cottagers,	16 00
		Amount carried forward,	$1,541 07

		Amount brought forward,	$ 1,541 07
Jan.	20.	Drill regulations, with manual of arms,	4 50
	21.	Gospel services,	24 00
	21.	Books,	2 64
	21.	Expenses of outing of honor boys,	7 00
	21.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
	21.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	21.	Rent of lantern slides,	6 00
	21.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	10 00
	28.	Slides,	3 20
	28.	Stereopticon entertainment,	10 00
Feb.	4.	Prizes to cottagers,	8 00
	4.	Alvin Scott, lecture,	10 00
	4.	Entertainment of boys,	10 00
	4.	Band instruction,	25 00
	4.	10 shares New London Northern Railroad,	2,250 00
	13.	Francis J. Van Horn, lecture,	10 00
	13.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	13.	Stereopticon entertainment,	5 00
	26.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	26.	Rental of slides,	1 50
March	4.	Lessons in basketry,	25 00
	4.	Military instruction,	20 00
	4.	Expenses of honor boys to Clinton,	10 00
	4.	Books,	9 90
	4.	Band instruction,	25 00
	21.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	28.	Prizes to cottagers,	10 00
April	18.	Gospel services,	26 00
	18.	Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	18.	Band instruction,	25 00
	18.	2 artificial limbs,	130 00
	18.	D. E. Craft, lecture,	10 00
	18.	Military instruction,	20 00
	18.	Lessons in basketry,	12 50
	18.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	20.	State Safe Deposit Company, box rent,	5 00
	26.	Books,	183 65
May	9.	Check-book,	1 50
	14.	Military instruction,	20 00
	14.	Lessons in basketry,	10 00
	14.	Band instruction,	25 00
	14.	Expenses of trip of honor boys,	14 00
	26.	A. S. Roe, three lectures,	30 00
	26.	Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	26.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
June	15.	Expenses of trip of honor boys,	2 50
		Amount carried forward,	$4,965 96

		Amount brought forward,	$4,965 96
June	15.	Military instruction,	30 00
	15.	Band instruction,	25 00
	15.	Lessons in basketry,	5 00
	27.	Flag, etc.,	15 00
	27.	Slides for entertainment,	11 65
July	14.	Fire works,	40 05
	14.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	50 00
	14.	Prizes to cottagers,	12 00
	14.	Military equipment,	30 50
	14.	Basket ball,	2 25
	14.	Band instruction,	25 00
	14.	Lessons in basketry,	10 00
	26.	Medals,	14 50
Aug.	8.	Gospel services,	22 00
	8.	Band instruction,	25 00
	8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	8.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 33
	25.	A. S. Roe, talk to boys,	10 00
	25.	Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	25.	1 abdominal supporter,	5 00
	25.	4 belts,	6 00
Sept.	8.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 33
	8.	Band instruction,	16 44
	8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	8.	Prizes to cottagers,	9 00
	12.	Military equipment,	6 30
	29.	Garden prizes,	10 00
	29.	Slides and condenser,	11 65
	30.	Balance forward,	566 82
		Grand total,	$6,147 78

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

DR.

1903.			
Oct.	1.	Balance forward,	$99 43
Dec.	31.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	13 50
1904.			
Mar.	31.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
June	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	15 00
Sept.	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
		Total,	$151 93

CR.

1904.			
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	$151 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Dr.	
1903.		
Oct. 1.	Balance forward,	$30 93
1904.		
Jan. 1.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
July 1.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
Sept. 30.	People's Savings Bank account,	50 00
	Total,	$120 93

	Cr.	
1903.		
Nov. 11.	Sybil Gage, salary,	$40 00
1904.		
Jan. 5.	Christmas celebration,	50 00
Apr. 16.	Assistant visitor,	25 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	5 93
	Total,	$120 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Dr.	
1904.		
Mar. 15.	Deposit Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	$48 42

	Cr.	
1904.		
May 15.	F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$48 42

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS INVESTMENTS, SEPT. 30, 1904.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Bonds: —		
$4,000 Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company,	$4,000 00	$3,900 00
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	5,000 00	4,831 25
Stock: —		
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Company,	14,300 00	35,607 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	9,200 00	12,673 00
10 shares New London Northern Railroad,	1,000 00	2,237 50
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank,	500 00	650 00
4 shares Worcester Trust Company,	400 00	900 00
10 shares Central National Bank,[1]	1,000 00	20 00[2]
10 shares First National Bank,[1]	1,000 00	500 00[2]
Amounts carried forward,	$36,400 00	$61,318 75

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[1] In liquidation.

[2] Estimated dividend balance.

Amounts brought forward,	$36,400 00	$61,318 75
Savings banks: —		
Amherst Savings Bank,	1,668 08	1,668 08
Fall River Savings Bank,	1,134 45	1,134 45
Franklin Savings Bank,	1,415 72	1,415 72
Palmer Savings Bank,	1,529 86	1,529 86
People's Savings Bank,	1,528 12	1,528 12
Ware Savings Bank,	1,571 66	1,571 66
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,704 56	1,704 56
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	982 72	982 72
Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,050 50	1,050 50
Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,415 72	1,415 72
Worcester National Bank, balance,	566 82	566 82
Totals,	$50,968 21	$75,886 96

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Company,	$600 00	$1,494 00
People's Savings Bank,	1,519 36	1,519 36
Worcester National Bank, balance,	151 93	151 93
Totals,	$2,271 29	$3,165 29

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company,	$1,000 00	$957 50
People's Savings Bank,	118 08	118 08
Worcester National Bank, balance,	5 93	5 93
Totals,	$1,124 01	$1,081 51

Industrial School, Rogers Fund.

$1,000 City of Quincy, 3½ per cent, 1922,[1]	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Accrued interest,	–	139 31
Totals,	$1,000 00	$1,139 31

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker, } *Auditors.*
Geo. H. Carleton, }

CHARLES G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

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[1] Custody of State Treasurer.

Appendix A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1903-1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The statistics herewith submitted in the subjoined tables show that the average number of pupils has been about 320, varying between the extremes of 303 and 344. The number of commitments during the year has been 179. Seventy-seven boys were returned for cause other than relocation. This large number of returned boys, who have not yet acquired the sense of proportion to grapple with the problems of life in the open community, is a demoralizing element among boys making their way for the first time to their honor grade. The crowded condition of the school makes it impossible to treat them separately. The excellent results attained at the Berlin branch for small boys suggest the desirability of a detached plant for the separate training of these older and more difficult boys, who at present are a distinctly pernicious element. They need a different treatment from the boys who constitute the body of the school.

The school's organization with reference to efficiency was never better than it is to-day. The graded school of letters is designed to approximate as closely as possible to the standards of the most progressive of our public schools.

Much more attention is given to sense training than is thought expedient in the public schools for boys fourteen and fifteen years old; but so many of these boys are behind the grade of attainment of pupils of like ages in our public schools that an adaptation of kindergarten methods in the instruction is found to be efficacious in stimulating and fostering interest. Sixty of the most backward boys are given the benefit of classes in which gymnastic games, greenhouse culture, paper form work and clay modelling form conspicuous elements.

There are eight grades in school, the eighth touching on some of the studies belonging to the first year of the high school.

Great stress is laid in all the grades on gaining the ability to read. Books which appeal to boy tastes are freely supplied, — history, biography and story. Last winter out of the $200 granted from the Lyman fund, 213 volumes were procured, which have been most industriously read.

Drawing and manual training have a prominent place in the curriculum, while music and gymnastics are given no mean place.

The hours given to school aggregate about thirty a week, distributed as follows: grades, fifteen hours; manual training, ten hours; gymnastics, one and one-half hours; a school session on Sunday, three and one-half hours. The school work on Sunday is designed to place stimulating ideals before the boys, drawn from history and biography, both sacred and profane, to afford opportunity for reading books which the pupils select from a good boys' library, and to train them in music.

A brass band practises about seven hours a week. A printing class of 16 members has about thirty hours a week. The class in agriculture has been a conspicuous and useful feature of the school work the past year. Mr. Cockburn, the agriculturist, with the co-operation of the teachers, has developed a marked interest in agriculture. Upwards of three hundred garden plots were planted and cared for by a corresponding number of boys. Good crops were harvested and money prizes were distributed for the most praiseworthy results. As a further expansion of the agricultural work, 60 of the backward boys are being instructed in greenhouse work, each boy having a greenhouse plot of soil about three by four feet. This is a feature of the kindergarten adaptation referred to above.

Mr. Alliston Green, who so ably conducted the physical culture for the past ten years, resigned last December. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Willard Wilson, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. He puts great spirit and life into his work, and a marked enthusiasm is manifested by the boys.

An exceedingly desirable adjunct to the gymnasium would be a swimming tank. Swimming is a most valuable and attractive all-around gymnastic exercise. It is to be hoped that some way of supplying this facility for physical development may be found.

Mr. Wilson is a skilled musician, and has taken up the work of the department which Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball had conducted so successfully. The prospect of success is most excellent, and the interest of the boys marked.

Military drill has had considerable attention, and the proficiency attained is commendable. On Memorial Day the evolutions of the cadet battalion won much praise from the citizens of Westborough.

The manual training classes have been as attractive as ever to the boys, and no single force in the school seems so stimulating to dull and difficult boys.

The number of pupils instructed has been 232, distributed as follows: in the sloyd classes, 140 pupils; in the wood-turning and forging classes, 74; in the carpentry class, 18.

The spirit in which the instruction in manual training is given is indicated by an excerpt from a report by one of the teachers. "This one point I have tried to keep in view all the year, that if a boy failed to be interested or to accomplish the thing undertaken the teacher was at fault, and not the pupil."

During the past year several applications have been made by the boys near their honor grade to be allowed to stay and learn a trade. This may be a pointer toward the duty of opening the way to teaching of trades to certain boys who have stability and purpose enough to hold them steady for the few months necessary to gain the elements of a trade. It would seem reasonable to supply the opportunity to those anxious to learn a trade and willing to defer to a future date their probationary release that the opportunity might be grasped. A few marked cases of success on the part of some thus instructed would seem to indicate that there is a field for usefulness which has not sufficiently been considered.

A serious lack of the school is suitable employment for a considerable number of boys out of school hours. The teaching of trades might in a measure supply this want.

The new hospital is nearly completed in a most satisfactory manner, and is a credit to the teachers and the boy mechanics who have built it.

The farm has been abundant in its response to labor and good planning devoted to it. Its returns are a credit to the farmer.

There is need of a subway for the pipes conducting steam and hot water from boilers at the electrical plant to the general kitchen and superintendent's house. The present arrangement does not admit of ready repairs being made, and repairs already made have so affected the insulation covering of the pipes that the efficiency of the line is impaired. A subway would make it possible to repair leaks promptly and maintain the insulation against heat radiation at a uniform degree of efficiency. The building of the subway would be an economy which ought not to be neglected.

The excellent health of the school is a source of deep gratitude.

The loyalty and devotion of the teachers and officers to the work are markworthy, and are vital factors in the success of the year's work.

I wish to record my gratitude for your patience and consideration with me as well as the hearty support you have uniformly given me.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF THE BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The school at Berlin farm has been unusually small during September, owing to so many having been placed out where they could enter the public schools at the beginning of the school year. Our number during the year has averaged about as usual — less than 20. Only 2 boys have been returned to their homes. Thirty-nine new boys were sent here, and one, who was not doing well at home, was allowed to return for a few months, and is now doing fairly well in a farmer's family. The average time of detention for the 2 boys sent home was fourteen months; that for those boarded out was a fraction over five months. Four were returned to Westborough — 3 for running away and 1 because the discipline there seemed better suited to his needs.

Believing that idleness is a curse and industry a blessing to boys as well as men, a great effort has been made to keep mind and body active, and the varied work of the farm has proved to be peculiarly adapted to developing the best that is in the boys. Some are intensely interested in the poultry yard, watching the fluffy chicks from the egg to the roost, carefully guarding them from the marauding hawk or crow. Others find their pets among the playful calves or gentle cows; and to all the gardens are a source of wonder and delight, — from the first radish or lettuce displayed on the dinner table in spring to the long row of Jack o'lanterns reserved for the parade on Hallowe'en night.

The yield of melons has been very good this year. Not only have the boys in the school had all they could eat, but it is not unusual to see boys boarded on neighboring farms carrying home a big watermelon.

A great majority of the little boys who come to us have no regard for truth. This lack in their early training it is very difficult to overcome. A long time is needed to eradicate the habit of falsehood and deceit, and firmly implant that of honesty and truth. Our time with them is so short we can only hope to make a beginning and trust others to continue the work.

We have at times been doubtful as to the results of the boarding-out system, when we have seen how easy it is to undo the work of months by a misfit in the new home; but several cases have been noted of late that have gladdened our hearts. In one instance, the boy's own father so misunderstood his son as to claim that he had an ungovernable temper, hated and abused his younger brother, etc. On no account did he want him at home before he was eighteen years of age. This same boy is considered in his new home to have the sunniest of dispositions. The elderly people with whom he lives are learning to look upon him as a child of the house. They say he is set in his way, but will listen to reason and yield cheerfully when convinced that his way is not the best way. When the time comes for Charley to be self-supporting it will not be necessary to look farther for a home.

It is often the case that those coming from questionable homes, either on account of intemperance or crime, are placed with people of culture and refinement; and it is very interesting to watch the gradual change in the boy. Even one year in such a home must indelibly impress itself upon his future life and character. As usual, I feel inclined to lay the blame for most of the short-comings of the children to the wrong teachings of the parents. One father complained bitterly of the trouble caused him by his son's propensity to steal. I believed, and said, there was reason to hope that H—— would yet be a source of comfort to his parents. " Oh," said he, " I only want him to take care of himself. Why, he isn't smart about it. If he steals apples he gives them all away before he gets home." My sympathy was with the generous, free-handed lad (only nine years old) rather than with the mistaken father, who seemed to blame the boy more for lack of shrewdness than for the act of stealing.

The visiting days are among the pleasantest of the year. Parents who come for the first time to visit their children come always with tearful eyes, but in general they return with light hearts. The actual surroundings and conditions are so unlike their preconceived ideas of the school that they have only words of commendation for the management, and good advice for their erring boys. Hence there is no risk in allowing free intercourse between parent and child, and it is a pleasant sight to see the boys accompanying their visitors nearly to the station, then returning without a moment's delay. The last was an ideal visiting day. The high wind of the previous night had covered the ground with chestnuts from the trees on or near the farm; and every boy had his store, which he was eager to share with little brothers and sisters at home. Every effort is made to keep alive this home love, believing as we do that it will be an anchor to hold the lad in future years, when he is in danger of drifting to ruin.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the visiting department for the year 1903–1904.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, was			1,037
Becoming of age during the year,		122	
Died,		6	
Discharged as unfit subject,		1	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	30		
Not serious,	36		
		66	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			195
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1904,			842

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table No. 3 on page 50, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names, therefore, are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, the mittimus having been transferred with them, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to the reformatory by the court are retained among the probationers.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the foregoing 842 boys, 39 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 54 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 749 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Agent,	1
Army, United States,	22
Assisting parents,	6
Attending school,	14
At board and attending school,	48
Baker,	11
Barber,	3
Bell boy,	2
Bicycle shop,	2
Blacksmith,	2
Boiler works,	1
Bookkeeper,	1
Bootblack,	3
Bottling factory,	2
Box factory,	5
Brass works,	1
Button shop,	2
Can factory,	1
Carpenter,	6
Carpet factory,	2
Carriage shop,	1
Chair shop,	2
Cigar factory,	1
Clay works,	1
Clerk,	23
Coachman,	3
Coke yard,	1
Comb factory,	6
Conductor,	1
Coremaker,	1
Electrician,	5
Elevator boy,	5
Errand boy,	10
Express team,	2
Farmers,	129
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	1
Florist,	3
Glass factory,	1
Grease factory,	1
Hat shop,	2
Idle,	21
Insane,	1
Invalid,	5
Iron works,	8
Jeweller's shop,	2
Laborer,	31
Leather factory,	5
Lithographer,	3
Loom fixer,	1
Lunch wagon,	1
Machinist,	9
Manager,	1
Marble works,	1
Market,	5
Mason,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	38
Milk wagon,	2
Mill (textile),	54
Navy, United States,	49
Occupation unknown,	13
Organ shop,	1
Other public institutions,	16
Painter,	5
Paper mill,	1
Peddler,	2
Piano shop,	1
Plumber,	8
Porter,	2
Printer,	13
Quarry,	1
Recently released, occupation unknown,	9
Restaurant,	6
Roofer,	1
Rubber works,	4
Sailor,	2
Sawmill,	3
Screen shop,	1
Shipper,	2
Shoe shop,	33
Silver plating factory,	1
Skate shop,	1
Spectacle shop,	1
Stock boy,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Tailor,	1
Tannery,	1
Teamster and driver,	28
Theatre company,	2
Toy shop,	1
Trunk shop,	1
Upholsterer,	1
Waiter,	2
Watchman,	1
Wire mill,	6
Wood yard,	2

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	9
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	18
In mills (textile), about	6
Classed as laborers,	4
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	5
In other public institutions, about	2
In 82 different occupations, about	50

The report cards of the above-mentioned 749 boys show that at the time of the last report 645, or 86[1] per cent., were doing well; 43, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 61, or 8 per cent., including those while in our care sentenced by the court to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public correctional institutions, badly.

Again we have reduced the number of boys whose whereabouts are unknown, 54 appearing on that list this year, as against 64 last year. There are many causes for this list of boys, but a runaway boy does not, by any means, always turn out to be a bad boy.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that

25 disappeared this year.
29 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number

25 left place with a farmer.
17 left home or relatives.
12 not located, family having moved.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for two years: —

	1904.	1903.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	114	105
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	73	64
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	44	38
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	231	212

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[1] Runaways from the school and boys *transferred* to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not upon the visiting list, but are counted in the tables given on pages 50 and 51. Hence the discrepancy between the two sets of figures.

	1904.	1903.
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault,	30	29
For relocation and other purposes,	70	55
Total returned,	100	84
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	2,127	1,821
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,081	864
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	461	535
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.3	1.6
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,046	957
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	576	463
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1.8	2.06
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	287	246
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	25	31
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys and placed to their credit,	$2,396 87	$2,569 86
Number of boys[1] in behalf of whom money was collected,	64	67

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[1] Boys who are over eighteen are allowed to make their own bargains and collect their own wages. Money collected in behalf of boys under eighteen is placed to their credit in the bank.

For some time it has been apparent that the visiting force was inadequate. The constant increase in the number of boys to be visited has made it impossible for two regular visitors and the truancy and transportation officer to do all the work made necessary by these conditions.

By the vote of your board a new visitor has been added to our force. Mr. Thomas Earle Babb, Jr., of Holden entered upon his work as visitor May 16 of the present year. He is a young man, whose education, sympathy and energy well fit him for the position to which he is appointed. Stationed at present in the suburbs of Boston, his work has chiefly been with the boys and families in the crowded centres of that city and Fall River. Already he has entered into relations with the boys in his district which must prove of much benefit to them and which give strong assurance of his future success.

One hundred and twenty-two boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	8	Machinist,	2
Brass works,	1	Market,	2
Candy factory,	2	Mason,	1
Carpenter,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
Chauffeur,	1	Mill (textile),	3
Clerk,	5	Navy,	10
Comb factory,	1	Occupations unknown,	4
Cook,	1	Other institutions,	5
Cooper,	1	Out of State,	3
Drummer,	1	Painter,	1
Electrician,	1	Paper mill,	2
Elevator boy,	1	Plumber,	2
Engineer's assistant,	1	Porter,	3
Engraver,	1	Printer,	1
Express,	2	Sailor,	1
Eyelet factory,	1	Shoe shop,	2
Farmer,	12	Steam fitter,	1
Fireman,	1	Stove maker,	1
Idle,	1	Suspender factory,	1
Insane asylum,	1	Teamster,	3
Janitor,	1	Theatre company,	1
Laborer,	8	Unknown,	12
Lithographer,	1		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	16
Employed on farms, about	10
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	10
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 62 per cent. is divided among thirty-four different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 72, or 59 per cent., are doing well without question; 25, or 22 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 13, or 10 per cent., badly, 11 of them in penal institutions; 12, or 9 per cent., whereabouts are unknown.

The question has been raised whether those boys who, on their release from the school, were placed on farms, were or were not handicapped in their subsequent career by such farm training. We have given this subject careful attention, and below is submitted a comparative table based on deportment, showing the standing of the 45 [1] boys who became twenty-one years of age who were, upon their release, placed on farms, and the 82 [1] boys of the same class who went from the school directly to their own homes or to those of relatives: —

	STANDING.	
	Of 45 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 82 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	27, or 60 per cent.	41, or 50 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	7, or 15 "	21, or 25 "
Unknown, ...	4, or 10 "	8, or 10 "
Badly, ...	7, or 15 "	12, or 15 "

The above table shows to the advantage of the boys who went to farm homes, 60 per cent. of the farm boys doing excellently, as against 50 per cent. of those who were released to parents.

Again, of the 45 boys who were sent to farms, —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
14 are doing well in their city homes.
7 are in the army and navy.
4 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.
7 are either unknown or are doing badly.

The industrial grade of the above 13 boys who have gone from farms to the cities compares favorably with that of boys who went to the city direct from the school.

This table, compiled for the first time, deals with a class of boys greatly handicapped by their antecedents, and its gratifying showing is a source of encouragement.

Ninety-nine of the 127 boys becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

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[1] Among these are 5 boys who had previously been on the visiting list but who were returned to the school and transferred to the reformatory. It having been decided that they were not now in the custody of the school they have been omitted from previous statistical tables. They are here reintroduced to show the actual standing of all boys becoming twenty-one years of age during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, who have ever been subjects of visitation. Not having jurisdiction over these boys we have no official knowledge of their present status, but doubtless most of them have been released from the reformatory and may be doing well.

As in former years we have met once a week in conference and once a month with the probation committee of your Board. Added to our usual duties we have attempted to visit and report upon the homes of all boys as soon as possible after commitment, and while this has entailed much extra time and labor, yet the ends sought for, viz., first, to determine the probability of the boy's future and therefore the course best suited for him at the school; and second, a helpful relation established between the home and the visitor, amply justify the effort.

The extensive correspondence begun last year has been continued and hundreds of letters are to be seen in our files. Many of these letters are full of cheer and show very commendable ambition on the part of the writer. I beg leave to introduce a few of these letters, appended to a short history of each writer.

The following extract from a letter was received from a boy of foreign parentage who was committed when twelve years of age as a "stubborn child." The father was a man of drinking habits and has a court record. He remained in the school one year and seven months, and at the expiration of this time, his mother being a decent woman, he was allowed to go to his home on probation. His record has been excellent since his release, and his ambition rose with his opportunity. He learned a trade and is now earning $15 per week.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler,

Dear Sir: — I received your letter of Sept. 3rd and in reply would say that since my release from the Lyman School I have been employed in the —— business and have done well. I thank you very much for the interest that you have taken in me and sincerely wish all in authority the best of luck.

Yours truly,

—— ——.

Another boy of foreign parentage was committed at the age of fourteen years for larceny. His own mother died previous to his commitment and his father and stepmother were said to be addicted to drink. His record shows that he was expelled from three public schools for misconduct and was called "a very bad boy." He remained in the school for three years, the last year being to learn the trade of ——. Upon his release his people would not receive him at home, but fortunately a place was found for him where he could follow the trade learned at the school. On the day of his arrival at this place he wrote to the Lyman School, telling of his safe arrival in his place, and said: "I am going to try to succeed." He has remained with the same party to the present time, has mastered his trade and is now a foreman, commanding good wages. He is already married and is highly respected. The following letter was received in answer to a communication addressed to him from the school in December last: —

Jan. 5, 1904.

Dear Friend Mr. Wheeler: — Your letter received yesterday and I was pleased to hear from you and I thank you for so heartily wishing me a Happy New Year.

If it is not yet too late I wish you many in return. I am still working for Mr. —— and like the trade very much. At present I am getting twelve dollars a week. I had a very pleasant Christmas and was invited out to dinner. I think I have much to thank the Lyman School for because of the start it gave me in life. I would like very much to have seen Mr. Howe when he was in ——. I would be pleased to have you come in and see me in my own little home when you are around this way. Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I remain,

Very truly yours,

—— ——.

The boy who is the subject of the following sketch is now eighteen years of age and was committed to the Lyman School at the age of fourteen years for offences of larceny, and was called a very clever thief. He remained in the school about one year and six months, when he was released on probation to his parents. He at once entered a mill, and at each call of the visitor he has been at work when the mill was in operation. He seems to be ambitious and honest. The following is a letter received from him in January last: —

Jan. 1, 1904.

My Dear friend Mr. Wheeler: — I wish you a Happy New Year and thank you for your kind and welcome letter and all my people were glad to hear from you. I had a very good time Christmas and hope all the officers and boys at the school enjoyed it as well. I am working in the weave room and I am getting along very well. My pay is $1.25 a day. I hope to get a loom soon which is very good wages, from $12 to $17 a week in this mill which is one of the best mills in the city.

Very truly your friend,

—— ——.

The following boy is another from the list of boys who became twenty-one years of age during the past year. He was of English parentage and was committed to the Lyman School at the age of fourteen years. His mother died a year previous to his commitment, which may account for his waywardness. He had been a truant from school and was committed for "breaking and entering." He remained at the school about eighteen months, when he was placed on a farm. Everywhere he worked (and he had three places) he gave satisfaction to his employers, nearly all his reports being excellent in character. The visitor collected over $160 and placed it in the bank to his credit, and in his twentieth year he hired with his former employer for a $150 a year. Later he worked for $1.75 per day and now he has two trades. He is an excellent farm hand, with a first-class reputation, and he works winters as brakeman on a railroad.

It were an easy matter to multiply histories of like character, but perhaps enough have been given to show that in many instances the hopes of the visitors and therefore the end of all the training received both in and out of the Lyman School have been, in some measure, realized. The boys' letters are their own evidence to this end.

It would hardly be courteous to close this report without an expression of indebtedness to your Board for constant advice, to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School for continued helpfulness and to each visitor for faithful and conscientious work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1904.

Expended for: —	
Salaries of visitors,	$4,163 02
Office furniture,	16 94
Office assistance,	231 32
Telephone service,	75 87
Travelling expenses,	3,197 04
Stationery and postage,	102 60
	$7,786 79

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year 130 patients have been treated in the hospital and 235 treated as out patients. Many of the latter came to the hospital for treatment day after day, making the amount of outpatient work very large. This work, with the almost constant care of one or more hospital cases, has kept the nurse in charge very much confined. I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which her duties have been performed.

We are still using the old hospital, the new building not being yet completed. There have been a large number of accidents during the year, one of which nearly proved fatal. A boy was thrown from his sled against a large stone, thus rupturing his spleen. It soon became evident that the injury was serious and Dr. Stone was called. He at once opened the abdomen, which was found completely filled with blood, the spleen being badly lacerated and still bleeding freely. The boy's condition was critical in the extreme for several days, but he finally recovered. He was confined to the bed for some four months, during which time the wound was dressed daily.

We have had one case of typhoid fever which developed in a boy who had been in the institution but two days before being admitted to the hospital. The case ran a fairly mild course, without complications. Two boys were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operations, one for hernia, one for appendicitis.

Within a few days of each other two accidents occurred in the printing room, making it necessary to amputate two fingers in either case. Boils and abscesses seem to have been epidemic during the entire year.

While the amount of sickness has been larger than we have a right to expect, there have been no fatal cases, and the work of the year as a whole has been very pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

Oct. 12, 1904.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1903,		320
RECEIVED. — Committed,	179	
Returned from place,	74	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	16	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	8	
Recommitted,	2	
Runaways recaptured,	15	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	2	
		296
Whole number in school during the year,		616[1]
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	114	
On probation to others,	73	
Boarded out,	44	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	13	
Runaways,	24[2]	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	2	
To go out of State,	3	
		273
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1904,		343

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[1] This represents 554 individuals.

[2] There were 49 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	15	12	321.22
November,	25	27	327.40
December,	15	19	331.84
January,	12	16	325.35
February,	16	21	321.38
March,	21	22	314.83
April,	24	33	303.93
May,	33	36	307.62
June,	34	32	310.27
July,	33	21	309.53
August,	37	19	327.67
September,	31	25	330.60
	296	273	319.72

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1904.

In the school,			343
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		401	
With others,		107	
For themselves,		60	
At board,		48	
Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	19		
Former years,	19		
		38	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than Massachusetts Reformatory,		16	
In insane asylum,		1	
In Hospital for Epileptics,		1	
Left the State,		44	
In United States army,		22	
In United States navy,		50	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	34		
Previously,	20		
		54	
			842
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
George Junior Republic,		3	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,		32	
Runaways, known to be in other institutions or in the navy,		12	
			47

Discharged from the care of the school: —

Returned to court as over age limit,	6	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	7	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,	1	
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,	6	
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	13	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	40[1]	
Transferred to hospitals and almshouses,	5	
Dead,	16	
		94
		1,326

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1904: —

Doing well,	674	or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	23	or 3 per cent.
Have been in some penal institution,	102	or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	44	or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	86	or 9 per cent.
	929	

Conditions of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	539	or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	19	or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	63	or 9 per cent.
Out of the State,	40	or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	68	or 9 per cent.
	729	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	436	or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	18	or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	67	or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	33	or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	52	or 9 per cent
	606	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1904: —

Doing well,	110	or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,	7	or 4 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	30	or 17 per cent.
Out of the State,	10	or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	18	or 10 per cent.
	175	

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[1] Many of these have been transferred in previous years and have now been released, but the last information in regard to them, on the Lyman School books, is their transfer, which, as the mittimus goes to the reformatory with them, acts as a discharge from the school.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1904: —

Doing well,	102 or 68 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	16 or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	19 or 13 per cent.
	150

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1904: —

Doing well,		92 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,		2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other institutions,		21 or 16 per cent.
Out of the State,		3 or 2 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	7	
Not doing well at last accounts,	7	
		14 or 10 per cent.
		132[1]

The report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 39, gives the number attaining majority as 122, — 2 runaways from the school and 8 boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory being excluded from the list of probationers.

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	–	67	67
Berkshire,	5	280	285
Bristol,	24	783	807
Dukes,	–	18	18
Essex,	23	1,269	1,292
Franklin,	1	69	70
Hampden,	7	518	525
Hampshire,	2	106	108
Middlesex,	45	1,565	1,610
Nantucket,	1	17	18
Norfolk,	5	517	522
Plymouth,	8	163	171
Suffolk,	32	1,769	1,801
Worcester,	26	945	971
Totals,	179	8,086	8,265

Table No. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Fathers born in the United States, .	18	13	16	8	8	16	18	20	23	21
Mothers born in the United States, .	11	14	15	28	21	15	19	19	8	22
Fathers foreign born, ...	7	8	12	25	18	12	17	17	8	19
Mothers foreign born, ...	25	6	11	10	17	16	15	14	24	19
Both parents born in United States, .	31	27	23	31	27	36	47	52	48	32
Both parents foreign born, ...	61	51	34	56	47	90	83	80	71	74
Unknown, ...	34	34	34	45	44	11	14	17	17	18
One parent unknown, ...	25	23	32	33	36	13	13	22	13	29
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	29	28	31	27	25	30	35	37	36	30
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	42	40	37	40	39	60	54	40	50	52
Per cent. unknown, ...	29	32	32	33	36	10	11	14	14	18

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States, ...	130	115	103	146	130	142	158	167	153	155
Foreign born, ...	35	29	20	33	37	30	24	26	18	23
Unknown, ...	2	–	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	1

Table No. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court, ...	92
municipal court, ...	26
police court, ...	48
superior court, ...	2
trial justices, ...	4
State Board of Charity, ...	7
	179

TABLE NO. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885-1903.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	–	25	25
Eight,	1	8	115	124
Nine,	2	15	231	248
Ten,	5	69	440	514
Eleven,	9	154	615	778
Twelve,	31	381	748	1,160
Thirteen,	53	701	897	1,651
Fourteen,	75	1,140	778	1,993
Fifteen,	3	72	913	988
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	179	2,568	5,518	8,265

TABLE NO. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys Committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	107
no parents,	9
father,	29
mother,	34
stepfather,	10
stepmother,	8
intemperate father,	53
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	8
parents separated,	15
attended church,	174
never attended church,	5
not attended school within one year,	20
not attended school within two years,	3
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	111
been inmates of other institutions,	66
used intoxicating liquor,	6
used tobacco,	119
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	40
Were attending school,	67
Were idle,	72
Parents owning residence,	14
Members of the family had been arrested,	61

Table No. 9.

Length of Detention of 249 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less,	18	2 years 2 months,	6
4 months,	5	2 years 3 months,	5
5 months,	8	2 years 4 months,	4
6 months,	1	2 years 5 months,	5
7 months,	2	2 years 6 months,	4
8 months,	9	2 years 7 months,	3
9 months,	1	2 years 8 months,	5
10 months,	2	2 years 9 months,	1
11 months,	3	2 years 10 months,	5
1 year,	4	2 years 11 months,	5
1 year 1 month,	4	3 years,	1
1 year 2 months,	13	3 years 2 months,	4
1 year 3 months,	14	3 years 3 months,	3
1 year 4 months,	19	3 years 4 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	9	3 years 5 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	6	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	16	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	7	3 years 10 months,	2
1 year 10 months,	9	3 years 11 months,	2
1 year 11 months,	14	4 years or more,	2
2 years,	2		
2 years 1 month,	10	Total,	249

Average time spent in the institution,	20.36 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.00 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.23 months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1894–95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898–99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–1901, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–1902, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–1903, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–1904, ...	319.72	179	117	231	112
Average for ten years, .	290.49	169.3	102.4	215.1	52.7

TABLE No. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
October, . .	18	10	10	18	21	15	31	13	23	8
November, .	9	6	10	12	15	18	12	13	14	16
December, .	7	11	9	10	9	14	7	9	11	10
January, . .	5	9	8	11	13	8	15	10	4	8
February, .	10	7	9	12	8	12	8	21	3	9
March, . .	14	15	11	12	12	19	17	16	15	12
April, . .	18	10	11	15	14	14	11	21	22	16
May, . .	12	9	7	21	14	12	11	21	15	20
June, . .	22	13	6	13	10	20	11	19	17	20
July, . .	20	23	9	22	22	13	15	20	15	17
August, . .	16	23	13	17	15	14	29	13	18	23
September, .	16	8	21	21	15	14	18	19	17	20
Totals, .	167	144	124	184	168	173	185	195	174	179

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault,	4	Malicious injury to personal property,	1
Breaking and entering,	52	Malicious mischief,	2
Burning a barn,	1	Stubbornness,	45
Burning a building,	1	Unlawfully taking horse and wagon,	4
Burning standing trees,	1	Vagrancy,	2
Disturbing the peace,	1	Walking on railroad track,	1
Habitual absentee and school offender,	8		
Indecent assault,	1		
Larceny,	55		179

TABLE NO. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1895,	21.17	1900,	19.27
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1895,	60	1900,	115
1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104
1898,	102	1903,	132
1899,	107	1904,	117

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1895,	$4 46	$4 36	1900,	$4 73	$4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47
1898,	4 52	4 49	1903,	4 74	4 72
1899,	4 39	4 36	1904,	4 90	4 87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses of the Institution.

1903. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$6,969 14
	November, " " " "	5,988 67
	December, " " " "	7,120 65
1904. —	January, " " " "	10,943 55
	February, " " " "	7,259 39
	March, " " " "	8,278 71
	April, " " " "	5,468 69
	May, " " " "	6,021 15
	June, " " " "	6,187 96
	July, " " " "	6,360 43
	August, " " " "	5,722 35
	September, " " " "	5,462 00
		$81,782 69

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1903. —	October,	$6,969 14
	November,	5,988 67
	December,	7,120 65
1904. —	January,	10,943 55
	February,	7,259 39
	March,	8,278 71
	April,	5,468 69
	May,	6,021 15
	June,	6,187 96
	July,	6,360 43
	August,	5,722 35
	September,	5,462 00
		$81,782 69

Expenditures.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84), for Boarding.

1903. —	December,	$1,189 99

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — April,	$1,262 43
July,	1,229 67
October,	1,269 40
	$3,761 50

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Hospital.

1903. — November,	$794 91
December,	355 35
1904. — January,	350 15
February,	1,997 65
May,	1,770 68
August,	1,207 46
	$6,476 20

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Officers' Addition and School Building Porches.

1903. — November,	$321 58
December,	52 04
1904. — January,	739 71
February,	42 50
May,	123 17
	$1,279 00

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for New Oven.

1904. — August,	$1,156 05

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84) for Boarding.

1903. — December,	$1,189 99

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — April,	$1,262 43
July,	1,229 67
October,	1,269 40
	$3,761 50

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	February,	42 50
	May,	123 17
		$1,279 00

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for New Oven.

1904. —	August,	$1,156 05

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY.

Farm produce sales,	$511 33
Miscellaneous sales,	52 07
Labor of boys,	11 00
	$574 40

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1903.			1904.									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,536 69	$2,503 49	$2,480 48	$2,463 13	$2,685 07	$2,587 91	$2,640 43	$2,523 58	$2,626 18	$3,008 63	$2,749 59	$2,739 22	$31,544 40
Food, ...	1,133 05	863 46	667 75	2,890 54	606 28	2,238 93	616 02	624 26	645 80	601 62	726 32	929 98	12,544 01
Clothing and clothing material,	505 86	383 54	136 87	1,497 61	382 51	786 68	389 03	486 85	422 59	104 15	237 89	399 96	5,673 54
Furnishings, . . .	113 86	176 98	260 57	441 42	526 75	68 14	132 74	345 92	135 83	51 29	44 34	98 54	2,396 38
Heat, light and power, . .	794 81	1,117 67	601 32	1,815 47	1,060 21	839 29	306 02	709 16	129 33	1,529 49	957 00	130 57	9,990 34
Repairs and improvements, .	685 91	596 31	893 13	917 91	447 55	269 32	287 46	343 21	566 81	234 20	160 76	299 53	5,702 10
Farm, stable and grounds, . .	664 16	197 01	352 16	241 37	1,078 11	1,015 99	713 85	456 30	574 30	326 78	153 29	575 27	6,348 59
Miscellaneous, ...	534 80	150 21	1,728 37	676 10	472 91	472 45	383 14	531 87	1,087 12	504 27	693 16	348 93	7,583 33
Totals, ...	$6,969 14	$5,988 67	$7,120 65	$10,943 55	$7,259 39	$8,278 71	$5,468 69	$6,021 15	$6,187 96	$6,360 43	$5,722 35	$5,462 00	$81,782 69

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing and Clothing Material.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.051	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.073	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677
Sept. 30, 1904, .	.090	.083	.097	.270	.107	.049	.020	.086	.049	.054	.065	.700

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1903,	$11,399 28
Board,	312 00
Farm tools and repairs,	540 16
Fertilizers,	862 30
Grain and meal for stock,	2,564 23
Horse shoeing,	81 82
Labor of boys,	790 00
Live stock purchases,	664 68
Ordinary repairs,	44 33
Rent,	360 00
Seeds and plants,	212 96
Veterinary services,	61 75
Wages,	1,225 00
	$19,118 51
Net gain,	3,175 82
	$22,294 33

Cr.

Produce sold,	$511 33
Produce consumed,	7,015 36
Produce on hand,	7,506 52
Live stock,	4,231 00
Agricultural implements,	3,030 12
	$22,294 33

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1903,	$474 30
To feed,	241 37
To net gain,	298 88
	$1,014 55

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$525 35
By fowl, feed, incubators, etc., as appraised Sept. 30, 1904,	489 20
	$1,014 55

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

73 acres tillage land,	$14,600 00	
11 acres pasture and wood land,	1,100 00	
72 acres Wilson land,	5,040 00	
3 acres Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
¾ acres Brady land,	1,100 00	
100 acres Berlin land,	1,100 00	
		$24,440 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$10,500 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, shed and tool house,	1,500 00	
School building,	40,000 00	
Laundry and power building,	17,000 00	
Green house,	1,600 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Tool house, bowlder,	20 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Piggery,	250 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,700 00	
Hospital building,	12,000 00	
		221,870 00
Amount carried forward,		$246,310 00

Amount brought forward,		$246,310 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$6,350 35	
Other furniture,	13,964 63	
Carriages,	840 10	
Agricultural implements,	3,030 12	
Dry goods,	5 40	
Drugs and surgical instruments,	60 50	
Fuel and oil,	2,479 70	
Library,	2,720 85	
Live stock,	4,231 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	19,559 24	
Provisions and groceries,	1,910 42	
Produce on hand,	7,506 52	
Ready-made clothing,	8,878 35	
Raw material,	2,286 75	
		73,823 93
		$320,133 93

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,100 00
Harriet L. Day, amanuensis,	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. Morton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Backus, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of family,	600 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Keeler, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	600 00
John W. Mason, painter and mason[1] (per day),	2 75
Wm. J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry,[1]	900 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin farm,	800 00
Joseph A. Puffer, principal,	1,100 00
James D. Littlefield, instructor in wood turning and iron work,[1]	1,100 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Charles W. Wilson, teacher of physical drill and music,	1,000 00
J. Joseph Farrell, teacher of printing,	400 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie Kimball, teacher,	400 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	400 00
Mary A. Bridgham, teacher,	350 00
Hattie Wiggins, teacher,	400 00
Florence N. Land, charge of central kitchen,	400 00
Clara A. Middlemas, charge of bakery,	400 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	400 00

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[1] Board themselves.

L. Florence Edmunds, housekeeper,	$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,	800 00
Frank M. Cockburn, farmer,	900 00
Henry J. Couper, teamster,	400 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physicia	600 00
Charles A. Lakin, dentist,	400 00
May W. Hennessey, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76
Chapel speakers,	364 00
Vacation supplies,	1,686 00

Advisory Physicians, unpaid.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1903-1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The closing has been no less busy than the preceding year. Through special appropriations for the year three of the oldest cottages, sadly in need of thorough renovation, have been replastered, tinted and otherwise improved, making them livable and attractive to a degree nearly equal to the newer cottages. Two hundred washstands, complete with wash bowl and pitcher, towel rack, soap dish and tooth mug, all in white enamel iron, have been placed in the girls' rooms, together with slight necessary refurnishings.

The demand of the employer for good laundresses and more efficient bread makers creating the need of a closer supervision for the girl in her training along these lines, the old hospital has been remodelled, — a basement supplying arrangements for washing and ironing, — the first floor serving as a bread kitchen. Here the plain processes of practical washing and ironing and home bread making will be taught under direct supervision of an officer for each department, — an officer whose attention need not be distracted by the hundred demands of the general housework kitchen of the home cottages. The arrangements for the above training are such that there shall be no loss to the girl fitting to go into the ordinary family kitchen for similar duties.

New concrete walks have been added to the grounds and old ones repaired. The hospital begun last year has been completed and furnished and is about to be opened. Under ordinary repairs have been painting of superintendent's house without and retinting within three of the newer cottages. The Bolton farmhouse has been repaired and furnished. The schoolrooms have been equipped with maps and needed text-books. At the beginning of the year provision was asked for a supervisor of the eight schoolrooms. Her work has been most creditable, and the advance in the school work fully warrants the expenditure. I would suggest that at an increased salary there be added to the supervisor's duties those of personally instructing the drawing in each schoolroom.

While it is impossible to estimate with any certainty the permanent outcome in the girl of a year's work, the apparent results in our Bolton annex, in affording in its smaller numbers the opportunity for the peculiarly distinct and individual work with a class of girls desperately in need of such attention, as well as the seeming happy results in Mary Lamb Cottage, set aside for the feeble-minded, have more than exceeded our anticipations. The disadvantage in the year's work has been the crowded families. While the average for the year has been an increase over last year of only 6, the average of the summer months, the last quarter, has been 222, against the maximum average last year of 206, crowding the cottages to the degree of 3, 4 and 5 girls in an open attic. Work done under such conditions cannot do credit to the institution or the worker. With no marginal room for classification, one of the most essential principles of really good work is violated. Moreover, the large family cannot receive the individual care from the officer as the smaller. That the maximum has increased in two years from 202 to 238, is significant of the need of some arrangement for increasing numbers.

Additional opportunities for training call for slightly extended time in the institution. While Table IV. shows an average stay in the school of two years, its figures are misleading, the average being raised by the few exceptional cases whose condition mentally and morally has necessitated a stay of four, five and six years in the school. Eliminating these exceptional cases, the training has averaged about one and one-half years. A girl cannot get the most out of the training under two years.

The need voiced in last year's report for renewed plumbing in the three old cottages grows more urgent, as well as that for a new system of filtration.

If, as has been said, it is difficult to estimate in a girl the permanent results of a year's attempt, it is doubly hard to sum up the yearly accumulated effort of the institution. The years alone will give the estimate. No more gratifying reports have come into this office than during the past year from girls gone out from the school, some recently, others in years gone by, — lost awhile to interested benefactors, — who are leading prosperous and respectable lives, eager by letter and person to proclaim the gospel of the school training. To the earnest officer, groping as by faith in hope of future possibilities, such certainties serve as a tremendous encouragement.

From an economic standpoint the year has been a good one. A combination of unprecedented numbers, with unprecedented high prices in food and clothing materials, has meant the closest financial management. While these conditions have necessitated a slight increase in the per capita cost, the fruitful yield of abundant garden and farm crops, and our enlarged facilities for production of poultry, eggs and milk, have very substantially curtailed an otherwise largely increased cost.

The year shows a maximum in numbers of 238; an average of 209; commitments, 93. Current expenditure, $47,058.20; gross weekly per capita cost, $4.33; net, $4.30.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 13, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

Our long-cherished wish for a hospital has been realized, and within two weeks we hope to occupy it. The building was ready early in the summer, and, but for the furnishings, which were not provided for until a later appropriation, we should have had the hospital in running order some time ago. Since our last report the school has grown steadily, but the average health has remained remarkably good. With the exception of one case of typhoid and one of erysipelas, no infectious diseases developed during the year. Six pregnant girls and five with specific disease were transferred to the Tewksbury hospital. Two pregnant girls were cared for at the Clinton hospital. A severe case of typhoid was treated at the Clinton hospital, and the patient made an excellent recovery. One tubercular subject spent seven months at the Rutland Sanatorium and she returned to us much improved. Two minor surgical cases were sent to Boston for special treatment. We are indebted to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston for many attentions to our girls. Skin diseases are rather frequent among the new-comers, but with proper care they rapidly disappear.

With the abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables the diet has been liberal and varied, and headache, constipation and indigestion, the minor and common ills of humanity, fall far below the ordinary. Physical culture, whether on the farm or the gymnasium, assists nature materially, and we have a happy, healthy set of girls. It is to be regretted that so many feeble-minded children are sent to us. The backward and illiterate are hopeful material, but the imbecile is a menace. Two epileptics are at present under observation, and as soon as possible will be sent to a suitable institution.

To the trustees, superintendent and officers I wish to express my gratitude for the many courtesies which make my visits to the school so agreeable.

Very respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

This has been a year of growth. Beginning with two visitors and a clerk on half time, we now have a force of four visitors, a clerk on whole time and twenty-two volunteer visitors. Previously we took the emergency cases, the especially difficult girls, some of those in their own homes, and those who in their last years of minority needed help in the transition to self-dependence. We also attended to court work, and to the numerous medical and dental cases. We traced runaways, kept in touch with the married girls, and made the acquaintance of the girls' relatives. Now we have the entire responsibility of all but 33 girls, who, through the kindness of the State Board of Charity, are visited by their auxiliary visitors until we secure more volunteers. In this connection I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the hearty and unfailing co-operation of the State Board of Charity and its agents, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, throughout this trying period of transition, when our resources were often taxed to the utmost. Their willingness to have the transfer of responsibility made gradually, girl by girl, always at the most opportune time, protected the girl's interests, but it meant for Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale much additional trouble and inconvenience, which was cheerfully borne.

We work for improvement in every girl. Our standard varies for each individual and is adjusted to her possibilities. It grows higher and higher as she progresses. The State asks simple respectability, but to be sure of that we strive for much more. Temporary safety from temptation contents us for the lowest natures, but for them alone. A passive condition affords the poorest preparation for resisting the evil which is sure to come. A girl who, perhaps at home, is more or less subject to temptation, but is happy in real interests, is making moral fibre that is power to resist when she "is free" to choose. Those who do well in after life alone can justify the expense of our work. I hope some day to look up the conduct of the girls who are thirty-five. Our statistics show the encouraging results at twenty-one.

Sept. 30, 1904, there were 542 girls in the care of the trustees, an increase of 19 over last year. The number of new commitments was 93. This number varies little from year to year, the average for the last seven years being 91. An increase would naturally be expected, but fortunately the preventive forces at work are growing stronger every day. The aroused social activity of Massachusetts, with its constantly increasing expression, such as settlements, girls' club and educational centres; the greater efficiency of the children's societies; the policy of the State Board of Charity in giving a trial in another family to the children who are suitable for placing without institution training; the probation system of the courts, — all tend to a healthy reduction of our numbers. The girls who have failed to profit by these preventative influences come to us. Twenty-one per cent. of those committed or transferred last year and 30 per cent. this year had been in the care of some society or on probation to the court.

On the other hand, many girls who have not been in charge of a society should have been sent to the school before their knowledge of vice was so complete. Table XXIII. year after year consistently shows that a slightly larger percentage of girls committed when under sixteen than of those over sixteen have turned out well, but Table XXII. shows a greater difference between those who had been taken in hand when only in danger of immoral conduct as compared with those committed for immoral conduct.

The conduct of the girls attaining majority this year was the same as last year. Seventy-five per cent. were living respectably and 15 per cent. were doing badly.

We are trying to have each girl, by the time she is twenty-one, settled in her normal place in the world. The first year or two out of the school is often a difficult period. The girl has to adjust the ideals and standards acquired at the school to different conditions. The majority pass this period in places. Later, when in a favorable state of mind, the girl goes home, provided the home is suitable; or, if it is not, and she is ambitious, she is started in a trade or mercantile employment, and lives in some boarding place we find. Those who have no homes and are happily contented with housework we try to get into places where they become one of the family and a real part of the community.

We are constantly weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the home against the place. Of the 64 girls who were placed out elsewhere than in their own homes for the first time this year, 11 per cent. during the year were unchaste or in danger of being so; of the twenty-one girls who went directly home to their own families, 39 per cent. during the year were unchaste or in danger of being so. Sixteen per cent. of all the girls in places were returned to the school for similar cause, and 28 per cent. of all the girls at home. Of the 37 girls coming of age this year who had never been back to the school for such cause, 67 per cent. were in places, and 33 were at home. The girls at home are more likely to marry and settle down than the girls in places. This year the proportion of girls in their homes to be married is 33 per cent., compared with 17 per cent. in places. The difference is somewhat because the girls at home are older, but largely because the girls in their homes meet men of their own class, under natural conditions. On the other hand, for the present year 15 per cent. of the home marriages have turned out badly, compared with 6 per cent. of failure among those in places. All this proves that no satisfactory rule can be made, but that each girl must be studied and treated as an individual. It is seldom possible, even where it is desirable, to effect an entire separation between our girls and their families. A girl of fifteen — the average age at commitment — cannot be expected to break away from her home ties although her family connection may often prove a serious hindrance to her upward progress. Of the 93 girls committed this year only 17 had good, normal homes; 32 of the girls were sent to the school after running away from home for several days, an offence which seemed to quicken even some of the least intelligent and poorest intentioned parents into action; 16 of the girls were said by the officers attending the trial to be under the average of intelligence. The relatives, tired of the burden or worried by the responsibility of protecting these latter girls entering womanhood without the safeguard of intelligence or will power, sent them to Lancaster, since there was no more suitable institution open to such cases for their care.

April 1 we moved from the office at Dr. Charles P. Putnam's, which he so generously gave us for three and a half years, to a larger room at 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

The work of our office the past year is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls seen in places,	682
Girls seen in their homes,	191
Girls seen elsewhere,	236
Girls escorted,	479
Girls started on boats,	3
Work hunted with girls,	43
Work found,	16

Boarding places found for girls at work,	18
Weddings arranged,	5
Shopping with girls,	43
Homes visited with girls,	12
Funerals attended with girls,	3
Funerals arranged,	1
Hospital cases,	134
Girls taken to physicians,	33
Girls taken to dentists,	35
Court cases,	8
Runaways hunted,	23
Runaways found,	14
Parents or relatives seen,	270
Homes reported on,	88
Places reported on,	211
Other people interviewed,	482

Our expenses were as follows: —

Salaries,		$3,406 94	
Travelling expenses (officers),		971 09	
Office expenses: —			
Rent,	$191 30		
Telephone,	231 47		
Supplies,	247 44		
Furniture,	332 08		
		1,002 29	
Total expended for visiting,			$5,380 32
Travelling expenses (girls),		$672 86	
Board,		322 59	
Clothing,		165 33	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,		226 62	
Total expended for girls,			1,387 40
Grand total,			$6,767 72

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,
Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

Oct. 1, 1904.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1903,		207
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		316
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1903,		523
Since committed,		93
		616
Attained majority,	65	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	6	
Sentence reversed,	1	
Total who passed out of custody,		74
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1904,		542
Net increase within the year,		19

TABLE II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1904, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	49	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	21	
On probation in families, earning wages,	138	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	5	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	10	
At board,	1	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	47	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	33	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	2	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison former years,	1	
		307[3]
In the school Sept. 30, 1904,		215

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[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] One ran away from the State Hospital, never having been on probation; 1 from St. Luke's Convalescent Home.

[3] Three hundred and fifty-seven had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	6	
Insane asylum,	5	
School for the Feeble-minded,	3	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	5	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1	
		20
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1904,		542

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual[1] Girls.		
In the school Sept. 30, 1903,		207	
Since committed,		93	
			300
Recalled —			
For change of place,[2]	19	42	
For a visit,	17	30	
On account of illness,	5	8	
From hospital,	15	15	
Pending placing with friends,	1	1	
For running away from place,	4	6	
For larceny,	8	8	
Because unsatisfactory while boarded out,	2	2	
Because unsatisfactory,	22	28	
Because of excessive use of drugs,	1	1	
For perjury,	1	1	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[3]	16	17	
For unchaste conduct,[4]	27	27	
			186[5]
	138		
			486

	Individual[6] Girls.	
Sentence reversed,	1	1
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	31	34
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	141	196
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	8	11
Married,	2	2
Transferred to a hospital,	17	21

---

[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[2] One was just discharged from prison; 1 was preparing to go to school.

[3] Eight were in their homes; 9 were in other families.

[4] One had run from the State Hospital; 2 had run from their husbands; 2 had run home from their places; 9 were in their homes; 13 were in other families.

[5] Recalled girls: 138 were recalled once within the year; 29 twice within the year; 8 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

[6] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

Table III. — *Concluded.*

	Individual Girls.		
Transferred to insane hospital,	2	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	3	3	271[1]
	205		
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1904,			215

Table IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[2] girl,	–	4	2 girls,	2	4
4 girls,	1	1	2 girls,	2	5
1 girl,	1	2	1 girl,	2	7
1 girl,	1	3	1 girl,	2	8
2 girls,	1	4	2 girls,	2	9
1 girl,	1	5	1 girl,	2	10
11 girls,	1	6	2 girls,	2	11
3 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	3	–
4 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	3
3 girls,	1	9	1 girl,	3	5
2 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	3	7
2 girls,	1	11	1 girl,	4	10
6 girls,	2	–	1 girl,	4	11
2 girls,	2	1	1 girl,	6	–
1 girl,	2	3	35 girls,	under 2	–

62[3] girls, on an average of 2 years and 10 days.

With friends: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2[4] girls,	–	1	2 girls,	1	6
1 girl,	–	11	3 girls,	1	11
2 girls,	1	–	2 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	1	1	1 girl,	2	6
1 girl,	1	2	1 girl,	2	10
2 girls,	1	3	1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	1	5	1 girl,	3	6

21[5] girls, on an average of 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.

---

[1] Released girls: 205 went out once within the year; 45 twice within the year; 9 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

[2] Placed in a family to go to school.

[3] Two returned this year for unchaste conduct; 1 because in danger of unchaste conduct; 4 are at large.

[4] To go to Kentucky with her parents, 1; to be married, 1.

[5] Three returned this year for unchaste conduct; 2 because in danger of it; 2 are in danger of it now; 1 is at large.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during this Year.[1]

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
4 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	5	–
1 girl,	5	15
3 girls,	6	–
3 girls,	6	15
1 girl,	7	15
1 girl,	9	–
3 girls,	9	15
2 girls,	10	–
2 girls,	10	15
1 girl,	12	–

22 girls, on an average of 7 months, 13 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
4 girls,	–	15
1 girl,	1	–
2 girls.	1	15
2 girls,	2	–
1 girl,	2	15
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	9	15
1 girl,	10	15
1 girl,	12	15

14 girls, on an average of 3 months, 16 days.

Recalled for larceny: —

	Mos.	Days.
2 girls,	2	–
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	4	–
1 girl,	5	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	13	–

7 girls, on an average of 5 months, 16 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	1	15
1 girl,	2	15
2 girls,	4	–
1 girl,	9	15
1 girl,	13	15

6 girls, on an average of 6 months, 5 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
2 girls,	–	15
4 girls,	2	–
2 girls,	1	–
4 girls,	1	15
3 girls.	2	–
2 girls,	2	15
2 girls.	3	15
3 girls,	4	–
1 girl,	6	–
1 girl,	7	–
1 girl,	10	–

23 girls, on an average of 3 months, 10 days.

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[1] Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations of Girls during the Year.

103 were relocated once.
46 were relocated twice.
18 were relocated three times.
11 were relocated four times.
1 was relocated five times.
179[1] were relocated 298 times.

---

[1] Sixty-two were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	14	Factory, shoe-string,	1
Assisting mother, who keeps boarders,	2	whip,	1
Attending school, living at home,	5	wire,	1
Dress making,	5	Housework by the day,	2
Factory, cigar,	1	Mill, paper,	1
draperies,	1	silk,	1
neckties,	1	textile,	3
netting,	1	Office girl for dentist,	1
piano,	1	Restaurant or boarding house,	5
printing,	1	Telephone,	1
rubber,	2	Not reported,	4
shoe,	3		58[1]

---

[1] Four others recently gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 165 girls, from Sept. 30, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904,	$2,049 33
By deposits in savings bank on account of 165 girls,	2,020 33
By cash on hand, — fractional parts of a dollar could not be deposited,	29 00
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 91 girls, from Sept. 30, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904,	1,909 87
By cash paid,	1,909 87

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping.	18	$563 44
Board, lodging and car fare while starting in a trade.	2	41 60
School expenses, ...	2	87 96
Doctors' bills, medicine, glasses, foot plates, braces, etc.	12	77 85
Dentists' bills, ...	9	66 04
Clothing, ...	26	255 55
To help at home, ...	3	37 13
Funeral expenses of father, ...	1	10 50
Expenses for baby, ...	3	59 27
Travelling expenses, ...	2	11 03
To repay money and articles stolen, . . .	8	67 68
Entire deposit, — to girls going to distant home,	5	111 45
Entire deposit, — to girls of age,[1] . . .	26	520 37
	117[2]	$1,909 87

[1] One has not drawn all her money.

[2] Ninety-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 74 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.[1]

Living respectably, ...	55, or 74 per cent.
Having behaved badly, ...	11, or 15 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	3, or 4 per cent
Conduct not classified, ...	5, or 7 per cent.

---

[1] Thirty-seven, or 54 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 26 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 4 twice, 2 three times. (Counting as returned 4 who were transferred to the State Hospital directly from probation and 3 who were doing badly. Non-classified group excluded.)

Thirty-four, or 62 per cent., of the 55 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct, 14 individuals were in their homes, or 19 per cent. of all the girls at home; 19 individuals were in places, or 12 per cent. of all the girls in places. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Sept. 30, 1904, who were in their homes, and likewise of all who were in places.)

[2] One with friends out of New England; 2 runaways.

TABLE XI.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	In their Places.				In their Homes.			
	Of Age Sept 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number.	Percentage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	13[1]	13	26	.81	12[2]	20[3]	32	.78
Conduct bad or doubtful.	–	2	2	.06	1[1]	5[4]	6	.15
Conduct unknown,	–	4[1]	4	.13	–	3[5]	3	.07
Totals,	13	19	32	–	13	28	41	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married,	14 per cent.[6]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married,	37 per cent.[6]

---

[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 8; time not known, 2.

[3] First acquainted: before commitment, 5, of these 2 were married before going out on probation; after return home, 12; time not known, 3.

[4] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 3; time not known, 1.

[5] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 2.

[6] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home Sept. 30, 1904.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given the Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision,[1]	44	Ankylosis of hip,	1
Chalazion,[1]	1	Spinal curvature,[1]	3
Trichiasis,[1]	1	Pregnancy,[3]	6
Ear, nose or throat inflamed,[1]	6	Syphilis,[3]	1
Otitis media,[2]	7	Vaginitis,[3]	1
Cervical glands removed,	1	Leucorrhea,[1]	1
Tonsilitis,	1	Ovaritis,	3
Tonsilotomy,[1]	1	Cyst on lip,	1
Peritonsilar abscess,	1	Cardiac disease,	3
Nasal catarrh,[1]	1	Nephritis,[1]	1
Osteo-myelitis,	1	Neuralgia,[1]	1
Pes planus,[1]	3	Tuberculosis,	3
Talipes,[1]	1	Typhoid fever,	1
Dislocated patella,[1]	1	Rheumatic fever,	1
Synovitis of knee,	1		
Periostitis of tibia,	1	Convalescing,	3

---

[1] Out-patients.

[2] Five were out-patients.

[3] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1.

TABLE XII. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Boston City Hospital,	2[1]	Milton Convalescent Home,	3
Carney Hospital,	10[2]	New England Hospital Dispensary,	1
Clinton Hospital,	2	Quincy City Hospital,	1
Lynn City Hospital,	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	1
Malden City Hospital,	1	State Hospital,	6
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	56[3]	Vincent Memorial Hospital,	3
Massachusetts General Hospital,	14[4]	Worcester Isolation Hospital,	1
Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	1	Cases treated,	103

[1] One was an out-patient.

[2] Seven were out-patients.

[3] Fifty-four were out-patients.

[4] Twelve were out-patients.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Home City or Town of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	23	Abington,	1
Brockton,	1	Adams,	1
Cambridge,	1	Amherst,	1
Chelsea,	1	Charlton,	1
Everett,	1	Clinton,	1
Fall River,	2	Fairhaven,	1
Haverhill,	1	Framingham,	1
Lawrence,	3	Hingham,	1
Lowell,	8	Leominster,	1
Lynn,	6	Lexington,	1
Malden,	1	Mansfield,	1
Marlborough,	2	Middleborough,	1
New Bedford,	2	North Attleborough,	2
Newton,	1	Plymouth,	1
North Adams,	3	Sharon,	1
Northampton,	1	Southbridge,	2
Somerville,	3	Spencer,	1
Waltham,	2	Stoughton,	1
Woburn,	1	Truro,	1
Worcester,	3	Westford,	1
From 20 cities,	66	Winchester,	1
Floating,[1]	4	From 21 towns,	23

[1] For years in the care of the State or of some children's society, 3.

Table XIV.

Showing Technical Causes on 93 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	54	Idle and vicious,	1
Lewdness,	2	Vagrant and vicious,	1
Lewd and wanton conduct,	1	Common night walking,	4
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	1	Larceny,	18
Leading a vicious life,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Fornication,	2	Truancy,	2
Idle and disorderly,	3	Habitual school absentee,	2

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[1] The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious.

Table XV.

Showing Ages of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years of age,	1	14 years of age,	17
11 years of age,	3	15 years of age,	29
12 years of age,	5	16 years of age,	28
13 years of age,	10		

Average age, 14 years, 11 months, 24 days.

Table XVI.

Showing Nativity of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	59	Born in Canada,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in the Provinces,	5
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Sweden,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	2	Born in Germany,	1
Born in New York,	2	Born in Russia,	2
Born in Illinois,	1	Born in Poland,	1
Born in North Carolina,	1	Born in Italy,	3
Born in Washington, D. C.,	1	Born in Syria,	1
Born in United States,	71	Foreign born,	18
		Birthplace unknown,	4

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	20	American and French Canadian,	2
Both parents French Canadian,	16	American and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents from the Provinces,	6	American and English,	3
Both parents Scotch,	1	American and Scotch,[2]	1
Both parents Irish,	9	American and Irish,	2
Both parents Swede,	2	American and German,	1
Both parents German,	3	French Canadian and English,	1
Both parents Russian,	2	French Canadian and Irish,	2
Both parents Polish,	2	English Canadian and Scotch,	2
Both parents Italian,	7	English and Irish,	4
Both parents Portuguese,	2	Scotch and Irish,	1
Both parents Syrian,	1	German and Russian,	1

[1] Both parents colored, 5.

[2] One parent colored.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,[1]	33	Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	28
Mother only at home,[2]	22	Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	26
Father only at home,[3]	9	Grossly immoral fathers,	2
Mother and stepfather at home,	6	Fathers guilty of incest,	3
Father and stepmother at home,	9	Criminal step-father,	1
Both parents dead,	4	Temperate mothers or stepmothers,	38
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	4	Intemperate mothers or stepmothers,	13
Whereabouts of both unknown,	1		
Lived with other relatives,	8		
No home,[4]	2		

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[1] Foster parents, 1.

[2] Divorced from husband, 1; separated from husband, 3; husband deserted, 2; husband driven away because of incest, 2, morphine habit, 1, wife's immorality, 2.

[3] Mother in penal institution, 2.

[4] Father in Washington, mother dead, 1; father gone away, mother off with another man, 1. Those formerly in charge of other societies and with no other home not counted.

Table XVIII. — *Concluded.*

Criminal mothers,	2
Grossly immoral mothers,[1]	8
Families on associated charities' records,[2]	21
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	14
No woman in the home,	4
Good, normal homes,	17
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	29
Worked at housework or caring for children,	20
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	5
Was on the stage,	1
Kept house at home,	2
Committed as under the average of intelligence,	16
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[3]	32
Were under the care of the State Board of Charity,	13
Been under the charge of homes or societies,	4
Been on probation from the courts,	8
Been in court before,	5

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[1] Guardian, 1.

[2] Looked up: Boston, 18; Cambridge, 3; Chelsea, 1; Fall River, 2; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 5; Lynn, 7; Malden, 1; Newton, 2; Somerville, 4; Worcester, 3; total, 59.

[3] Not including those who stayed out single nights.

Table XIX.

Showing Literacy of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

In first year high school,	1
Grammar school graduates,	2
In 9th grade,	2
In 8th grade,	3
In 7th grade,	12
In 6th grade,	10
In 5th grade,	9
In 4th grade,	21
In 3d grade,	16
In 2d grade,	5
In 1st grade,	4
Could read a little French only,	1
Could read a little Polish only,	1
Unable to read,	6
Recently left school,	32
Out of school one year,	14
Out of school one and a half years,	6
Out of school two years,	23
Out of school two and a half years,	1
Out of school three years,	8
Out of school four years,	2
Out of school six years,	1
Never been to school,	6

Table XX.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	13	-	23	-	25	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	39	-	30	-	22	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	10	-	4	-	6	-
	175	.71	207	.62	65	.64	59	.74	55	.75
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	38	-	35	-	32	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	63	-	62	-	58	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	129	-	121	-	138	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	5	-	8	-	5	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	10	-	8	-	9	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	245	.58	234	.54	242	.54
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	310	.59	293	.57	297	.57
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	10	-	8	-	10	-
	39	.16	54	.16	10	.10	12	.15	11	.15
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—										
Married,	21	-	14	-	2	-	4	-	7	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	21	-	4	-	7	-	2	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	13	-	14	-	17	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	6	-	3	-	6	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	3	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	2	-	6	-	4	-
	143	.11	171	.09	32	.07	36	.08	39	.09
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	42	.08	48	.09	50	.10
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	15	-	9	-	3	-
	23	.10	43	.13	20	.19	9	.11	3	.04
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	7	-	6	-	7	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,[1]	-	-	52	-	8	-	6	-	9	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	89	-	110	-	22	-	24	-	33	-
	94	.07	208	.11	37	.09	36	.08	49	.11
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	57	.11	45	.08	52	.10
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	7	.07	-	-	4	.06
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	9	-	9	-	8	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	66	-	90	-	83	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	8	-	5	-	1	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	25	-	24	-	28	-
	189	.14	467	.24	108	.26	128	.29	120	.27
Total whose conduct is not classified,	196	.12	495	.22	115	.22	128	.25	124	.24
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	524	-	514	-	523	-

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[1] The last six years, the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England, where their conduct is unknown (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of conduct unknown.

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Cause for return to the School during the Last Four Years.[1]

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Change of place, visit, illness.	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28
Danger of unchaste conduct.	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12
Unchaste conduct, .	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20
	99	–	112	–	117	–	138	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.
Immoral conduct, ...	199	56	50	129	39	39	46	10	10	24	7	1
Danger of immoral conduct, ...	81	7	12	58	6	10	11	1	1	12	-	1
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	17	7	68	14	6	14	1	-	8	2	1
Totals, ...	370	80	69	255	59	55	71	12	11	44	9	3

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.
Immoral conduct, ...	.54	.70	.72	.65	.70	.78	.23	.18	.20	.12	.13	.02
Danger of immoral conduct, ...	.22	.09	.17	.72	.86	.83	.14	.14	.08	.15	-	.08
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.21	.10	.75	.82	.86	.15	.06	-	.09	.12	.14
Totals, ...	-	-	-	.69	.74	.80	.19	.15	.16	.12	.11	.04

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[1] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—					
Attained majority (married), living respectably, ...	25	8	17	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably, ...	22	5	17	-	-
Died, conduct has been good, . .	2	-	2	-	-
Honorably discharged, . . .	6	2	4	-	-
	55	15	40	.79	.80
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—					
Married, living respectably, . .	32	2	30	-	-
Unmarried, with friends, . . .	58	6	52	-	-
At work in other families, . . .	138	28	110	-	-
At work elsewhere, ...	5	1	4	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way, ...	9	-	9	-	-
	242	37	205	.69	.74
Total no longer maintained and living respectably, ...	297	52	245	.71	.75
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere, ...	1	1	-	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere, . . .	10	3	7	-	-
	11	4	7	.21	.14
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—					
Married.	7	2	5	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	2	-	2	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining, ...	17	3	14	-	-
In prison or house of correction, .	6	1	5	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged, .	3	-	3	-	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, ...	4	1	3	-	-
	39	7	32	.13	.12
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, .	50	11	39	.15	.12
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—					
Married, ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried, ...	3	-	3	-	-
	3	-	3	.00	.06
II. Still in the Care of the State:—					
Married, ...	7	1	6	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England, ...	9	2	7	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places, ...	33	7	26	-	-
	49	10	39	.19	.14
Total, conduct not known, . .	52	10	42	.13	.13
Grand total, ...	399	73	326	-	-

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[1] See foot-note to Table XXII.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1893, ...	21,500	19,856	$786 06	95	4 02	$3 86	77	109	–	–	31
1894, ...	25,385	21,617	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47

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[1] Not reported.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1903. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$3,359 21
	November, " " " "	3,474 15
	December, " " " "	3,005 48
1904. —	January, " " " "	6,386 38
	February, " " " "	4,133 79
	March, " " " "	4,956 33
	April, " " " "	3,685 06
	May, " " " "	5,665 99
	June, " " " "	3,593 77
	July, " " " "	2,955 18
	August, " " " "	3,083 99
	September, " " " "	2,758 87
		$47,058 20

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1903. —	October,	$3,359 21
	November,	3,474 15
	December,	3,005 48
1904. —	January,	6,386 38
	February,	4,133 79
	March,	4,956 33
	April,	3,685 06
	May,	5,665 99
	June,	3,593 77
	July,	2,955 18
	August,	3,083 99
	September,	2,758 87
		$47,058 20

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1903 —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$406 79
	November, " " " " "	362 31
	December, " " " " "	849 28

1904. —	January, received from the State Treasurer,	$328 69
	February, " " " "	569 14
	March, " " " "	530 80
	April, " " " "	673 18
	May, " " " "	496 69
	June, " " " "	546 84
	July, " " " "	628 04
	August, " " " "	672 97
	September, " " " "	702 99

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury.

1903. —	October,	$406 79
	November,	362 31
	December,	849 28
1904. —	January,	328 69
	February,	569 14
	March,	530 80
	April,	673 18
	May,	496 69
	June,	546 84
	July,	628 04
	August,	672 97
	September,	702 99

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1903.			1904.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,599 22	$1,540 38	$1,886 13	$1,541 33	$1,560 86	$1,538 07	$1,678 71	$1,627 17	$1,608 41	$1,584 23	$1,698 25	$1,552 86	$19,415 62
Provisions and groceries,	352 29	386 32	339 50	1,563 21	494 94	1,134 55	552 13	344 57	510 80	528 56	449 54	436 06	7,092 47
Clothing and materials,	424 18	201 88	132 64	1,119 78	662 19	242 63	237 45	62 57	143 85	366 43	255 82	127 68	3,977 10
Furnishings,	6 38	30 19	58 00	258 05	391 55	224 43	61 16	96 85	26 03	3 75	165 66	40 59	1,362 64
Heat and light,	317 91	88 15	91 55	225 00	174 34	103 49	312 85	2,504 38	221 29	-	41 18	1 00	4,081 14
Repairs and improvements,	72 43	45 63	40 30	270 05	53 88	163 76	93 39	174 11	133 00	31 20	43 68	-	1,121 43
Books and periodicals,	-	-	9 50	89 48	8 00	-	9 45	-	-	-	-	-	116 43
Chapel services and entertainments,	35 00	35 00	45 00	38 00	45 00	20 00	65 00	30 00	45 00	30 00	55 00	40 00	483 00
Freight, express and transportation,	56 12	53 78	41 75	44 85	103 20	69 25	40 81	64 00	110 92	58 47	57 55	83 75	784 45
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4 15	22 50	60 42	4 00	1 55	9 00	11 38	-	20 50	2 65	-	-	136 15
Postage,	1 24	11 07	2 00	13 96	-	10 00	18 86	-	-	5 00	10 00	-	72 13
Printing and printing supplies,	-	-	-	16 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	21 50
Return of runaways,	5 00	-	10 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	5 00	-	-	25 00
Soap, laundry, etc.,	-	-	29 85	-	17 50	230 08	6 50	-	-	-	-	-	283 93
Stationery and office supplies,	1 85	21 20	6 36	32 47	42 40	151 55	-	18 00	1 50	-	-	4 80	280 13
School books and school supplies,	-	92 13	10 93	2 04	10 15	287 08	109 10	14 60	8 63	2 00	9 40	11 16	557 22
Telephone and telegraph,	53 97	-	74 40	34 63	25	50	68 25	35	70	49 47	2 45	1 25	286 22
Sundries,	49 50	98 74	80 75	30 00	29 93	47 25	31 18	34 90	25	15	19 38	33 50	455 53
Blacksmith and supplies,	-	48 92	30 90	47 65	19 45	51 83	55 10	23 45	14 35	16 10	40 55	25 00	373 30
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies,	-	30	17 50	94 00	-	-	-	52 86	91 30	-	-	-	255 96
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	95 87	3 37	-	-	291 35	245 56	307 77	181 45	-	31 20	-	-	1,156 57
Hay, grain, etc.,	268 65	298 80	-	936 73	227 25	427 30	-	345 75	194 87	198 75	219 13	401 22	3,518 45
Horses, cows and live stock,	-	495 79	38 00	7 75	-	-	-	-	435 00	-	-	-	976 54
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	15 45	-	-	16 90	-	-	25 97	90 98	22 37	42 22	11 40	-	225 29
Totals,	$3,359 21	$3,474 15	$3,005 48	$6,386 38	$4,133 79	$4,956 33	$3,685 06	$5,665 99	$3,593 77	$2,955 18	$3,083 99	$2,758 87	$47,058 20

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1903,	$4,524 75
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1903,	3,000 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1903,	1,311 08
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1903,	4,231 18
fertilizers,	440 81
farming implements,	91 49
grain,	3,483 37
labor,	2,808 82
live stock,	538 29
services of veterinary,	78 30
plants, seeds and trees,	211 40
harness repairs,	12 90
blacksmithing,	184 49
pasturage,	105 00
wood,	225 00
	$21,246 88

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$7,627 58
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	376 50
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1904,	5,328 15
live stock, as per inventory, 1904,	5,346 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1904,	3,100 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1904,	1,692 00
	$23,470 23
Balance for the farm,	$2,223 35

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1904.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00
Hospital,	9,000 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Roger Hall,	12,750 00
Fay Cottage,	13,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	13,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	10,000 00
Laundry and bread kitchen,	2,500 00
Storeroom,	350 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,300 00
Large barn,	12,975 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	300 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Two hen houses,	1,000 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Corn crib,	100 00
Root cellar,	175 00
Bolton annex,	21,000 00
Farmhouse,	600 00
Barn,	100 00
Amount carried forward,	$183,715 00

Amount brought forward,	$183,715 00	
Tillage, 33 acres,	1,650 00	
Woodland, 7 acres,	350 00	
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	450 00	
Spring,	200 00	
		$186,365 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,328 15	
House furnishings and supplies,	24,305 06	
Live stock,	5,346 00	
Tools and vehicles,	3,100 00	
Miscellaneous,	1,692 93	
		$39,772 14

WM. L. BANCROFT,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. LANCASTER, Oct. 7, 1904.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers, and made oath to the foregoing statements.

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$1,500 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
G K. Wight, steward,	650 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, M.D., physician,	600 00
N. C. Rudd, clerk,	400 00
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music,	400 00
I. G. Prouty, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	[1] 200 00
A. L Jordan, matron of Bolton,	550 00
E. H. Church, Mrs., matron of hospital,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
C. C. Russell, matron,	400 00
M. Drown, matron,	375 00
E. F. Peel, matron,	350 00
J. E. Clark, matron,	350 00
M. C. Westcott, matron of Bolton farmhouse,	260 00
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools,	240 00
A. M. Sturges, teacher,	350 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	350 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	350 00
L. A. Strout, teacher,	325 00
F. J. Ovens, teacher,	325 00
E. A. Brown, teacher,	300 00
A. M. Kelley, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Greenlaw, teacher,	325 00
B. G. Foss, housekeeper,	350 00
J. G. Griffin, housekeeper,	350 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper,	350 00

---

[1] Per six months.

A. Crocker, housekeeper,	$350 00
M. L Smith, housekeeper,	350 00
A. J. Smart, Mrs , housekeeper,	325 00
L. Eastman, housekeeper,	325 00
W. T. Bryant, housekeeper,	300 00
C. Goss, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	300 00
V. P. Wightman, vacancy officer,	400 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	325 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of the farm,	590 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter,	540 00
B. V. Smith, foreman of Bolton,	420 00
E. W. Harrington, dairyman,	384 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
A. J. Smart, teamster,	360 00
W. B. Eastman, teamster,	360 00
H. B. Eastman, care swine and poultry,	360 00
W. Westcott, gardener,	312 00
J. Patmore, laborer,	312 00

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Miss Elizabeth C.,	At large.
Andrews, Mrs. Charles A.,	Holyoke.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Cross, Miss Mary E.,	Fitchburg.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
Ely, Miss Amelia M.,	Dedham.
French, Mrs. E. V.,	Lynn.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Milton.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hagelstein, Miss Sophie,	Lawrence.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
Moore, Mrs. A. C.,	Lowell.
Reed, Miss Clara G.,	Springfield.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Shattuck, Miss Elizabeth,	Boston.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Symonds, Dr. Alice G.,	Haverhill.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Whiting, Mrs. Howard,	Great Barrington.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

Mass.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
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The State Board of Publication.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
CHARLES G. WASHBURN, Worcester, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYERS, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School receives boys under fourteen years of age, who are committed to its care by the courts, retaining authority over its wards until they reach their majority. Almost one-quarter of the boys are committed upon the request of their parents; the rest are brought in by the police for minor offences against the law.

There is a main branch of the institution at Westborough, with accommodations for 280 inmates in ten cottage groups; and a minor department at Berlin, some seven miles distant, with accommodations for 24. Boys who are under thirteen are at once sent over to Berlin, where the majority of them are soon placed out at board, to attend the district school and to take their part once more as members of the community. Those who misconduct while they are on trial are recalled to the main branch of the school, to receive a longer and more systematic training. At Westborough a marking system is so planned that release can be earned in a year by exceptionally good conduct, the time being lengthened proportionally by bad conduct.

Of the 322 boys released within the year, there had been: —

In the school 3 months or less,	25
In the school 3 to 6 months,	25
In the school 6 months to 1 year,	23
In the school 1 year to 1½ years,	81
In the school 1½ years to 2 years,	64
In the school 2 to 3 years,	80
In the school 3 to 4 years,	24

Fifty of those who went out in less than one year were from Berlin.[1] It is found possible to reinstate about half of the Berlin boys in the community without ever allowing them to have associations with the boys at Westborough. Four hundred and four boys have been cared for at Berlin since the cottage was opened ten years ago.

The educational methods in use at Westborough are well up to modern requirements. Drawing, music, manual training in sloyd, in wood turning and iron work, are emphasized in the curriculum. There are daily gymnastic classes, with special attention to the development of the mentally and physically defective. An honor class, with excursions off the grounds, and, for the advanced grade, the privilege of going home for a visit, is working satisfactorily. Further details of the methods of the school will be found in the superintendent's report, on page 31.

No question is more vital than whether or not a boy shall go home when he leaves the school; and a hard and long day's work is in order when the superintendent, the visitors and the trustees come together in probation committee. About half the boys are allowed to go home without much question. A few have no homes to go to, and for them a farm is the one livelihood that is open, where a home goes with the job. This a boy may not appreciate; but he will usually accommodate himself to circumstances when he understands the facts of the case. It is in regard to boys who have homes, but bad ones, that the difficult questions arise. How far shall the desires of immature lads and of unworthy parents be allowed to prevail? No hard-and-fast line can be drawn. Each case must be considered on its merits, and often a decision must be reversed if a boy's co-operation cannot be gained. Sometimes the only way to convince him is to let him have his own way, reckoning that he can be recalled if things go ill.

The following is from a father whose boy, after much urgency on both sides, was sent home on trial, and a year later recalled to the school, to be soon placed out: —

---

[1] Some of the others were Berlin boys returned from boarding-places and soon placed again.

Mr. T. F. Chapin.

Dear Sir: — Yours of Mar. 30, received. You did right in not sending [my son] home. You did wrong in putting him to work outside the school, he will run away inside of two months. He will be good when he is locked up. When he is free he will go to the bad fast. Yours respectfully,

—— ——.

Six months have now passed, and in spite of his father's harsh expectations, the boy is still doing well, the last report from the visitor reading, "Satisfied and happy in his home, and giving good satisfaction."

Table No. 3, on page 52, which gives the condition of every Lyman School boy who is under twenty-one, shows that 443 of them are on probation with their own people, against 132 who are with farmers (including in this figure 47 little boys at board) and 138 who are "for themselves," as the phrase goes, or in the army or navy.

The following comparative table makes analysis of the conduct of the boys who each year have come of age[1] since the visitation department was first started, in 1895: —

---

[1] Under this head runaways from the school who have never been returned, and boys transferred to Concord without trial outside the school, are included.

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70	.62[1]
Not doing well,	–	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.05
Have been in other penal institutions,	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16	.12
Out of the State,	–	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02	.08
Lost track of,	.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doing well at last account, Not doing well at last account,	– –	.09 .05 } .14	.07 .04 } .11	.02½ .03½ } .06	.04⅔ .02⅓ } .07	.06 –	– –	– –	.08 .02 } .10	.05 .05 } .10	.01 .12 } .13

---

[1] The falling off from the 70 per cent. doing well in 1904 is accounted for by the larger number in 1905 who have left the State or whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose conduct is thus unclassified.

The point of chief interest in the table is the striking increase in the number doing well.

Examining the individual histories of the 62 per cent. classed above as doing well, it is found that 78 of them have done well throughout their whole term of probation, while 16 have been at some time returned to the school for bad conduct. Inquiring as to the present occupation of this group, it is found that 8 of them are farming and 86 are at work in cities. Of this 86, 22 had formerly been on farms, and located later in the city. An analysis made last year of boys who went to their own homes direct from the school and those who went direct to farms, shows that the latter were at no disadvantage as to occupation when they attained manhood, but that, upon the contrary, the ease with which they can shift to the country when out of work is a distinct advantage, especially in times of industrial depression. As to the moral influences on farms, the table on page 45 in the report of the superintendent of probationers shows that 78 per cent.[1] of the boys who went to farms have done well, as against 69 per cent.[1] who went to parents or relatives.

In addition to visiting the boys in their homes and places, a large correspondence was carried on. From a hasty perusal of a batch of letters from boys, found in the office one day last winter, the following are selected: —

The first is from a boy now nineteen years of age, who was sent to the school from one of our large cities for breaking and larceny. He had been arrested twice before for a similar offence. His people are respectable, and from their home he writes: —

——, ——, Jan. 13, 1905.

Mr. Walter Wheeler.

Dear Sir: — Yours received of the 9th and very much pleased to hear from you, and thanking you for the Happy New Year wish and I wish you a good many to come.

You hope that I may have very little time to spend in idleness, and I have very little time to throw away as I am going to take up the course of Mechanical Drawing and I guess that when I put my mind on that I will have very little time in throwing away.

---

[1] These per cents. are higher than the figure given in the table above as doing well, as in that table are included boys who ran away from the school or were transferred to Concord without ever having been on probation.

I am at present working for the ——, and if ever you should happen to pass by there step in and call on me. I am at present running a lathe but will be grinding for them soon as I was hired in to do it.

I have been doing that kind of work for two years and I loafed 9 months and that was quite a long time.

I would like to get in some automobile Station and learn what I can about Electric, don't you think that is sensable.

Well Mr. Wheeler I would like to take a trip out to Westboro and have a look at the place once more but I would like to get an invitation as I would like to take my lady friend and gentleman friend with me.

If you think I can come and be able to visit the place I would like to go.

Thanking you for your letter and hoping to hear from you again,
I remain Yours truly

—— ——.

The second letter is from a boy now seventeen years of age, who upon leaving school went to an aunt in Jersey City: —

Dear Mr. Wheeler, *Lyman School, Westborough, Mass.*

Dear Sir: — I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you, as I am geting along fine, but I am very sorry that I didn't write to you sooner. I forget all that is gone by and in the future I know I am going to do better. I suppose you know I am working in the —— and doing fine sence I been working there I was put helper on a single wagon and they pay at the rate of six dollars a week and about five months ago I was put on a double wagon and they pay ten dollars a week and now I am getting ten dollars a week and expect driver of a single wagon soon and they pay at the rate of $50 dollars a month and you know that is great miney of a boy of my age. But you asked me in the letter what my trade was gowing to be. I will stick to this till I will be over age than I will take trade to be a Locomotive fireman, you know I got a little touch of it up to the School when —— used to be tending it.

It is now Sunday morning and that I must go to Mass; tell Mr. Chapin and my Master and Matron Mr. Lougee and Mrs. that I will write soon hoping —— and —— is out. Hoping you and all the Schooll a Happy New Year Yours friend

—— ——.

The writer of the following letter has a drunken father with a bad court record, and no settled home; his mother is dead. From the school the boy was placed out on a farm; he is almost eighteen years of age. He writes: —

——, ——, Jan. 15, 1905.

DEAR SIR: — I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I do farmer work such as take care of the twelve head of cattle three horses hens geese and turkeys. I chop wood in my spair time, the days are short and it takes quite a little time to do the choir night and morning. I like to do any kind and of farm work that I can do. When I become of age I want to work on a farm.

Very truly yours,

—— ——.

The following is from a little boarded boy with drinking parents, who came to the school at the age of eleven: —

——, ——, Jan. 8, 1905.

MY DEAR FRIEND: — I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you and I thought that I would write to you some evening but I put the letter away and never thought of it until this evening.

I had a nice Christmas, and I learnt a peice to speak, and spoke it on the night before Christmas at the schoolhouse where I go to school.

We all enjoyed a good time and a fine programme.

I hope that you and the boys and all the rest of you enjoyed yourselves as much as I did.

Mr. —— got me a book which was the life of Gen. Sheridan and it is a very good book although I have not read much of it.

I go to school every day except when they don't have any.

Our teachers name if Mrs. —— and I guess that all the school like her anyway I do.

Last term of school we started in on precentage and we got along pretty well with it, then we went into interest and we got along pretty well with that. And so we have started this term with proportion and we are getting along with it fine.

We are taking the big Metcalfs Green Geography, Metcalfs blue grammar, Wentworths Arithmetic, Metcalfs Speller, history, and reader.

We have had three big storms and I had to stay home from school one day but Mr. —— had to stay home from work three days.

They have a singingschool down here and I go every night.

I hope you had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Good by from your Friend

—— ——.

The writer of the last letter here given will soon attain his majority. He was almost fifteen years of age when he came to the school for the offence of stubbornness. When he was ready to go out on probation, it was found that his father drank and was indifferent to the boy's welfare; likewise the mother, who did not care whether he came home or not. The boy's own preference was to go out on a farm, as he had previously worked in a mill, and did not like it.

——, ——, Jan. 11, 1905.

Dear Mr. Wheeler: — Will you please send me whatever money there in your care that belongs to me. I am now in the U. S. service. if you remember there were seven dollars left behind at Mr. —— the last place I work. I left —— Dec. 2 and enlisted on Dec. 9, 1904. I in good health and I am thankful to you and all of the officers that look after my interest. I was tired of going around the way I was so I thought this was the best I could do. I will now close because the bugle is calling. With a great many thanks to you

Good-by

My address

—— ——.

The above letters were by no means the only ones among those examined which expressed gratitude to the school and a good hope for their writer's own prospects in life.

For further details in regard to boys on probation, readers are referred to the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 40.

A new feature within the year has been a monthly visit to the school by Dr. Arthur Jelly to examine feeble-minded or abnormal boys, with a view to determining their proper treatment. Eight boys have been brought before the probate judge at Worcester, and six of them were committed to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. It is customary in such cases to notify the parents, that they may appear in opposition if they so desire. In the case of two boys in whose behalf the parents and the selectmen put up a strong protest, the judge suspended action, recommending that they be tried at home, to see if they could get on there. Two other boys, whom Dr. Jelly pronounced decidedly feeble-minded, were released to parents, because it was felt it would be impossible to hold them in a custodial department without the parents' co-operation. A special file to be kept relative to all cases which Dr. Jelly has studied should be the means of better determining what degree of intelligence properly constitutes a claim to freedom and self-direction, — a question upon which light is needed.

The practice of recalling boys who misconduct outside, for a further period of training, is essential to the probation system; but it has its drawback in bringing into the school a certain number of older boys whose influence upon the others is undesirable. Further, for the boys of sixteen and upward the Lyman School is in many ways unsuitable. Over and above all this, the school is crowded far beyond its proper capacity. A branch school upon the lines suggested in last year's report would seem the most effective way of meeting the situation, and this plan is again recommended by the trustees. In default of such a provision, the trustees must urge as an imperative necessity an appropriation for another cottage, and for a building in which to offer further trade instruction.

The construction of a subway connecting the laundry building with the superintendent's house and the kitchen, for which $1,500 was appropriated, has been a godsend this summer by providing real labor for every one who could be spared from other tasks. It will be completed before the winter sets in. No labor was hired.

The subway should be extended one hundred feet further, to the schoolhouse. The cost of so doing will not exceed a few hundred dollars, and will be offset by the saving in fuel. Facilities for bathing are needed in connection with the gymnasium, and toilet accommodations for the use of the officers at Berlin, where the arrangements are very primitive. Also, a dough mixer in the bakery is recommended. This is guaranteed to soon pay for itself by the economy it effects in flour. The cost of these four items is estimated at $2,500, for which an appropriation will be asked.

The Lyman School opened this year with 343 inmates, and closed with 330. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 613, while the average number was 336. There were 191 new commitments. There were 862 names upon the list of the probation department on September 30; of these, however, 212 were beyond practical control, 52 of them being in the army or navy, 49 in Concord or some other institution, 44 had left the State, and 56 whereabouts unknown, leaving 650 subject to supervision by the department.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $32,766; for current expenses, $49,500, — a total of $82,266 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $600; for visitation, $9,000; for boarding, $5,000. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $14,473.76. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903, was $81,175.38. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.63, and $395.76 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of $4.61. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was $2.96;[1] the per capita cost of visitation was 18.4 cents per week, and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately $1.43 per week.

---

[1] This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any expense of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster attempts a similar task for girls to that undertaken for boys at Westborough. At both institutions the children are received by sentence of court, at both the period of control is for minority, and at both a comparatively brief term of training in the school is followed by a long period of probation. The institution is not merely a place of education; much less is it a place of punishment; rather it is considered a point of departure for young people who have made a false start, but whose lives are still before them. It is toward this future that every effort is directed.

The domestic training which the school furnishes is very thorough. Each girl goes through a course in different branches of housework, being promoted from the less to the more skilled occupations, as a recognition of good work done. Three hours a day are spent in the schoolroom. A few of the girls are capable of taking advanced work, but most of them are dull and backward, and a few can barely read or write. For those whose education has been so neglected, school is uphill work for pupils and teachers. A principal who goes from room to room, strengthening teachers when they are weak and giving instruction in special subjects, has done much to raise the standard of the schooling. Much attention is paid to singing, and a course for every girl in sloyd is found to be of very great value, and is a source of real delight. The girls all attend classes in gymnastics.

In the summer there is a two months' vacation from the schoolroom. This was long thought a thing that could not be managed, where pupils remain upon the grounds the year round. But the superintendent, whom obstacles do not daunt, has brought the impossible to pass, and lawn-mowing or other outdoor work such as weeding or gathering vegetables, go to fill up the hours that must not be left idle. Baseball contests between the different cottages, roll of honor parties, and an autumn corn roast, are favorite forms of recreation. On the whole, in spite of the many restrictions beyond what would obtain in an ordinary boarding-school, the girls are happy at Lancaster, and look back upon it with affection. To go there for a visit is regarded as a privilege. Last year 51 girls went back for a visit, for change of place, or for care during sickness.

One of the cottages, so far as its dimensions will allow, is used for feeble-minded inmates. In the other households the girls are classified on the line of their experiences before commitment. This goes far to prevent the contamination of the relatively innocent by those more versed in wrong-doing. The cottage located upon the adjoining farm at Bolton altogether removes from the grounds the girls who are returned for the most serious offences, and the most degraded among the new-comers. This gives a better tone to the school at Lancaster.

Fully one-third of the Industrial School girls are a selection by failure from other charitable agencies, such as the House of the Good Shepherd, the Children's Aid Society or the State Board of Charity. Many of them have been previously on probation, and have been allowed to run wild far too long. As a rule, they come from very wretched homes. Mother or step-mother "criminal," or "grossly immoral," is recorded of 12 girls; 2 had "grossly immoral" fathers. "No woman in the house" is on record against 7. Of 4, "no home" is given. "Good normal homes" are attributed to only 14;[1] and even where parents are respectable, they are often lamentably incapable.

More than half the commitments are at the request of parents. This by no means indicates that the offence has been simple disobedience, for too often the parents have deferred action till their daughters have gone very seriously wrong. Indeed, there is frequently little to choose between those who are sent for "stubbornness," and those against whom shameful failings are written down. Often the best capacity is found in girls with a most direful past. As an instance, one girl who came to the school on the charge of "lasciviousness" has just received an honorable discharge, — a recognition accorded to few. In her case, her own father was one of those who degraded her. For three years now she has lived in one family, and it is with friends made there that she is about to go to another State. In the recommendation for her discharge she was characterized as a "splendid girl."

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[1] If a mother is away at work all day, her home is not classed as normal.

The probation work with which the girls are followed when they leave the school is directed by Miss Mary W. Dewson. She is assisted by six paid visitors and twenty-six volunteers. The latter are scattered in various parts of the State, and most of them visit only one or two girls. Between 30 and 35 girls are found as many as a visitor who gives her whole time can care for and do her work well. It is time-consuming to take a ward to Boston on a shopping expedition, entering into her interest in clothes; but this is a sure road to her heart. A bright-haired young visitor recently mentioned a ward who seemed devoid of interests and ambitions. Presently it was discovered that she longed to take singing lessons; so a way was found to gratify her desire, and she became like a different creature. "When I went to see her the other day," said her visitor, "I passed the afternoon playing accompaniments, and we had a beautiful time together. Her voice is really charming." Visiting of that character is a very different matter from a perfunctory call to listen to the employer's complaints and administer advice at stated intervals.

Housework is the one kind of labor for which there is always a demand, and where, moreover, a girl is comparatively shielded from temptation. But most young women prefer other kinds of work; and accordingly it is attempted to start our girls at something else before they pass out of our care. By showing herself trusty, a girl may graduate from the closer control of housework just as she earns her release from the school. By the time she is twenty-one it is expected that she will be settled in her normal place in the community. Occasionally one or another finds factory work and life in a meagre tenement less attractive than she anticipated, and is glad to return to the humdrum decencies of housework. Now and then a girl finds a real home with her employer. A delicate little creature named Effie is a case in point. It seemed impossible to make her self-supporting; but she is now earning fifty cents a week with a lady whom she calls "mama," and who treats her as she would her own child. Effie is filled with delight at being taught to cook. She helps with the care of the children, and sings as she goes about her work, as happy as a bird. Against 136 girls at work in families are 76 engaged in miscellaneous employments.

It is sometimes said that one reason housework is unpopular is the restricted opportunity it offers for marriage. The statistics on marriage of our girls would seem on their face to bear out this thesis, Table XII (page 93) showing that only 18 per cent. of those in place get married, against 39 per cent. of those who were living with parents or relatives. It must be borne in mind, however, that the girls in place are as a whole of a less marriageable age. This, and the fact that marriage in extreme youth is a doubtful advantage, raises a question as to the deduction to be drawn from the above figures. The proportion of those who are living respectably in marriage is slightly in favor of those who met their husbands in their places, being 81, against 78 per cent.

The girls in places are encouraged, and even required, if possible, to save some part of their wages. Within the year $2,196.20 has been put in the savings bank to the credit of 177 different girls, and $2,294.55 has been drawn out by 106 depositors, more than half of which sum went to prepare for a wedding or to start housekeeping.

In her first report as superintendent Miss Dewson said: —

> We work for improvement in every girl. Our standard varies for each individual, and is adjusted to her possibilities. It grows higher and higher as she progresses. The State asks simple respectability, but to be sure of that we strive for much more. Temporary safety from temptation contents us for the lowest natures, but for them alone. A passive condition affords the poorest preparation for resisting the evil which is sure to come.

This high ideal has been kept steadily in mind by all engaged in the work of the probation department.

Table X on page 91 shows that 68 per cent. of those coming of age were living respectably. In making this statement, it is realized that, as a gauge of the school's success, it is a most imperfect one. For instance, a girl who several years ago had an illegitimate child shortly before she became twenty-one, was classed as doing badly; but she has been supporting herself and her child ever since. Among this year's girls is one with a very doubtful past, who has just married a man she seems to care for, and has gone to New York. According to a superficial standard, she might be said to be living respectably, and, indeed, there is hope that her future will make good such a claim; but on her record while in our care she is classed as doing badly. On the other hand, there is a considerable per cent. who are kept respectable only by the school's authority,[1] and who will too probably relapse when they are free. All of which goes to show the innate impossibility of truly classifying live facts like human beings, which change before ever one's breath is cold. Nevertheless, the value of such analysis is enormous in helping one to review one's own work and to profit by past experience.

For further details the reader is commended to the report of the superintendent of probation, on page 81, with appended tables, giving information upon many points not usually tabulated.

The large number of feeble-minded girls, to whom attention was called a year ago, are still a heavy burden upon the institution; but through the hearty co-operation of the trustees and the superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, progress has been made toward a solution of this vast, difficult problem. Nine [2] girls have already been received by the School for the Feeble-minded, and under advice from Dr. Arthur Jelly, those who can be classified as simple custodial cases are being gradually eliminated from Lancaster. Border-line and otherwise abnormal cases will, however, remain a perennial source of perplexity. Under present conditions, when the school has done what it can, such girls must be gotten out into the world, somehow, to be dealt with by the probation department as best it may. By following such cases closely, and analyzing results, a body of experience will at least be gained which may lead, by and by, to custodial care for some who would nowadays be classed as responsible agents.

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[1] Such a condition is far more true of the girls than of the boys, who are allowed a far greater degree of freedom while on probation. With the girls it is agreed that, if tided successfully along through extreme youth, they may marry and settle down; while the hope for a boy is to learn to stand on his own feet and make his own way in the world. Without doubt this greater freedom during probation explains the smaller proportion of boys who are doing well the year they come of age, the per cents. standing 62 against 68 in the girls' favor; and this in spite of the fact that the boys on the whole are of better material than the girls.

[2] One of these had been sent the previous August to the Reformatory Prison at Sherborn; but she was considered so manifestly feeble-minded that it was arranged she should be transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded. Just as at Lancaster, however, she was so licentious and so violent as to drive the authorities of the School for the Feeble-minded to their wits' end. Finally she was pronounced insane, and committed to an asylum. Her case is typical of a number of others who are standing puzzles in the various institutions, and in the world.

The hospital, which was opened last October, is proving of value beyond what was anticipated. Many cases receive treatment there who would formerly have gone to Tewksbury. Teeth and eyes are under the care of specialists. The nurse, who is rarely qualified for her work, gives attention to ailments which were formerly overlooked. In the light of what is now accomplished, it is realized that formerly the State has done too little for the physical needs of its Lancaster wards.

The renewal of the plumbing in four of the cottages, for which an appropriation of $6,300 was made, will be soon completed within the appropriation.

Still one cottage remains to be renovated, and it ought to be done this year. Also, $1,000 will be asked to complete the hospital equipment, which is only partly furnished, and to equip a laundry and bakery, where the instruction of the cottage housekeepers in these branches will be supplemented.

A proper storeroom is an urgent need of the institution. At present, provisions which are purchased in bulk must be kept in half a dozen different places, and perishable articles must be bought at retail. The superintendent estimates that a cold-storage room would allow a saving of $1,000 a year.

Still another institution need is a silo. Figures upon the above items will be supplied later.

The method of sewage disposal at the school is emphatically condemned by the State Board of Health. This has been called to the attention of the Legislature several times. The estimated cost of a sewage bed is $11,550.

The probation department expended $9,167.09, of which $7,499.25 covered the salaries and travelling expenses of the visitors, and office expenses; and $1,667.84 was spent directly upon girls, for car fares going to and from their places, doctor and hospital bills, and board or clothing of such as were not self-supporting. Four hundred and sixty-nine individuals were under the care of the department within the year, at an average cost of 38 cents a week.

The appropriation for carrying on the school was $48,392, of which $20,707 was for salaries and $27,685 for current expenses. The expenditure for carrying on the school, exclusive of money spent on probationers, from Sept. 30, 1904, was $47,325.89, which makes a per capita cost of $4.35 gross and $4.33 net. The per capita cost for the whole number in the care of the school, including inmates and probationers, was $1.75 a week.

The school opened the year with 215 inmates, and closed with 209; average number, 209. There were 79 new commitments.

Trust Funds.

It is provided in section 1 of chapter 86 of the Revised Laws that this Board shall be a corporation, for the purpose of taking, holding and investing, in trust for the Commonwealth, any grant, devise, gift or bequest made for the use of any institution of which they are trustees. It is the opinion of the trustees that this duty should devolve upon the State Treasurer or some other State official, and it is recommended that legislation be enacted which shall accomplish this result.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
M. J. SULLIVAN.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 2, 1905.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit my annual report for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

Dr.

1904.			
Sept.	30.	Balance brought forward,	$566 82
Oct.	20.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	55 18
	20.	Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, dividend,	35 52
	20.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, dividend,	40 50
	21.	Amherst Savings Bank, dividend,	64 76
	21.	Fall River Savings Bank, dividend,	44 04
	21.	Franklin Savings Institution, dividend,	54 94
	21.	Palmer Savings Bank, dividend,	52 15
	21.	Ware Savings Bank, dividend,	61 00
	21.	Worcester County Institution for Savings, dividend,	64 00
	21.	Worcester North Savings Institution, dividend,	54 94
	24.	Worcester County Institution for Savings,	50 00
Nov.	8.	Interest on deposit,	1 32
Dec.	10.	Interest on deposit,	1 70
	23.	Commonwealth National Bank tax, rebate,	20 84
1905.			
Jan.	1.	Interest on deposit,	1 32
	3.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	100 00
	10.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	10.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	321 75
	10.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	10.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	16.	Palmer Savings Bank, account closed,	1,503 56
Feb.	10.	Interest on deposit,	2 30
Mar.	10.	Interest on deposit,	1 35
		Amount carried forward,	$3,241 49

		Amount brought forward,	$3,241 49
April	10.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	10.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	10.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	10.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	118 75
	10.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	11.	Interest on deposit,	1 26
May	4.	First National Bank, Dividend No. 2, in liquidation,	250 00
	9.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	100 00
	10.	Interest on deposit,	1 53
June	10.	Interest on deposit,	2 01
July	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	357 50
	1.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	1.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	10.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	118 75
	10.	Interest on deposit,	1 81
	11.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	100 00
Aug.	10.	Interest on deposit,	2 36
Sept.	7.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, dividend,	40 60
	7.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	55 72
	7.	Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, dividend,	33 28
	7.	Worcester County Institution for Savings, dividend,	63 70
	7.	Amherst Savings Bank, dividend,	64 76
	7.	Franklin Savings Institution, dividend,	54 94
	7.	Worcester North Savings Institution, dividend,	54 94
	7.	Ware Savings Bank, dividend,	61 00
	7.	Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, dividend,	44 04
	10.	Interest on deposit,	2 19
	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	30.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	30.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	30.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	118 75
	30.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	30.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	100 00
		Total to balance,	$5,676 88

1904.		Cr.	
Oct.	24.	A. S. Roe, three lectures,	$30 00
	24.	Gospel services,	28 00
	25.	Slides and condenser,	7 23
	25.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 34
	25.	Band instruction,	10 00
	25.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	25.	Prizes to cottagers,	7 00
		Amount carried forward,	$190 57

		Amount brought forward,	$190 57
Nov.	7.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	16.	Band instruction,	25 00
	16.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 33
	16.	Books,	225 47
	29.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
Dec.	7.	Prizes to cottagers,	8 00
	7.	L. R. Adams, lecture,	10 00
	7.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	13.	Band instruction,	25 00
	13.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	29.	Steel die, and medals,	43 00
	29.	A. S. Roe, two lectures,	20 00
	29.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	29.	Band instruction,	25 00
1905.			
Jan.	11.	Stereopticon lecture,	10 00
	17.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	17.	20 medals,	12 00
	17.	Gospel services,	26 00
	17.	Christmas celebration,	90 87
	23.	$1,000 Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company 4's,	1,013 69
	23.	1 share Fitchburg Railroad,	144 13
	25.	2 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	290 25
	28.	Tuition at Mt. Hermon School for boys,	55 00
Feb.	8.	Band instruction,	25 00
	8.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	8.	Entertainments,	10 00
Mar.	2.	Ribbon for badges,	3 00
	2.	Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	2.	Expenses of trip of honor boys,	6 50
	2.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	10 00
	16.	Band instruction,	25 00
	16.	Prizes to cottagers,	8 00
April	12.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	12.	Band instruction,	25 00
	12.	Entertainment,	10 00
	12.	Peter MacQueen, lecture,	10 00
	12.	Gospel services,	26 00
	25.	Charles L. Gates, *re* Westborough land purchase,	6 20
	25.	Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults, box rent,	5 00
May	3.	Band instruction,	25 00
	3.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	3.	Medals,	18 00
		Amount carried forward,	$2,759 01

		Amount brought forward,	$2,759 01
May	3.	Expenses of outing of honor boys,	5 18
	3.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	8.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
June	5.	Band instruction,	25 00
	5.	Prizes to cottagers,	14 00
	5.	Expense of trip of honor boys,	13 30
	14.	John A. Bowler, lecture,	10 00
	14.	A. S. Roe, three lectures,	30 00
	14.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	14.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	14.	Expense of honor boys,	21 65
July	12.	July 4th celebration,	46 70
	12.	Fireworks,	72 61
	12.	Band instruction,	25 00
	12.	Badges for honor boys,	16 50
	12.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	12.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
	20.	Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
Aug.	2.	Band instruction,	25 00
	31.	Gospel services,	26 00
	31.	Prizes to cottagers,	9 00
	31.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	31.	Expenses of honor boys home,	12 25
Sept.	12.	Prizes to cottagers,	8 00
	12.	Band instruction,	25 00
	12.	Badges for honor boys,	1 15
	30.	Band instruction,	25 00
	30.	Gospel services,	24 00
	30.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	30.	Expense of home trip of honor boys,	5 94
	30.	Balance forward,	1,860 59
		Grand total,	$5,676 88

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

DR.

1904.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	$151 93
	20.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	54 87
1905.			
Jan.	10.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	13 50
Apr.	10.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
July	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	15 00
Sept.	7.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	55 41
	30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
		Total,	$314 71

CR.

1905.			
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	$314 71

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1904.		
Oct. 1.	Balance brought forward,	$5 93
20.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	6 06
1905.		
Jan. 3.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
July 11.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
Sept. 1.	People's Savings Bank, dividend,	4 23
	Total,	$56 22

Cr.

1904.		
Dec. 14.	Christmas celebration,	$50 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	6 22
	Total,	$56 22

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Dr.

1904.		
Oct. 20.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, dividend,	$20 00
1905.		
Sept. 7.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, dividend,	40 20
30.	Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	25 00
	Total,	$85 20

Cr.

1905.		
Jan. 10.	Prizes,	$60 00
July 7.	July 4th celebration,	25 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	20
	Total,	$85 20

Lyman and Industrial Schools Investments, Sept. 30, 1905.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Bonds: —		
$5,000 Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company,	$5,000 00	$5,300 00
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	5,000 00	5,050 00
Stock: —		
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Company,	14,300 00	36,751 00
95 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	9,500 00	13,490 00
10 shares New London Northern Railroad,	1,000 00	2,250 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank,	500 00	675 00
4 shares Worcester Trust Company,	400 00	860 00
Amounts carried forward,	$35,700 00	$64,376 00

Amounts brought forward, ...	$35,700 00	$64,376 00
10 shares Central National Bank, in liquidation,	1,000 00	–
40 shares Citizens National Bank, in liquidation,	4,000 00	–
10 shares First National Bank, in liquidation, .	1,000 00	400 00
Savings banks: —		
Amherst Savings Bank, ...	1,603 32	1,603 32
Fall River Savings Bank, ...	1,090 41	1,090 41
Franklin Savings Institution, ...	1,360 78	1,360 78
People's Savings Bank, ...	1,472 94	1,472 94
Ware Savings Bank, ...	1,510 66	1,510 66
Worcester County Institution for Savings, .	1,590 56	1,590 56
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, . .	947 20	947 20
Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, . . .	1,010 00	1,010 00
Worcester North Savings Institution, . .	1,360 78	1,360 78
Worcester National Bank, balance, . . .	1,860 59	1,860 59
Totals, ...	$55,507 24	$78,583 24

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston and Albany Railroad Company,	$600 00	$1,542 00
People's Savings Bank, ...	1,464 49	1,464 49
Worcester National Bank, balance, . . .	314 71	314 71
Totals, ...	$2,379 20	$3,321 20

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

$1,000 American Telegraph and Telephone Company, ...	$1,000 00	$960 00
People's Savings Bank, ...	112 02	112 02
Worcester National Bank, balance, . . .	6 22	6 22
Totals, ...	$1,118 24	$1,078 24

Industrial School, Rogers Fund.[1]

$1,000 city of Quincy, 3½ per cent., 1922, . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Accrued interest, ...	141 04	141 04
Totals, ...	$1,141 04	$1,141 04

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank, . . .	$975 00	$975 00
Worcester National Bank, balance, . . .	20	20
Totals, ...	$975 20	$975 20

C. G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER, GEORGE H. CARLETON, } *Auditors.*

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[1] Custody of State Treasurer.

Appendix A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1904–1905.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The usual tables of statistics showing the condition and changes in Lyman School for Boys for 1904-1905 are herewith respectfully submitted.

The average number of pupils has been 336, — an increase of nearly 6 per cent. over the average of the preceding year. The fact that there has been all the time a full complement of boys for one additional cottage, and some of the time for two, has been a serious handicap. An inspection of Table No. 10, page 58, shows that the number of new commitments has grown nearly 50 per cent. in ten years. During that time only one cottage has been built, to fill partially a want already existing. The pressure has been increasing year by year, and I hardly see how the inevitable growth of the coming year can be decently met, pending the construction of additional dormitories, should the Legislature see fit to vote an appropriation for the same.

All departments of the school have moved forward with a good degree of vigor, and the work accomplished has seemed to commend the earnestness and efficiency of my co-workers. One of my assistants, fresh from public school work, thinks he finds a much more earnest and self-sacrificing spirit here than among the public school teachers.

There have been some changes in my corps of assistants. Two have been removed by death. James W. Clark, for forty years engineer and master mechanic, died December last. In him the institution lost one of the most efficient and loyal workers it ever had. Mrs. Cora Carey, who had done excellent service in charge of the laundry, passed away in August. So much of the success of a school like this depends upon the staunch character of the officers in charge, that it seems fitting to honor the memory of these who died in the harness by a mention of their devotion.

The supervising principal, Mr. J. A. Puffer, terminated his service September 30, and is succeeded by Mr. William G. Siddell. Mr. Puffer leaves the work in so good a condition that it is hoped his successor may carry it forward with even greater success.

The school program has been so arranged that boys of the lower grades attend in the morning from 8 to 11.30 o'clock, and the older and more advanced from 1 to 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, while all go from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. Pupils returned for a second term in the school, if over sixteen years of age and fairly well advanced in their studies, also boys of equal age and advancement who have been here two years or more without winning a probationary release, have only one hour of evening school. It is believed that acquiring a habit of work is an even more needful part of education of these older boys than book knowledge.

The elementary manual training classes have become too large for two teachers to instruct, and an additional class has been organized under the teacher of drawing and carving, who is also trained for the teaching of woodwork. In the advanced and elementary manual training 125 pupils are under daily tuition. No other training excites so deep and general interest.

The carpentry class has done valuable training work, as well as produced very creditable articles of furniture, and its graduates have rarely failed to make their way successfully upon release.

The class in printing has had its full complement of 16 pupils throughout the year, and has done unusually good work in preparation of its pupils for practical printing. The majority of the boys who have had the training have upon release found opportunity to practise their art.

The classes in agriculture have been provocative of much interest and enthusiasm, and will continue to be made a prominent feature of the school work. The boys' gardens are of direct practical value in arousing an intelligent interest in plants and the successful cultivation of them, which will make many a boy long for a little spot of ground to cultivate when he has won his release.

As an extension of our agricultural training, butter-making has been added to our dairying plant. About 20 boys are all the time in training as milkers and grooms for the cows; 6 others are in the creamery. The butter produced is of first quality, and is given to the boys at two of their meals daily. The care of the stock seems to exert a very humanizing effect upon the boys, calling forth kindliness and thoughtfulness in a marked degree.

The industrial training which comes through the general kitchen, the bakery, the steam laundry, and even the domestic work, while hardly to be reckoned as trades teaching, has a concrete value in preparing boys to become bread-winners and home-makers later in life.

Over 40 boys received daily instruction in the brass band. Their progress was such that on Memorial Day they marched and played several hours for the G. A. R. Posts of Westborough and Northborough, winning enthusiastic praise in both places.

Gymnastic and military drill have been continued throughout the year. The play element has had a conspicuous place in the program, especially for the younger boys. First physical measurements were made of 401 boys; second measurements of 157; 17 were treated in a corrective class, 5 of these, having been brought up to standard, were discharged. The things for which they received the special treatment were curvature, pronated feet, stiff knee and general weakness. In out-of-doors sports and contests a commendable degree of enthusiasm and skill has been shown.

A beginning has been made in the classification of the backward and feeble-minded. Dr. Jelly's aid in this work is invaluable. The work for such boys in mental and manual instruction should be so conducted as to clearly demonstrate who are really so feeble-minded as to demand custodial care, and who with painstaking education can be prepared for life in the open community. Work of this character is an important function of such a school as this; and up to the present, so far as I know, very little intelligent systematic effort has been put forth in this direction by any corrective institutions.

Among the devices which have been used this year to stimulate good effort has been the so-called "Honor Class." It has no direct bearing upon speedy release. Any boy may become a candidate for it by declaring his intention of so doing. At the end of two months of effort his name is considered before the officers and teachers, and if his conduct is judged fitting, he is admitted to the class and has the privilege of wearing a decoration, consisting of a bronze medallion of the knight Sir Galahad, attached to a red ribbon. If his conduct is correct for two months longer, he wears his medallion on a red and blue ribbon. He now has certain privileges not accorded to other pupils. If his conduct continues to be satisfactory two months longer, he may wear the bronze token over a red, white and blue ribbon. This gives additional privileges, among which is that of visiting his home.

This device has seemed to work well thus far. The object is, of course, to secure the co-operation of the boy's will in the right direction. It may seem like a bribe; but if it induces a boy to strive honestly for even two months, it has served a useful end. It may be a crude motive, but it is a motive suited to the age and development of the pupil. It has induced 108 boys to make a successful struggle, and has exerted a perceptible and salutary effect upon the whole school.

In the same line is a prize to the boys of any cottage having a three-months clean record for no runaways. This is called the "Loyalty Prize." It is no unusual thing for a cottage to be six months or a year or more without a runaway. The number of runaways within the last two years, however, has been annoyingly large, about one in eight of those passing through the school having made a more or less successful attempt at escape, although very few are successful in staying out long.

What is the significance of these runaways? Are they a sign of disorganization, or weak discipline? The boy comes to the school against his will, and is to be kept at all hazards. Adequate physical restraints would seem the logical sequence of the legal requirement to keep and discipline. Diametrically opposed to physical restraint is the aim to give each boy an education in liberty and its proper use. In so far as the running away is made physically difficult, the circumstances become characteristic of a prison, the conditions abnormal, and in an important degree the exercise of all volition and habit by the pupil unnatural. The tendency of such physical restraint is to induce a frame of mind wholly repugnant to life in the open community. To minimize unnatural restraint, to make the boy see that he cannot escape obedience to law by becoming a tramp, is worth a great deal of trouble and many attempted runaways.

In an institution where it is the settled purpose and effort to return its charges to the open community as soon as consistent with good discipline, there are bound to be many returned to the institution for further instruction and discipline. There are also always a few whose peculiarities of disposition will prolong their detention. Some of these would be benefited and prepared for a life work if the instruction in trades were more extended and varied than at present. Carpentry and printing are effectively taught. Brick and stone laying, painting and plumbing would be a valuable addition to present facilities.

The dentist, Dr. Brigham, by reason of near-by residence and the frequency of his visits, has made a decided improvement in the attitude of the boys toward the care of their teeth. The best of dentistry will, however, fail of much permanent good without the hearty co-operation which the cottage masters give.

The work on the subway, for which a special appropriation was given, has progressed so that the walls and roof are nearly completed. The piping is about ready to be made up and erected. Owing to the advance in the price of cement, there is some question whether the work can be completed inside the amount appropriated. The work of construction is all being done by the boys, the concreting under the direction of Mr. Backus, master of Oak cottage, the piping under the direction of the head engineer, Mr. Irving Nourse.

The amount paid out for current expenses during the past three years has remained about the same for each year, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the cost of living, and an increase during that time of nearly 9 per cent. in the average number of pupils to be provided for. If we steer clear of a deficiency during the remainder of the fiscal year, it will be by depleting the stock of supplies usually kept on hand, and postponing repairs and improvements which should be made. Some of these betterments, although singly not large matters, should, I think, be done by a special appropriation, rather than be added to the current per capita expense.

The first of these betterments is an officers' bath room at the Berlin farmhouse. There is none now, and so evident a need should no longer be neglected.

The second is a dough mixer at the bakery, which would soon pay for itself in saving of flour and improvement in the uniformity of the bread.

For the third there should be showers installed in the gymnasium bath room. Gymnastic drill cannot be carried on properly without some facilities in this direction.

It would also be an economy to extend the subway for steam pipe from the bakery building to the school building about one hundred feet. If this were done, the steam could be supplied from the power station to heat the school building during all except the winter weather, and that without additional boiler capacity. The saving of coal and the more judicious firing because of better supervision would fully justify the expense of additional conduit and piping.

The cost of the four items above named would probably not reach $2,500.

The amount of land owned by the institution is wholly inadequate to supply the products needed. At present over two hundred acres are hired. Is it as good policy to rent land as to own it?

I wish to reiterate the crying need of another cottage, and if it could be located so as to separate the older returned boys from the rest of the school, it would be of advantage to the boys and to the discipline of the school.

Notwithstanding all that has been achieved, the work bristles with problems difficult of solution, but not so discouraging but that we face the future hopefully.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF THE BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

With this, the tenth annual report of the Berlin farm school, one is inclined to review the work of the ten years, to discover, so far as possible, whether or not it has counted for all it should toward accomplishing the desired result.

There are 404 names on the list of boys committed, the majority of whom have been retained as suited to conditions existing here. Among the list are many that thus far have proved a disappointment, yet few indeed that have not in some measure responded to the influences surrounding them, and a large number whose changed lives give encouragement to all concerned in their training and teaching. One important lesson has been learned, namely, not to judge by appearances; for the best results are often found where least expected. There is in mind a slow, reticent, rather unattractive boy, a member of the school for only a few months, whose career when leaving seemed doubtful; yet in June last, three years from that time, an exceptionally well-written letter was received, making kindly inquiry for each member of the family, remembering also the horse he cared for while here, and expressing his thankfulness that "some one had thought to establish such a school for such boys as he." Another letter, showing that the nature work begun here had not been forgotten, was lately received. K. wrote: "The bird game has been a great help as well as pleasure to me in learning the names of the birds I saw; it makes me feel quite happy when I can come home and say that I have discovered a new bird."

If not out of place, I wish here to testify to the inspiration gained in a recent conversation with the superintendent, who, after so many years of labor with all sorts of boys, still showed the same kindly interest and faith in each individual case that he has ever done, guarding carefully the boys' rights as wards of the State; thus refuting the charge often made, that any one long accustomed to deal with the delinquent child becomes callous to his needs or even to his just deserts.

At times boys have been placed to board when they have been here but a few weeks; and it has been questioned, "Why were they sent here, if they need to stay so short a time?" This can only be answered by the statement that, while every effort is made to keep this a model home, yet new boys are constantly coming, often very bad ones, whose words and deeds recall to the minds of others that which has been partially forgotten or replaced by ideas more worthy. Now, when a child has shown himself so far reformed as to appear willing and anxious to do right, it seems advisable to place him in a good home, where his companions are limited in number, and are supposedly those that will help in the reformation already begun.

Reformation may seem too harsh a term to apply to these children, yet much has been developed in their characters that must be reformed before they can be anything but a menace to society if unrestrained. Even a child of seven years came to the school so utterly undisciplined as to require personal restraint while in his paroxysms of rage, which appeared at the least hint of command or guidance. He came from a large city, and, according to even his father's statement, had lived in defiance of all control, having stayed from home five nights in succession at one time. Now, after three months' kindly, judicious discipline, he is a happy, healthy, contented and generally obedient boy. Unlike many another, he was uncommonly bright and shrewd, and only needed the matter plainly set before him to realize that "law is better than license."

The visiting day picnics have been, as ever, a source of great enjoyment to the boys as well as to their families. No reward is more appreciated than permission to meet the mother and her little ones at the railroad station half a mile away, and no punishment is more deeply felt than the withdrawal of such permission. This happened to a boy last month for deceit and falsehood.

The benefit arising from these visits is not all on the side of the boys. A better knowledge of home conditions is gained by watching this unrestricted intercourse of parent and child than could be learned by an inspection of the home after the boy has left. One is enabled to deal more intelligently with the child, for many things are explained. Even D.'s nervousness and dyspeptic stomach troubles were better understood after his fond mother had confidentially requested permission to "sind up a bit of tay, so the bye could have a cup now and then. He do be missin' it so." This matter of tea is found to be serious with many boys. One wrote to his grandmother, "Oh, I miss my tea; I cry and cry and cry, but it ain't no youse."

Fifty boys have been committed to the Berlin School this year, — a larger number than during any previous year. One was within a few weeks returned to Westborough, and another after several months' trial. One was allowed to go home, and 43 have been placed at board in private families. Several of these were placed with grave fears that they would be returned (as they were) to the school. The tendency to dishonesty was such a marked characteristic in them that it was doubtful if they could or would resist temptation when released from school supervision.

The average time of detention was nearly five months, — a trifle less than last year. The school now numbers 22. Only one has been here over five months.

Thanks are due to the trustee who keeps in such close touch with this branch of the school. Her visits are eagerly anticipated by all, the faithful boy being proud to show his good record, and even the bad boy sure of her sympathy and encouragement for the future. To her helpful advice, as well as to the superintendent's confidence and trust, is due much of the success of the ten years' work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the visiting department for the year 1904–1905.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, was			1,073
Becoming of age during the year,		139	
Died,		5	
Discharged: —			
As an unfit subject,	1		
In insane asylum,	1		
In epileptic hospital,	1		
	—	3	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	25		
Not serious,	39		
	—	64	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,		—	211
On the visiting list Oct. 1, 1905,			862
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory:[1] —			
This year,		22	
Previously,		33	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		20	
Never having been on probation,		15	
		—	90
Total number under twenty-one outside the school,			952

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[1] The mittimus is sent to the reformatory with boys so transferred, and technically they no longer belong to the Lyman School. They are, however, included among Lyman School boys under twenty-one in the table on page 52.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the 862 boys on the visiting list, 44 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 56 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 762 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	12
Assisting parents,	8
At board and attending school,	47
Attending school,	25
Baker,	6
Barber,	1
Bell boy,	1
Bicycle shop,	1
Blacksmith,	4
Bleachery,	2
Book binder,	1
Bookkeeper,	1
Bootblack,	1
Box factory,	4
Brick yard,	2
Brush factory,	1
Button shop,	1
Canning factory,	2
Carpenter,	11
Cartridge factory,	1
Chocolate factory,	1
Clerk,	20
Coachman,	2
Comb factory,	3
Conductor,	1
Coremaker,	1
Cork shop,	1
Cutlery shop,	1
Electrical works,	10
Elevator boy,	1
Embalmer,	1
Envelope factory,	1
Errand boy,	17
Express team,	3
Farmers,	134
Fisherman,	3
Florist,	2
Glass factory,	2
Guide,	1
Hat shop,	2
Idle,	18
Invalids,	5
Iron works,	7
Jewelry shop,	2
Laborer,	19
Leather factory,	6
Lithographer,	3
Lumber yard,	2
Machinist,	23
Market,	8
Massachusetts Reformatory,	38
Milk wagon,	2
Mill (textile),	53
Motorman,	1
Navy, United States,	40
Occupation unknown,	7
Other public institutions,	11
Painter,	7
Paper mill,	1
Peddler,	2
Piano shop,	2
Plumber,	12
Porter,	1
Printer,	16
Recently released, occupation unknown,	14

Railroad hand,	6	Shirt factory,	1
Restaurant,	8	Stock boy,	1
Rope factory,	3	Tailor,	1
Rubber works,	5	Tannery,	4
Sailor,	5	Teamster and driver,	33
Saw mill,	2	Theatre company,	1
Shoe shop,	32	Toy shop,	3
Silver plating factory,	1	Waiter,	1
Skate shop,	1	Wire mill,	7
Shipper,	7		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	7
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	18
In mills (textile), about	7
Classed as laborers,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,[1]	5
In other public institutions, about	2
In 77 different occupations, about	53

The report cards of the above-mentioned 762 boys show that at the time of the last report 645, or 85 per cent., were doing well; 62, or 8 per cent., doubtfully; and 57, or 7 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that

29 disappeared this year.
27 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number

24 left place with a farmer.
12 left home or relatives.
20 not located, family having moved.

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[1] Boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and runaways from the school are not included above, their names not being upon the visiting list; but they are counted in the tables given on pages 52–54.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for two years: —

	1905.	1904.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school, ...	142	114
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school, ...	88	73
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school, ...	49	44
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation, . . .	279	231
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —		
For serious fault, ...	25	30
For relocation and other purposes, . . .	89	70
Total returned, ...	114	100
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers, ...	2,319	2,127
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,102	1,081
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	582	461
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age, .	1.9	2.3
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,217	1,046
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	491	576
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2.4	1.8
Number of homes investigated and reported upon, in writing, ...	271	287
Number of new places investigated and reported upon, ...	33	25
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys and placed to their credit, ...	$2,268 66	$2,396 87
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected, ...	70	64

One hundred and thirty-nine boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	8	Lamp factory,	1
Bookkeeper,	1	Laundry,	1
Bottling works,	2	Loom fixer,	2
Carpenter,	1	Machinist,	2
Clerk,	6	Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Collar shop,	1	Mill (textile),	7
Conductor,	1	Navy,	8
Cigar maker,	1	Occupation unknown,	1
Drummer,	2	Other institutions,	4
Electrician,	2	Out of State,	12
Engraver,	1	Painter,	2
Farmer,	7	Plumber,	5
Fisherman,	1	Porter,	1
Florist,	1	Printer,	2
Glass factory,	1	Restaurant,	1
Hostler,	1	Shoe shop,	9
Idle,	1	Stone mason,	1
Invalid,	1	Stove maker,	1
Insane asylum,	1	Teamster,	9
Knife factory,	1	Unknown,	16
Laborer,	6		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	11
Employed on farms, about	6
In other penal institutions (including the Massachusetts Reformatory),	8
Employed in textile mills,	6

The remaining 69 per cent. is divided among 36 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 94, or 68 per cent., are doing well without question; 5, or 4 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 12, or 8 per cent., badly, 11 of them in penal institutions; 16, or 12 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 12, or 8 per cent., out of State.

The following table[1] compares the conduct of boys coming of age within the year who had been placed out on farms with those who went back to their own people: —

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[1] The table includes *all who have ever been on probation*, thus counting in with the 139 in the care of the visiting department within the year 5 others in former years dropped from this list, 4 of them having been transferred to Concord and 1 returned to the school, from which he ran away.

	STANDING.	
	Of 48 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 96 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	36, or 75 per cent.	66, or 69 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	2, or 4 "	6, or 6 "
Unknown, ...	7, or 15 "	11, or 12 "
Badly, ...	3, or 6 "	13, or 13 "

The above table shows to the advantage of the boys who went to farm homes, 75 per cent. of the farm boys doing excellently, as against 69 per cent. of those released to parents.

Again, of the 48 boys who were sent to farms: —

8 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
22 are doing well in their city homes.
5 are in the army and navy.
2 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.
8 are either unknown or are doing badly.
3 are out of the State.

One hundred and twelve of the 139 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

As usual, we have met in weekly conference, and monthly with the probation committee of your board; and, as last year, we have received the addresses of the parents of all boys committed to the Lyman School, at the time of their commitment, and, as far as possible, we have seen such homes and reported upon them. We have written less letters to groups of boys than last year, but our individual correspondence has been larger. In introducing a few of these letters, it may be said that they were taken from the files almost at random.

The following letter was received from a young boy who had spent a few months in the Berlin branch of the Lyman School and had been placed in a farmer's family outside. This boy's own home was impossible on account of the intemperate habits of the parents.

Dear Mr. Wheeler: — I thought I would write a few lines to you. We are chopping wood now and I like it very much. It was snowing to-day, so I thought I would write to you. We had two weeks' vacation and school will begin on January 4th. I am in the fifth grade and I am learning fast.

—— ——.

The above boy remained in this place until he was fourteen years of age, attending school regularly. He was then removed to a place where he could earn his living. Four months later, his teacher, who had become very much interested in him, found him a position with a manufacturing company, where he could work during the day and attend evening school, the teacher herself assuming the responsibility for the boy's care.

A boy of sixteen writes as follows: —

March 20, 1905.

Dear Sir: — I write these few lines hoping to find you well as I am at present. I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am living with my mother and have been working steady for over a year, and I go to high school at night, and the best of all is I do not drink any intoxicating liquor which most boys of my age do, and I am proud to say I do not. I took the pledge and mean to keep it. I hope you will excuse me for not writing before as it is something I very seldom do. Please excuse this writing for I am very sleepy as my mother forgot to give me the letter before I went to bed.

Yours truly,

—— ——.

With the exception of the first year since the visiting and care of the Lyman School probationers was given to this department, we have seldom been obliged to seek homes for our boys; generally more applications for boys are on file at the office than can be filled at any one time. The demand for our boys is a natural one, and generally arises in the following manner: A., in some way or other, hears of boys being placed from the Lyman School, and corresponds in regard to the matter. The place having been investigated and approved, a boy is placed with him. If that boy proves to be a desirable boy, capable, faithful and well-disposed, it is not long before other parties in A.'s neighborhood begin to inquire about boys. In this way colonies of boys are formed in that particular neighborhood. Again, A. has a relative living in a different locality, who hears of the success that he (A.) is having with his boy, and correspondence begins with this relative, with a like result. From an application of a party in the State of Maine we have sent boys to several parties in New Hampshire and in other parts of Maine, far remote. We seek, in placing a boy, not a place only, but a home. In the case of our smaller boys this is imperative, and there can be no success without it. The young boy must be encouraged, sympathized with, sometimes petted and mothered, or else his boyhood will forever lack what a home only can give.

Many people, in whom it seems to the visitors that this kindly spirit is lacking, apply for boys. Such people never receive young boys if the visitor understands the conditions. All this is aside from the always prominent question as to the character of the people and their habits. If we know it, we never place a boy of any age with a person of intemperate habits, nor with a man whose greed for gain makes him unmindful of a boy's rights and of the work suitable for the boy. Boys seventeen years of age, or over, are in a different class from boys of twelve to sixteen. These older boys are working for wages, and their relation to their employer is somewhat in the nature of a hired man. They, however, require watching and guiding; and persons taking older boys are held in a large degree responsible for their behavior. So much depends upon the temperament and the attitude of the party taking the boy, as well as the disposition of the boy himself, that placing a boy in a home, instead of being a very simple matter, is one exceedingly complex.

The following histories are illustrative of niches in homes into which the boys exactly fitted: —

At the age of fourteen years, G. was committed to the Lyman School for the offence of breaking and entering. He had about the usual history at the school, and remained one year and six months. His home was respectable, and his relatives were anxious that he should do well. He was released on probation to his parents, where he did well for a short time, but soon fell into bad company; and at the age of seventeen and a half years, upon the request of his parents, he was returned to the school, needing hospital treatment and pretty thoroughly demoralized.

After a second stay of six months in the Lyman School, G., now eighteen years of age, was placed with a prosperous farmer in our own State. The place was one well known to the visitor. The farmer needed a large, strong, capable boy, and was willing to pay what such a boy was worth. The boy, now thoroughly convinced that he could not do well in the city, was anxious to go to this place. Result: after a year's stay, the boy (now in his twentieth year) is working for this same farmer, at good wages per month, the larger part of which he is saving. The farmer reports to the visitor that of all the boys he has had from the Lyman School (and he has had several) this young man gives the best satisfaction in every way.

Another boy, committed to the Lyman School at the age of fourteen, after giving the police much trouble, spent one year and eight months in the school. When about sixteen years of age he was placed on a farm in a neighboring State. The farmer was a young man, and a friendship at once sprang up between the boy and his employer. The boy fitted the place exactly, and he became almost indispensable to his employer, who trusted him, gave him work and responsibility, and, recognizing his worth, rewarded him with a much larger compensation than is usual for boys of his age. With reports uniformly good, he stayed in his place until he was eighteen years of age, and had over $100 to his credit in the bank. He was allowed to go to visit his father, and to stay with him if he wished; but not finding suitable work, and his home being a very poor one from all points of view, he returned to his former locality of his own volition, and here he has remained, working for himself in the neighborhood until the present time. To-day he is a strong, healthy, self-respecting young man of twenty, of good habits, and thoroughly appreciative of what the State has done for him.

I have introduced these last two histories to elucidate one point only, viz., that to develop the best in any boy he must feel that he holds a particular and in a degree responsible place in the home and its daily round of duties, that he fills what would be without him a real vacancy. The normal boy who is so placed and appreciated seldom runs away.

The year just past has been one of harmonious work, and the relations of the department of visitation to the superintendent and the officers of the Lyman School have been uniformly pleasant, and, it is to be hoped, mutually helpful.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$4,874 96
Office furniture,	11 30
Office assistance,	253 61
Telephone service,	84 99
Travelling expenses,	3,696 17
Stationery and postage,	84 65
	$9,005 68

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,

Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the physician's report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

Two hundred and twelve patients have been admitted to the hospital; 1,139 cases treated as out-patients; acute colds and minor accidents have, as usual, contributed largely to this list.

To appreciate fully the amount of work done by the nurse in attendance, one must recall that the number of out-patients given counts but once each individual case. Many of these cases come to the hospital morning after morning, sometimes for weeks. During the year there have been an unusually large number of cases of rheumatism. Eight boys were confined to the hospital for a considerable time, 2 at least being seriously affected with accompanying heart disease. One of these boys was in the hospital almost continuously for three months. Early in the year a boy was returned to the school sick with typhoid fever, from which he recovered after a period of two months. In April another boy was returned very sick with heart disease; he died suddenly just a week later. During the winter there were 7 mild cases of chicken-pox, a severe case of erysipelas and one case of scarlet fever. This case developed early in January, before the new hospital had been occupied. It was at once opened and the boy taken to the contagious ward, where he and his nurse were isolated for eight weeks. The boys in his cottage were immediately quarantined, but fortunately no other case developed. One boy was sent to the Worcester City Hospital with appendicitis, where he was operated upon with fatal result. The case developed very rapidly during a severe attack of tonsilitis. Four cases of hernia were successfully operated upon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and 1 boy was sent to the same hospital for removal of the tonsils.

There have been but few serious accidents during the year. One boy caught his hand in a saw and very nearly lost his little finger. It was saved, however, but with a stiff joint. A third boy returned from outside came to the hospital with infection of the thigh just above the knee. An abscess formed, resulting in a large pus cavity, which healed very slowly.

The new hospital was not permanently occupied until Sept. 12, 1905. As yet the furnishings are rather meagre, but it is hoped it will soon be equipped with all that is necessary to make it most useful.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

Boys in the school Sept. 30, 1904,		343
Received: — Committed,	191	
Returned from place,	82	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	30	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	2	
Recommitted,	1	
Runaways recaptured,	24	
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	2	
		333
Whole number in school during the year,		676[1]
Released: — On probation to parents,	142	
On probation to others,	88	
On probation, to attend school,	3	
Boarded out,	49	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	22	
Runaways,	24[2]	
Released to go out of country,	1	
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	6	
Insane Hospital,	1	
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1	
Died,	2	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	5	
Discharged,	1	
Returned to court over age,	1	
		346
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1905,		330

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[1] This represents 613 individuals.

[2] There were 65 other runaways, who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

Table No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	35	31	343.38
November,	18	29	337.53
December,	27	38	334.35
January,	25	15	333.74
February,	13	17	334.28
March,	25	19	334.22
April,	37	34	335.16
May,	33	27	343.12
June,	27	27	341.90
July,	29	49	330.96
August,	32	20	335.16
September,	32	40	330.70
Totals,	333	346	336.21

Table No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1905.

In the school,			330
Temporarily in the Massachusetts General Hospital,			3
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		443	
With others,		85	
For themselves,		86	
At board,		47	
Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	23		
Former years,	15		
		38	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		55	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than Massachusetts Reformatory,		11	
Left the State,		44	
In the United States army,		12	
In the United States navy,		40	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	32		
Previously,	24		
		56	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	26		
Runaways known to be in other institutions or navy,	9		
		35	
			952

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —

Returned to court as over age limit,	5	
George Junior Republic,	3	
Discharged as unfit subject, to parents,	12	
Discharged as unfit subject, to State Board of Charity,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject, to overseers of the poor,	1	
Discharged to parents, to go out of State,	8	
Committed to School for Feeble-minded,	17	
Committed to hospitals and almshouses,	6	
Dead,	19	
		72
		1,357

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, subject to its Custody, also including Runaways from the School and those transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1905: —

Doing well,	648	or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	70	or 7 per cent.
In some penal institution,	109	or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	44	or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	81	or 8 per cent.
	952	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	446	or 64 per cent.
Not doing well,	63	or 9 per cent.
In some other institution,	82	or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	40	or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	63	or 9 per cent.
	694	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	416	or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	52	or 8 per cent.
In some other institution,	59	or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	35	or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	55	or 9 per cent.
	617	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1905: —

Doing well,	110	or 65 per cent.
Not doing well,	16	or 9 per cent.
In some other institution,	22	or 13 per cent.
Out of the State,	6	or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	16	or 9 per cent.
	170	

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1905: —

Doing well,	99 or 58 per cent.
Not doing well,	19 or 11 per cent.
In some other institution,	27 or 15 per cent.
Out of State,	11 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	16 or 9 per cent.
	172

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1905:—

Doing well,		94 or 62 per cent.
Not doing well,		6 or 5 per cent.
In other penal institutions,		19 or 12 per cent.
Out of State,		12 or 8 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	2	
Not doing well at last accounts,	18	
		20 or 13 per cent.
		151

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	67	70
Berkshire,	9	285	294
Bristol,	25	807	832
Dukes,	–	18	18
Essex,	22	1,292	1,314
Franklin,	–	70	70
Hampden,	24	525	549
Hampshire,	–	108	108
Middlesex,	51	1,610	1,661
Nantucket,	–	18	18
Norfolk,	7	522	529
Plymouth,	6	171	177
Suffolk,	29	1,801	1,830
Worcester,	15	971	986
Totals,	191	8,265	8,456

TABLE No. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Fathers born in the United States,	13	16	8	8	16	18	20	23	21	14
Mothers born in the United States,	14	15	28	21	15	19	19	8	22	20
Fathers foreign born,	8	12	25	18	12	17	17	8	19	16
Mothers foreign born,	6	11	10	17	16	15	14	24	19	12
Both parents born in United States,	27	23	31	27	36	47	52	48	32	46
Both parents foreign born,	51	34	56	47	90	83	80	71	74	89
Unknown,	34	34	45	44	11	14	17	17	18	23
One parent unknown,	23	32	33	36	13	13	22	13	29	12
Per cent. of American parentage,	28	31	27	25	30	35	37	36	30	32
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40	37	40	39	60	54	40	50	52	53
Per cent. unknown,	32	32	33	36	10	11	14	14	18	15
Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.										
Born in United States,	115	103	146	130	142	158	167	153	155	171
Foreign born,	29	20	33	37	30	24	26	18	23	18
Unknown,	–	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	2

TABLE No. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	96
municipal court,	28
police court,	53
superior court,	3
trial justices,	3
State Board of Charity,	8
Total,	191

Table No. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885-1904.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	1	–	25	26
Eight,	–	9	115	124
Nine,	4	17	231	252
Ten,	5	74	440	519
Eleven,	14	163	615	792
Twelve,	32	412	748	1,192
Thirteen,	51	754	897	1,702
Fourteen,	79	1,215	778	2,072
Fifteen,	5	75	913	993
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	191	2,747	5,518	8,456

Table No. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	121
no parents,	8
father,	31
mother,	31
step-father,	13
step-mother,	5
intemperate father,	77
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	7
both parents separated,	18
attended church,	187
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	12
not attended school within two years,	7
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	124
been inmates of other institutions,	57
used intoxicating liquor,	7
used tobacco,	121
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	37
Were attending school,	72
Were idle,	82
Parents owning residence,	27
Members of the family had been arrested,	54

TABLE NO. 9.

Length of Detention of 322 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less,	25	2 years 3 months,	11
4 months,	4	2 years 4 months,	12
5 months,	10	2 years 5 months,	7
6 months,	11	2 years 6 months,	6
7 months,	7	2 years 7 months,	8
8 months,	6	2 years 8 months,	7
9 months,	2	2 years 9 months,	4
10 months,	2	2 years 10 months,	6
11 months,	2	2 years 11 months,	1
1 year,	4	3 years,	4
1 year 1 month,	7	3 years 1 month,	–
1 year 2 months,	14	3 years 2 months,	7
1 year 3 months,	19	3 years 3 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	10	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 5 months,	16	3 years 5 months,	4
1 year 6 months,	15	3 years 6 months,	3
1 year 7 months,	8	3 years 7 months,	2
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	10	3 years 9 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	9	3 years 10 months,	–
1 year 11 months,	16	3 years 11 months,	–
2 years,	12	4 years,	3
2 years 1 month,	6		
2 years 2 months,	8	Total,	322

Average time spent in the institution,	20.39 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	6.83 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	19.90 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99, ...	295.52	168	197	227	55
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–1901, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901-1902, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–1903, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903-1904, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–1905, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
Average for ten years, .	330.49	171.7	108.7	224.5	49.3

TABLE NO. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
October, . .	10	10	18	21	15	31	13	23	8	16
November, .	6	10	12	15	18	12	13	14	16	10
December, .	11	9	10	9	14	7	9	11	10	16
January, . .	9	8	11	13	8	15	10	4	8	10
February,. .	7	9	12	8	12	8	21	3	9	6
March, . .	15	11	12	12	19	17	16	15	12	17
April, . .	10	11	15	14	14	11	21	22	16	25
May, . .	9	7	21	14	12	11	21	15	20	18
June, . .	13	6	13	10	20	11	19	17	20	14
July, . .	23	9	22	22	13	15	20	15	17	20
August, . .	23	13	17	15	14	29	13	18	23	17
September, .	8	21	21	15	14	18	19	17	20	22
Totals, .	144	124	184	168	173	185	195	174	179	191

TABLE No. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault,	5	Taking horse and wagon,	3
Attempt to break and enter,	3	Tampering and meddling with fire signal box,	2
Breaking and entering,	38	Taking and driving a horse,	1
Giving false fire alarm,	1	Vagabond,	1
Habitual absentee,	4	Receiving stolen property,	1
Attempt to commit larceny,	1	Persistently violating the rules of the truant school,	1
Larceny,	74	Setting fire to buildings,	1
Malicious mischief,	2		
Stubbornness,	51		
Throwing stones at railroad train,	2	Total,	191

TABLE No. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39

TABLE NO. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS — *Concluded.*

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47
1900,	13.08	1905,	13.51

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104
1898,	102	1903,	132
1899,	107	1904,	117
1900,	115	1905,	142

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1896,	$4 61	$4 55	1901,	$4 47	$4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47
1898,	4 52	4 49	1903,	4 74	4 72
1899,	4 39	4 36	1904,	4 90	4 87
1900,	4 73	4 70	1905,	4 63	4 61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1904. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$6,660 86
	November, " " " " "	5,469 72
	December, " " " " "	7,582 19
1905. —	January, " " " " "	8,045 01
	February, " " " " "	7,820 38
	March, " " " " "	8,625 73
	April, " " " " "	6,020 26
	May, " " " " "	7,328 68
	June, " " " " "	5,824 72
	July, " " " " "	4,372 42
	August, " " " " "	6,838 39
	September, " " " " "	6,587 02
		$81,175 38

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1904. —	October,	$6,660 86
	November,	5,469 72
	December,	7,582 19
1905. —	January,	8,045 01
	February,	7,820 38
	March,	8,625 73
	April,	6,020 26
	May,	7,328 68
	June,	5,824 72
	July,	4,372 42
	August,	6,838 39
	September,	6,587 02
		$81,175 38

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for New Oven.

1904. — October, ... $43 17

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — December, ... $1,286 21

Appropriation (Acts of 1905, Chapter 118) for Boarding.

1905. — April,	. . . .	$1,282 44
July,	. . . .	1,147 41
October,	. . . .	1,187 51
		$3,617 36

Appropriation (Acts of 1905, Chapter 82) for Conduit.

1905. — September,	. . . .	$708 30
September,	. . . .	162 12
		$870 42

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for the New Oven.

1904. — October,	. . . .	$43 17

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — December,	. . . .	$1,286 21

Appropriation (Acts of 1905, Chapter 118) for Boarding.

1905. — April,	. . . .	$1,282 44
July,	. . . .	1,147 41
October,	. . . .	1,187 51
		$3,617 36

Appropriation (Acts of 1905, Chapter 82) for Conduit.

1905. — September,	. . . .	$708 30
September,	. . . .	162 12
		$870 42

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO STATE TREASURY.

Farm produce sales,	. . . .	$281 81
Miscellaneous sales,	. . . .	81 16
Labor of boys,	. . . .	32 79
		$395 76

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1904.			1905.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,632 92	$2,616 90	$2,645 24	$2,563 75	$2,673 17	$2,557 32	$2,627 04	$2,589 08	$2,565 90	$2,839 00	$2,845 59	$2,690 30	$31,846 21
Food, ...	2,041 70	784 53	2,322 06	825 63	724 05	1,165 07	677 30	1,901 91	1,710 20	354 29	567 77	1,160 12	14,234 63
Clothing and clothing materials,	225 54	274 65	623 29	716 19	258 51	206 06	693 91	1,126 36	115 40	344 44	830 59	802 11	6,217 05
Furnishings, ...	86 05	59 13	27 90	901 56	769 22	274 09	46 35	55 43	54 14	23 95	56 27	251 77	2,605 86
Heat, light and power, . .	471 18	651 71	144 81	1,487 85	617 50	1,266 02	472 65	16 37	127 19	242 37	580 34	538 88	6,616 87
Repairs and improvements, .	324 84	214 03	618 34	545 15	619 56	689 64	478 69	372 55	132 37	103 79	362 33	260 37	4,721 66
Farm, stable and grounds, . .	212 06	382 33	412 49	195 74	1,731 02	2,035 85	700 62	903 47	581 50	123 33	246 34	270 00	7,794 75
Miscellaneous, ...	666 57	486 44	788 06	809 14	427 35	431 68	323 70	363 51	538 02	341 25	1,349 16	613 47	7,138 35
Totals, ...	$6,660 86	$5,469 72	$7,582 19	$8,045 01	$7,820 38	$8,625 73	$6,020 26	$7,328 68	$5,824 72	$4,372 42	$6,838 39	$6,587 02	$81,175 38

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing and Clothing Material.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.051	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.073	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677
Sept. 30, 1904, .	.090	.083	.097	.270	.107	.049	.020	.086	.049	.054	.065	.700
Sept. 30, 1905, .	.083	.081	.096	.260	.116	.051	.021	.054	.038	.063	.058	.661

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1905.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1904,	$14,767 64
Board,	390 00
Farm tools and repairs,[1]	1,318 25
Fertilizers,	941 73
Grain and meal,	2,101 80
Horseshoeing,	82 18
Labor of boys,	785 00
Live stock purchases,	1,940 21
Ordinary repairs,	94 30
Seed and plants,	294 50
Veterinary services,	20 50
Wages,	1,333 24
Rent,	385 00
Net gain,	844 73
	$25,299 08

Cr.

Produce sold,	$281 81
Produce consumed,	8,521 34
Produce on hand,	7,772 46
Live stock,	4,695 30
Agricultural implements,	4,028 17
	$25,299 08

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Sept. 30, 1904,	$489 20
To feed and poultry supplies,	221 93
To net gain,	342 73
	$1,053 86

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$575 16
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1905,	478 70
	$1,053 86

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[1] This includes about $750 for dairy machinery.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

73 acres tillage land,	$14,600 00	
11 acres pasture and wood,	1,100 00	
72 acres Wilson land,	5,040 00	
3 acres Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
¾ acre Brady land,	1,100 00	
100 acres Berlin land,	1,100 00	
		$24,440 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$10,500 00	
Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	40,000 00	
Laundry building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Tool house, Bowlder,	20 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Piggery,	300 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,700 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Berlin house,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, shed and tool house,	1,500 00	
		221,920 00
Amount carried forward,		$246,360 00

Amount brought forward,		$246,360 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$6,355 49	
Other furniture,	15,029 11	
Carriages,	735 00	
Agricultural implements,	4,028 17	
Drugs and surgical implements,	6,250 00	
Fuel and oil,	2,302 75	
Library,	2,201 75	
Live stock,	4,695 30	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	21,021 24	
Provisions and groceries,	2,017 41	
Produce on hand,	7,772 46	
Ready-made clothing,	6,354 57	
Raw material,	2,595 84	
		75,171 59
		$321,531 59

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,100 00
Harriet L. Day, amanuensis,	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. Morton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Backus, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. Eldred A. Dibbel, charge of family,	600 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bryant, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt, charge of family,	600 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry,[1]	900 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin farm,	800 00
William G. Siddell, principal,	900 00
James D. Littlefield, instructor in wood turning and iron work,[1]	1,200 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Charles W. Wilson, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	400 00
J. Joseph Farrell, teacher of printing,	500 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie Kimball, teacher,	400 00
Mary Knox, teacher,	300 00
Gertrude G. Brown, teacher,	250 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	400 00
Hattie Wiggins, teacher,	400 00
Amount carried forward,	$22,800 00

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[1] Board themselves.

Amount brought forward,	$22,800 00
Florence N. Land, charge of central kitchen,	400 00
Clara A. Middlemas, charge of bakery,	400 00
L. Florence Edmands, housekeeper,	300 00
Lilia V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	300 00
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,	800 00
Eugene F. Temple, assistant engineer,	360 00
Frank M. Cockburn, farmer,	1,000 00
Henry J. Couper, farm hand,	420 00
——— ———, teamster,	400 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,[1]	600 00
Ernest P. Brigham, D.D.S., dentist,[1]	300 00
A. C. Jelly, M.D., specialist on feeble-minded,[1]	300 00
May W. Hennessey, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	104 00
Chapel speakers,	364 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bruce, supply officers,	600 00
——— ———, hospital matron,	300 00
Vacation supplies,	1,818 00
	$32,766 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

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[1] Board themselves.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1904-1905.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The year just closing has not been without determined effort, and, it is hoped, achievement along important lines. Two years ago, believing that so far as possible an institution should handle its own emergencies, an appropriation for a hospital was asked. Last November it was opened. A trained nurse, a woman of splendid moral fiber, as well as large experience in her profession, was placed at the head. Only a daily observer can appreciate the demands made upon her; from the first hour of the newly committed girl, when a careful physical record is made, a bath and complete change of clothing given, — she instructed in the general as well as more detailed care of her person, — through all the vicissitudes of serious illness to the finger-cut and chiropodal service, she has been untiring. With two[1] exceptions the specific cases formerly transferred to the State Hospital have been retained in our hospital. The nurse has also at stated intervals visited the respective family cottages, to investigate and instruct in personal cleanliness.

Collateral work in the hospital has been that of the dentist, the oculist, and the specialist on mind diseases. This advance in knowledge of the physical must result in a moral uplift.

Last year's report made mention of the classification rendered possible by the segregation of the backward girl. A cottage was set aside, and officers equipped for the special work supplied. Believing that the smaller the mind the greater the care necessary for its development, methods in work and play conducive to variety and relaxation were introduced. As a baby needs a new toy every hour to entertain it, so these child minds need constant and changing stimulation. Great and costly elaborations have been found unnecessary, but simple variety at small output. In the schoolroom, besides the routine work, is given them paper and raffia weaving, paper building and cutting, basketry, nature study, free-hand drawing and color schemes. In this class the value of sloyd reaches its highest demonstration. In the sewing-room these girls are by careful training holding their own with those of higher intellectual grade, not only mastering the commonest sewing, but advancing to cutting and fitting of plain cotton gowns. The kitchen is a model of order and cleanliness, and there are no happier faces on the grounds. This from girls who, formerly scattered in twos and threes among twenty-five others in cottages of higher grade, must either claim an enormous quota of the officer's time which justice demanded for the large majority, or be set aside as useless, and consequently unhappy members of the household. No cottage among us calls for officers of broader training or larger culture. The teacher finds her full college course, with additional special training, none too adequate for the work with these human mites. The economy of nerve force to the officer, and the advantage to the individual girl in this grouping of the feeble minds, needs to be tried to be appreciated. With us the results have far exceeded our anticipations. Such work has also dissolved into two distinct grades the latter class, — one capable of but small development, who all their lives must be dependent upon such protection as the well-ordered institution can provide, the other able to be made self-supporting under favorable placings in families. It is to the latter the energies of our training should be bent.

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[1] See physician's report.

The Bolton branch has certainly vindicated its attempt to give to a certain class of girls who have already had the regular school training, but whom repeated placings in families have proven it necessary to longer retain under the protection of the school, an additional length of time without the demoralization inevitable from enforced idleness. Hundreds of quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, stored in the cellars of the various cottages, represent the enormous returns from the Bolton gardens, — largely the work of the girls. An added satisfaction for the year has been the successful placing out of same girls; another instance of the advantage of grouping of like qualities for application of special methods.

During the past year there has come to me not only from the co-laborer in other institutions, but also from the thinking public, no inquiry oftener repeated than that regarding the possible facilities we may provide for the lying-in patient. Any one who has to do with an institution knows that there must be made provision for the occasionally newly committed unfortunate, as well as the one who, having gone out from us, is returned a victim to selfishness on the one hand, to irresponsibility on the other. While the institution continues to make no arrangement for the lying-in, an old farmhouse, a feature of the Bolton property, serves as home for the pregnant girl until period of transfer to lying-in department of the State Hospital.

The school work has been marked by a steady advance. The inauguration of a two-months vacation from the regular schoolroom during the months of July and August warrants in its results a repetition of the same the coming year. Lawn clipping, additional garden and farm work, walks about the grounds and country roads, visits to the town library and bird museum, picnics and ball games replaced schoolroom and books. An entire corps of supplies made it possible for the regular teachers to avail themselves of summer school methods, and return to their work with the added impetus that contact with the outside brings. The sloyd has been maintained with the same laudatory results. The work accomplished in music has been quite a feature of the school's interests. The efforts of the teacher have been painstaking and discriminating, the fruits of her labors most effective. Particularly beautiful among the musical programs have been those of the Sunday services. Last spring the pretty little cantata of "Cinderella" was given by the choir girls, first presented to the school, the next week repeated to guests invited from the town. The delicate costuming represented small moneyed expenditure, but much thought and many trained fingers on the part of both officers and girls, and a forward jump toward respectability to the girl, hardly to be estimated.

With all the accomplishments in the schoolroom, sewing room and kitchen, the year has assuredly not been one of all work and no play. Sports have held their own, — strong factors in reform. The year around affords no greater incentive to right doing than the anticipation for weeks of the coming Fourth of July, — a day of picnics and baseball meets, beginning with its early morning parade, and closing with the event of the social season, — the grand dance on the green. Colored lanterns are strung, an orchestra from the city afforded, ice cream and cake are served, and after the dancing a grand finale of fireworks. In their pretty white dimity gowns for the evening hours, these 200 girls are other folks. Enthusiasm in sports reaches its height during the baseball season. Each cottage has its team, culminating in frequent competitive meets. Baseball suits are donned, colors carried, and wild cheering prevails. The winning team bears to its cottage a silver loving cup. Proud is the family which displays in state said cup, and thrice fortunate the girl who, through the courtesy demanded on the diamond in gracefully meeting defeat, has learned control of self.

With all the equipment of an institution, one must constantly revert to the main purpose, — the girl and her development. Fine buildings are imposing, and elaborate equipments often cater to popular craving; but there is no equipment which can take the place of the intelligent officer, alert to the situation, whose energy is moderated by patience, whose judgment is widened by a vital interest in the individual girl. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the officer. More and more do I feel in the work the necessity of the superior officer, who, in her hourly contact with the girl, is able with discriminating power to weigh her possibilities, and from these conditions to evolve that which shall represent its success. Herein lies one of the largest responsibilities of the position as head of an institution, — that of the selection of the right officer, and the fitting of the individual girl to her.

That practical results warrant this degree of effort on part of so many, as well as the State expenditure involved, below are one or two letters received during the year from those gone out from the institution's training to do for themselves: —

DEAR MRS. MORSE: — It is a long time since I have written you, but don't think I have forgotten my best friends. I have thought of you more than once, — I have been home for a week on a visit. While there I met a girl who was going astray. I spoke to her pleasantly; told her she ought to stop it; — the next day I told her mother she ought to go to the Lancaster school. I shall do all in my power to get girls there so they will be better women in the future. I have learned my lesson; — I have learned to be an honest woman and hope to keep on in the future. I am earning $4 a week, and Mrs. —— says if I decide to stay after I am twenty-one she will raise my pay. Mrs. —— is a cripple, and I do all the house duties and have been lately taking charge of things.

This from one whose former record was most hopeless. Another one writes of her new home: —

MY DEAR FRIEND: — I must hasten to tell you of my happiness. I was married Oct. — to ——, a very nice fellow who neither smokes, drinks, nor swears — he is a carpenter by trade; — has quite a little money to start house-keeping with. We have a cute little home of our own — think of it, Mrs. ——, a home of our own. His people are very respectable, and well off, too. I have a lovely time cooking for him. He tells me I am the best cook he has ever known, and that helps me. I think I shall be very happy. If at any time you come to —— shall be pleased to see you.

Write soon. Yours in haste but respectably,

—— ——.

Yet another from one who has for two or three years attended an academy of more than local reputation, and who has identified herself with the social enterprises of the school and community: —

MY DEAR FRIEND: — We desire very much to send two delegates to the Y. W. C. A. convention at —— this summer. If we can raise $25 more it will be possible. Realizing the benefit this will be to the society will you kindly help us in this undertaking by sending us a dollar or what you feel you can.

Yours sincerely,
A. B. C.,
Prest. of the Society.

With an average number identical with that of last year, 209, our total expenditures vary but little, the fluctuations following to an interesting degree those of the markets. While as a whole provisions and supplies fall under those of last year, the expense on flour and butter exceed by quite a margin that of last year. A larger outlay on sugar, to meet the unusual amount of fruit canning; that of fuel and lights to provide for hospital and an additional building at Bolton, as well as a severe and continued winter. Dry goods, boots and shoes, while lower prices in former have made possible a decrease, more has been expended in latter, equalizing themselves. With the larger duties of the hospital, medical supplies have doubled. Ordinary repairs exceed somewhat those of last year, covering in the main remodelling the old cow barn into hay barn and stable; finishing, from space formerly occupied by cow stalls, a milk room, grain room, hospital room for stock and sleeping room for barn watchman; painting out-buildings, cottage roofs, hospital and office. A vegetable cellar has also been partitioned off and fitted in the basement of the new cow barn. Several old hen houses and barn sheds have been torn down and cleared away. Making of new and remodelling of old farm carts, sleds and tools were odd-moment duties of the winter farm hands; also during the winter screens for cottages and hospital have been made, storerooms and wardrobes, chests and linen cases being built into the latter.

It is a matter of congratulation that successful achievement along enlarged lines has made practical yet larger growth. The new cow barn, with its much-needed increased accommodations, demands a larger silo. The hospital, though well equipped as to officers, in its possibilities, as demonstrated in the year's work, demands further furnishings and more elaborate apparatus. The old shop, which for years has served as a storehouse, with the growth of the institution has become in every way inadequate. A small cold storage would, from an economic standpoint, become a valuable investment. At present, because of no facilities for preservation of same, meats and perishable provisions must be purchased in so small quantities as to allow very little advantage in the buying.

Surplus of eggs produced must be sent away for storage to make them available during the shortage season. Unless provision can be made for successful handling, a large farm production may prove an extravagance. I would again refer to the advantages of a central laundry and bread kitchen, for more detailed training in these very common branches. A building remodelled from the old hospital needs only slight equipment as to furnishings and officers to become, for the present, adequate to the attempt.

The returns from the farm show a profit exceeding by $1,000 that of last year. By accurate account there is credited to the dairy a net profit of $1,206.46; hogs, $465.75; hens, $114.62. The larger accommodations of the new cow barn are making it possible to experiment in raising our cows. With our abundant supply of grass, and the additional labor involved calling for no extra hire, the cost of rearing is so slight as certainly to demand attention as an economical consideration.

The following figures sum up the year's school population. On pages 86–104 will be found statistics of outside placings, etc. Number in school beginning of year, 215; close, 209; maximum number, 222; minimum, 199; average, 209. Commitments, 79. Average weekly gross per capita cost, $4.35; net, $4.33.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

The opening of the new hospital was not marked by any special celebration, because before the building was quite finished the spacious ward served as a camp during the repairs on the old houses. The furnishing has never been completed, on account of lack of funds, but we hope by next year to have everything we require.

In the selection of a trained nurse our superintendent was particularly fortunate. A fair idea of the manifold demands upon her time and patience may be gathered from this report. She has been ever faithful and cheerful, and for her devotion many patients have reason to be grateful. Our first patient had a contagious disease, and she was isolated in a private room, so with this case began our duties at the hospital. At first it was rather difficult to adjust ourselves to new conditions, but soon both officers and girls began to manifest an interest, and the change was effected with scarcely any friction. The private rooms we found best adapted to our peculiar needs, although the general ward has never been unoccupied.

The receiving room, with adjoining bath for the use of new and returned girls, has proven a splendid innovation both from a social and hygienic standpoint. Under the supervision of the nurse each girl receives a tub bath and shampoo, and she is given a thorough physical examination. The height, weight, pulse and temperature are taken, physical defects or suspicious symptoms noted, the teeth are examined, and valuable data secured for future reference. Providing there appears no reason for detaining the girl, she is given a fresh outfit, and, neatly dressed, is sent to the superintendent's office to be assigned to the house selected. Seventy-nine new girls and 159 returned ones were attended during the year.

Fifty-one girls remained from three days to four months, with an average of two and a half weeks each, in the hospital. Of these, 17 were treated for specific or allied diseases, 7 for scabies, 5 tonsilitis, 2 acute indigestion, 2 multiple furunculosis, 1 chorea, 1 acute carbolic acid poisoning, 1 rheumatism, 1 impetigo contagiosa, 1 herpes, 1 scalp wound, 1 incipient phthisis, 1 salpingitis and 5 for observation; 2 were operated upon under ether for chronic endometritis. In addition, from 5 to 15 visited the hospital daily, except Sundays, with minor complaints or for treatment prescribed, including douches, enemas, extra baths or shampoos, scalp treatment, chiropody, administration of drugs, etc.; and many and various were the unrecorded attentions given, which added materially to the comfort, happiness and health of the girls. The dentist in his weekly visits makes many mouths wholesome, and undoubtedly contributes no small share to the general welfare. An eye, ear and throat specialist was appointed recently, and several girls were fitted to glasses; 3 had both tonsils removed and 2 were treated for ulcers of the cornea. Much confusion and unnecessary expense is sure to be spared by the regular visits of a specialist on the eye and ear.

Each house was visited recently, and every girl given a thorough examination, in case any diseases had developed or been overlooked or disguised; and the nurse very kindly gave her services for this task.

Eighteen girls were transferred to Tewksbury, 14 pregnant, 2 specific and 2 doubtful cases. Three were sent to other hospitals for capital operations, 7 to the School for Feeble-minded and 1 to a hospital for epileptics. We are indebted to the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Eye and Ear Infirmary for many courtesies extended.

Out-of-door work on the farm during the summer months, augmented by regular instructions in the gymnasium during the winter, vary the form of physical exercises for the year. In fact, every prophylactic and hygienic measure possible is used to promote the moral and physical welfare of those under our care. We must mention the nurse's assistant, one of our girls, who deserves credit for the efficiency and dignity with which she performs her duties. The pleasant co-operation of the superintendent, officers and nurse made our labors a pleasure, and we are very grateful to all who helped to make our past year so agreeable.

Very truly yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 6, 1905.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Last year, at the Massachusetts Conference of Charities, the leading woman probation officer of the State said that before a girl who had been leading a vicious life could wisely be put on probation, a period in some home or institution was necessary. When she is flushed with the first steps of wrong-doing, fear of the courts, good resolutions, the occasional visit of the probation officer, are not enough to hold her straight in the midst of familiar temptations and her former weak or bad associates, who will not leave her alone. Time must be given for the excitement to die down unfanned by vicious opportunity, while healthy interests are supplied and character slowly formed. If the court probation officers were to collect and print the results of their work, no girl would come to our school with such a report as the following: —

> This girl was brought into court September, 1904, on a charge of larceny, to which she pleaded guilty She was placed on probation, and, as she had shown an inclination to be wild, she was given a long term of probation, which does not expire until November, 1905 She has repeatedly violated her parole, and her behavior has gone from bad to worse, so that she is regarded as a common prostitute by many of the citizens of ——. In April, 1905, the probation officer surrendered her to the court, and she was committed to the Industrial School on her previous plea of guilty to the charge of larceny.

The more complete her knowledge of vice, the harder and less hopeful is our thorough-going effort to bring the good in a girl to the top. When she becomes a respectable, self-respecting woman, the black days before her commitment are a heavy shame. T. P., coming from a shattered family, as a young girl was left to her own resources. She hired a room, and was supported by sailors for several months. While on probation to us she made a brave fight with her undisciplined nature, but her past discouraged her. She felt she never could be respectable. This feeling faded somewhat after her marriage to a stalwart, thrifty fellow, whose plain, honest, well-to-do parents have been won by the helpful, sensible woman, fine housekeeper and devoted wife. Yet there is one thing lacking in the cosy home, where the visiting minister is sometimes entertained, — that is, a baby. It is a bitter sorrow that the license of a little girl too young to choose between right and wrong has made this impossible.

Protection against herself is owed a child of fourteen or fifteen, as much as an education. Often apparently decent parents will persist that a girl who has been out late evenings in bad company, and away, they know not where, for several nights, has done nothing wrong; yet the court evidence shows her to have been unchaste, and in some cases to have frequented disreputable houses. It is woeful ignorance or fatuous blindness. A girl of twelve, diseased to the point of death, was sent to us this year from a comfortable home of good reputation. She had been going to the parks and an unsavory house for months. In sharp contrast is the father who, a few years ago, sent A. M. to the school because from her stubborn wilfulness she was in moral danger. The months in the school, in the cottage with the more innocent girls, started the transformation. She realized her escape. After two years of housework outside the school, during which her good resolutions formed into character, she felt her lack of education, and with her savings clothed herself while she went to high school, earning her board by doing housework, at which she was proficient. Now she has an excellent position in a city office, and, although the secret of her being in our care has been well kept, she is neither ashamed of that nor of her earlier past.

Last year, of the 79 new commitments, 26 came from families known to the Associated Charities; 25 of the girls had been in the care of other societies. Through the co-operation of many of the societies we learn much of the home and of the girl. Our visitor goes to the home soon after the girl has been sent to us, to gain the family's confidence and co-operation, and to better understand the girl. The home and the girl must be treated as one. When the girl is first on probation, her home, if it does not actually draw her back, is usually too weak to help her; but in time, in the majority of cases, she will return to her people, or they at least will remain a strong influence. In the case of S. P., both the parents gave up drinking and the home took on a new tone, in their effort to gain the return of their daughter. Since she has been there it has continued to improve.

Often an immediate return home from the school is unwise. The transition is dangerous, from the institution, where every act receives its immediate reward or punishment, where the untidy room means a silent play hour, where a lie means a consequent lack of privilege, to the freedom and irresponsibility of a slack home government, to the proximity of the old and half-forgotten temptations and associates that freshness makes even more attractive. A good place at housework in a family holds the girl to the standards she has begun to adopt as her own, while the edge of the excitement of being out in the world wears off in safety. She grows accustomed to, and copies, the way in which steady-going people live, and learns to enjoy work and simple pleasures. If we had enough places like our best, the proportion of girls who are living respectably not only at twenty-one, but later in life, would be greatly increased. A good place is not merely one where the girl has physical comforts, and the people are kindly, well-disposed and respectable. The woman of that family must understand and like girls. She must have tact to manage them when they are cross, sullen, disobedient and unruly. She must have mother wit to stamp out lying and petty stealing. She must be firm, patient, persistent with laziness, slackness and incompetency. Above all, she needs insight and imagination, for she must understand her individual girl, and know how to keep her happy and contented in a healthful way. There must be a subtle tone in the family life to lift the companionship of the girl with young people of both sexes to a level above her former experience; for if a young girl is not growing in womanliness and character, time is wasted, and the day of her young men friends will come without finding her prepared to meet its difficulties safely. We have just such places, and we are getting more. When a girl is found to be simply marking time, a place is given up. We do not use places that want only a "good, smart girl," at low wages. We put the wages low at first, because interest and care are more to our girls than dollars. The employer is the visitor's chief instrument in helping the girl, and by the visitor's suggestions, counsel and encouragement, a place is often improved.

The cause of a girl's waywardness cannot be assigned by the judge. Home conditions, lack of restraint, ill-suited work and play, may have led to a girl's demoralization. On the other hand, a girl may be defective mentally. It is fitting that our school should be a clearing house, where girls can be under observation for insanity or feeble-mindedness; but at present there is no place to send a feeble-minded girl not of the simple type so well cared for at Waltham. Such a girl is so weak willed as to be the prey of the first man she meets, — a poor little forlorn creature, with the passions of an animal and none of the reasoning self-control of a human being. She must stay in our school until she is twenty-one, and then be dumped on the world, or else be earlier given to our department to place out. In a place, at the price of eternal vigilance, she may be kept safe a few years. Even so, it is a hopeless, thankless task. There is no value in the placing out system for her, no self-reliance to be learned, no character to be developed, no happy marriage to be entered into. Horror strikes the uninitiated when they first see these girls, and it never leaves the worker struggling against certain failure. Permanent institutional care is the only humane solution for them.

The work of our office the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls seen in places,	1,247	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	251	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	323	times.
Girls escorted,	666	times.
Work hunted with girls,	31	times.
Work found, other than housework,	12	
Boarding places found for girls at work,	3	
Wedding arranged,	4	
Shopping with girls,	113	times.
Homes visited with girls,	18	times.
Funerals attended with girls,	1	
Hospital cases,	194	
Girls taken to physicians,	38	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	50	times.
Court cases,	10	
Runaways hunted,	22	times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	3	
Parents or relatives seen,	252	times.
Homes reported on,	41	
Places reported on,	290	
Other people interviewed,	805	

Our expenses were as follows: —

Salaries,		$4,006 19	
Travelling expenses (officers),		1,616 34	
Office expenses: —			
Rent,	$300 00		
Clerk and stenographer,	705 00		
Telephone,	394 04		
Supplies,	350 93		
Furniture,	126 75		
		1,876 72	
Total expended for visiting,			$7,499 25
Travelling expenses (girls),		$902 45	
Board,		216 82	
Clothing,		99 31	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,		449 26	
Total expended for girls,			1,667 84
Grand total,			$9,167 09

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

Oct. 2, 1905.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1904,		215
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		327
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1904,		542
Since committed,		79
		621
Attained majority,	85	
‘Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	2	
Discharged as unsuitable subject,	1	
Total who passed out of custody,		88
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1905,		533
Net decrease within the year,		9

Table II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1905, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	42	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	20	
On probation in families, earning wages,	136	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	5	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	7	
At board,	1	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	50	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	31	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison, this year,	4	
		296[3]
In the school Sept. 30, 1905,		209

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[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] Two ran away from the State Hospital, never having been on probation; 1 from St. Luke's Convalescent Home; 3 escaped from the school.

[3] Four hundred and fifteen had been on probation for part or all of the year.

Table II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	8	
Insane asylum,	4	
School for the Feeble-minded,	11	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1	
		28
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1905,		533

Table III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1903,		215	
Since committed,		79	
			294
Recalled to school: —	Individual[1] Girls.		
For change of place,	21	33	
For a visit,	18	27	
On account of illness,	5	8	
From hospital,	5	5	
For observation as to sanity,	2	2	
For running away or planning to run,	11	11	
For larceny,	4	4	
Because unsatisfactory,	23	25	
For striking employer,	1	1	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[2]	15	15	
For unchaste conduct,[3]	27	28	
			159[4]
	132		
			453
Released from school: —	Individual[5] Girls.		
On probation to parents or relatives,	24	27	
On probation at work other than housework,	5	6	
On probation to other families for wages,	133	168	
On probation to other families earning board and going to school,	3	4	
Boarded out,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	18	20	
Transferred to School for the Feeble-minded,	8	8	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	6	6	

---

[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[2] Eight were in their homes; 7 were in other families.

[3] Two had run from their husbands; 2 had run from their homes; 6 were in their homes; 4 ran from their places; 13 were in places; 1 was working by day, living in selected boarding place; 16 per cent. of all in homes; 12 per cent. of all in places.

[4] Recalled girls: 107 were recalled once within the year; 23 twice within the year; 2 three times within the year.

[5] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

Table III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school — *concluded.*	Individual Girls.		
Of age, moral imbecile,	1	1	
Ran from the Industrial School,	3	3	
	202		244[1]
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1905,			209

Table IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[2] girl,	–	4	6 girls,	2	–
1[2] girl,	–	9	2 girls,	2	1
1 girl,	1	2	2 girls,	2	2
3 girls,	1	3	1 girl,	2	4
6 girls,	1	4	1 girl,	2	7
6 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	2	8
5 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	3	4
6 girls,	1	7	2 girls,	3	5
8 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	8
4 girls,	1	9	1 girl,	3	9
2 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	5	5
3 girls,	1	11	19 girls, 2 years or over.		
46[3] girls,	under 2	–			

65[3] girls, on an average of 1 year, 10 months, 6 days.

With friends: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[4] girl,	–	1	2 girls,	1	6
1[5] girl,	–	3	2 girls,	1	7
1 girl,	–	8	3 girls,	1	8
1 girl,	1	–	1 girl,	1	10
2 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	1	4	1 girl,	2	2
1 girl,	1	5			

18[6] girls, on an average of 1 year, 4 months.

---

[1] Released girls: 163 went out once within the year; 36 twice within the year; 3 three times within the year.

[2] Placed in a family to go to school.

[3] One returned this year for unchaste conduct; 4 because in danger of unchaste conduct; 1 is at large; or 11 per cent. of the 65 girls.

[4] To be married.

[5] Soon excellently married, and later honorably discharged.

[6] Two returned this year because in danger of unchaste conduct, or 9 per cent. of the 18 girls.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during this Year.[1]

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	6
1 girl,	2	–
2 girls,	5	–
1 girl,	6	15
1 girl,	7	–
1 girl,	7	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	8	15
2 girls,	9	15
2 girls,	15	–
2 girls,	16	–

15 girls, on an average of 8 months, 20 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	15
1 girl,	1	15
2 girls,	5	–
1 girl,	5	15
1 girl,	7	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	8	15
1 girl,	9	15
1 girl,	15	–

10 girls, on an average of 6 months, 14 days.

Recalled for larceny: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	15
1 girl,	2	15
1 girl,	12	–
1 girl,	15	–

4 girls, on an average of 7 months, 12 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	7
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	4	15

3 girls, on an average of 2 months, 16 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	6
1 girl,	–	15
3 girls,	1	–
1 girl,	1	15
1 girl,	2	–
3 girls,	2	15
4 girls,	4	–
3 girls,	5	–
1 girl,	5	15
1 girl,	7	–
2 girls,	7	15
1 girl,	10	–

23 girls, on an average of 3 months, 23 days.

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[1] Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] of Girls during the Year.

125 were relocated once.
51 were relocated twice.
18 were relocated three times.
3 were relocated four times.
1 was relocated eight times.
198[2] were relocated 301 times.

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[1] Not counting those who went home.
[2] Sixty-five were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	12	Factory, rubber,	2
Assisting mother, who keeps boarders,	1	shirt,	1
Attending school, living at home,	1	shoe,	4
Book bindery,	1	shoe-string,	1
Business office,	3	slipper,	1
Dressmaking,	4	watch,	1
Factory, box,	1	Furrier,	1
candy,	2	Hospital attendant,	3
cigar,	1	Housework,[1]	10
cracker,	1	Mill, paper,	2
leather working,	1	textile,	5
necktie,	1	Printing office,	1
netting,	1	Restaurant or boarding house,	4
piano,	1	Saleswomen,	3
pottery,	1	Soda fountain attendant,	1
power stitching-machine,	1	Telephone,	1
		Not reported,	2
			76[2]

---

[1] By the day, 3; living out in families in the vicinity of their homes, after finding they preferred housework either to work at home or in factory, mill, etc., 7.
[2] Including those coming of age this year.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 177 girls, from Sept. 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	$2,196 20
By deposits in savings bank on account of 177 girls,	2,157 00
By cash on hand, — fractional parts of a dollar could not be deposited,	39 20
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 106 girls, from Sept. 30, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905,	2,294 55
By cash paid,	2,294 55

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping,	21	$706 81
Board, lodging and car fare while starting in a trade,	5	97 24
School expenses,	4	36 03
Doctors' bills, medicine, glasses, foot plates, braces, etc.,	17	144 88
Dentists' bills,	13	71 10
Clothing,	34	341 23
To help at home,	2	9 72
Funeral expenses of sister,	1	45 00
Expenses for baby,	6	24 72
Travelling expenses, including express,	5	22 68
To repay for money and articles stolen,	4	63 23
To pay debts and bills contracted,	3	9 04
Entire deposit, — to girls going to distant home,	2	10 00
Entire deposit, — girls of age,[1]	23	654 17
Divorce,	1	58 70
	141[2]	$2,294 55

[1] One was for girl who was honorably discharged.

[2] One hundred and six individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 88 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.[1]

Living respectably,	60, or 68 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	16, or 18 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	9, or 10 per cent.
Conduct not classified,[3]	3, or 3 per cent.

---

[1] Fifty-three, or 62 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 28 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 2 twice, 1 three times, 1 four times. (Counting as returned 4 who were transferred to the State Hospital directly from probation and 6 who were doing badly when they came of age. Non-classified group excluded.)

Forty-five, or 75 per cent., of the 60 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct, 14 individuals were in their homes, or 21 per cent. of all the girls at home; 16 individuals were in places, or 14 per cent. of all the girls in places. One individual was unchaste in both home and place and was counted under both heads. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Sept. 30, 1905, who were in their homes and likewise of all who were in places.)

[2] One with friends out of New England; 4 married; 4 runaways. At last report all were living respectably.

[3] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of All Girls coming of Age this Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct Bad.	Conduct Unknown.
Both parents American,	10	6	4
Both parents colored,	4	1	1
Both parents French Canadian,	8	1	1
Both parents from the Provinces,	–	1	–
Both parents English,	3	–	–
Both parents Scotch,	1	1	–
Both parents Irish,	13	2	1
Both parents German,	3	–	–
Both parents Russian,	–	–	1
Both parents Polish,	–	1	–
American and French Canadian,	1	1	–
American and English,	2	1	–
American and Scotch,	1	–	–
American and Irish,	3	–	–
Colored and French Canadian,	1	–	–
Colored and English,	1	–	–
French Canadian and English,	–	–	1
French Canadian and Scotch,	1	–	–
English and Irish,	2	–	–
Scotch and Irish,	1	–	–
Irish and German,	1	–	–
Unknown,	4	1	–
	60	16	9

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table X.

TABLE XII.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	In their Places.				In their Homes.			
	Of Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number	Per-centage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number.	Per-centage.
Living respectably,	9[1]	18[2]	27	.75	9[3]	19[4]	28	.67
Conduct bad or doubtful.	–	4	4	.11	6[5]	3[6]	9	.21
Conduct unknown,	3	2	5	.14	1[7]	4[8]	5	.12
Totals, . .	12	24	36	–	16	26	42	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . 18 per cent.[9]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . 39 per cent.[9]

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[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 2.

[3] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 5; time not known, 3.

[4] First acquainted: before commitment, 5, of these 3 were married before going out on probation; after return home, 13; time not known, 1.

[5] First acquainted: after return home, 3; time not known, 3.

[6] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; time not known, 1.

[7] First acquainted: time not known, 1.

[8] First acquainted: after return home, 2; time not known, 2.

[9] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home Sept. 30, 1905.

TABLE XIII.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision,[1] . .	36	Contracted scar,[1] . . .	1
Iritis, ...	1	Carbuncle,[1]	1
Ear inflamed,[1]	7	Non-malignant tumor, . .	1
Adenoids removed,[2] . . .	2	Hernia,[1]	1
Swollen mouth glands,[1] . .	1	Stomach trouble,[1] . . .	1
Tonsils removed,[2] . . .	2	Ulcer in stomach, . . .	1
Nasal catarrh,[2]	2	Tuberculosis,[3]	4
Flat foot,[1]	6	Gynæcological, ...	11
Weak ankles,[1]	1	Syphilis,[4]	2
Housemaid's knee,[1] . . .	1	Pregnancy,[4]	14
Slipping knee cap, . . .	1		
Spinal curvature,[1] . . .	1	Convalescing, ...	16
Skin disease,[2]	4		

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[1] Out-patients. [2] Out-patient, 1. [3] Out-patients, 3.

[4] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1.

TABLE XIII. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Boston City Hospital,	1	Milton Convalescent Home,	13
Carney hospital,	9[1]	New England Hospital Dispensary,	8[1]
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	2[2]	North End Dispensary,	1[2]
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	47[3]	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	3
Massachusetts General Hospital,	14[4]	State Hospital,	16[2]
Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	1	Vincent Memorial Hospital,	3
		Cases treated,	118

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[1] Eight were out-patients.

[2] One was an out-patient.

[3] Forty-five were out-patients.

[4] Ten were out-patients.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Home City or Town of 79 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	21	Ashland,	1
Chelsea,	3	Bridgewater,	1
Chicopee,	1	Charlton,	1
Everett,	2	Clinton,	1
Fall River,	4	Greenfield,	2
Fitchburg,	1	Harwich,	1
Gloucester,	1	Lee,	1
Holyoke,	1	Lenox,	1
Lawrence,	3	Leominster,	1
Lowell,	1	Medway,	1
Lynn,	3	Plymouth,	1
Medford,	1	Sherborn,	1
New Bedford,	3	Southbridge,	1
Newton,	3		
North Adams,	1	From 13 towns,	14
Pittsfield,	1		
Salem,	1	From Rhode Island,[1]	1
Somerville,	1		
Taunton,	2	Floating,[2]	3
Waltham,	2		
Worcester,	5		
From 21 cities,	61		

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[1] Placed out in Massachusetts by Rhode Island State Home and School.

[2] For years in the care of the State or of some children's society.

Table XV.

Showing Technical Causes on 79 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	50	Idle and disorderly,	5
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	3	Common nightwalking,	3
Lewd and lascivious,	1	Larceny,	9
Wanton and lascivious,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Leading a vicious life,	1	Habitual truant,	3
Fornication,	1	Habitual school absentee,	1

[1] The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious.

Table XVI.

Showing Ages of 79 Girls committed within the Year.

12 years,	5	15 years,	21
13 years,	5	16 years,	28
14 years,	20		

Average age, 15 years, 3 months, 14 days.

Table XVII.

Showing Nativity of 79 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	41	Born in Canada,	4
Born in Maine,	1	Born in the Provinces,	3
Born in New Hampshire,	1	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Sweden,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	1	Born in Germany,	1
Born in Connecticut,	3	Born in Russia,	3
Born in New York,	1	Born in Italy,	5
Born in New Jersey,	2	Born in Syria,	1
Born in Pennsylvania,	1	Foreign born,	19
Born in Illinois,	1	Birthplace unknown,	6
Born in Minnesota,	1		
Born in United States,	54		

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 79 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	21	American and French Canadian,[2]	2
Both parents French Canadian,	7	American and Irish,[2]	2
Both parents from the Provinces,	4	American and unknown,	1
Both parents English,	1	French Canadian and Scotch,	1
Both parents Irish,	10	French Canadian and unknown,	1
Both parents Swede,	2	English and from the Provinces,	1
Both parents Norwegian,	1	English and Scotch,	1
Both parents German,	3	English and Irish,	1
Both parents Russian,	3	Scotch and Irish,	1
Both parents Polish,	2	Scotch and unknown,	1
Both parents Italian,	6	Irish and from the Provinces,	1
Both parents Syrian,	1	French and Spanish,	1
Both parents unknown,	4		

[1] Both parents colored, 4; father colored, mother Indian, 1.
[2] One parent colored, 1.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 79 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,[1]	26	Father and stepmother at home,	7
Mother only at home,[2]	21	Both parents dead,	2
Father only at home,[3]	9	One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	1
Mother and stepfather at home,	3		

[1] Foster parents, 1; grandparents, 2.
[2] Divorced from husband, 2; husband deserted, 4.
[3] Mother in penal institution, 1; mother off with another man, 2; mother in insane asylum, 1.

TABLE XIX. — *Concluded.*

Whereabouts of both unknown,	2
Lived with other relatives, .	7
No home,[1]	4
Temperate fathers, ...	20
Intemperate fathers, . . .	32
Grossly immoral fathers, . .	2
Criminal fathers, ...	1
Brother guilty of incest, . .	1
Temperate mothers, . . .	44
Intemperate mothers, . .	12
Criminal mothers, ...	2
Grossly immoral mothers, .	12
Families on associated charities' records,[2]	26
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out, . .	24
No woman in the home, . .	7
Good, normal homes,[3] . .	14
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store, . . .	25
Worked at housework or caring for children,[4]	15
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant, . .	8
Worked for dressmaker, . .	1
Was on stage, ...	1
Peddler, ...	1
Kept house at home, . . .	1
Attended school, . . .	9
Committed as under the average of intelligence,[5] . . .	9
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[6] . .	23
Were under the care of the State Board of Charity, . .	7
Been under the charge of homes or societies,[7]	18
Been on probation from the courts, ...	8
Been in court before, . .	5

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[1] Parents in Syria, 1; stepfather deserted, mother in hospital, 1; father refused to support, mother dead, 1; father's whereabouts unknown, mother in penal institution, 1.

[2] Looked up Boston, 22; Fall River, 3; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 2; New Bedford, 3; Newton, 3; Salem, 1; Somerville, 1; Taunton, 2; Worcester, 4; total, 44.

[3] Not counted normal where mother is wage earner.

[4] All but three were in charge of other societies.

[5] Seven of these proved to be of average brightness, but eleven others were found, on observation at the school, to be under the average.

[6] Not including those who stayed out single nights.

[7] Some were successively in charge of different societies, making a total of 31 cases in 23 different societies.

Table XX.

Showing Literacy of 79 Girls committed within the Year.

In first year high school,	1	Recently left school,	28
In 9th grade,	1	Out of school one year,	12
In 8th grade,	9	Out of school one and one-half years,	3
In 7th grade,	11	Out of school two years,	15
In 6th grade,	18	Out of school two and one-half years,	2
In 5th grade,	12	Out of school three years,	13
In 4th grade,	11	Out of school four years,	3
In 3d grade,	7	Out of school six years,	2
In 2d grade,	2	Never been to school,	1
In 1st grade,	3		
Could read a little French only,	2		
Could read a little Italian only,	1		
Unable to read,	1		

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Six Years.[1]

	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Change of place, visit, illness,	28	.32	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away,	27	.31	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30
Danger of unchaste conduct,	11	.12	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11
Unchaste conduct,	22	.25	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20
	88	-	99	-	112	-	117	-	138	-	132	-

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

TABLE XXII.

Showing Conduct of all Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	23	-	25	-	18	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	30	-	22	-	40	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	4	-	6	-	2	-
	175	.71	207	.62	59	.74	55	.75	60	.68
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	35	-	32	-	37	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	62	-	58	-	43	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	121	-	138	-	135	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	8	-	5	-	5	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	8	-	9	-	7	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	234	.54	242	.54	227	.50
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	293	.57	297	.57	287	.53
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	4	-	1	-	6	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	8	-	10	-	10	-
	39	.16	54	.16	12	.15	11	.15	16	.18
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	4	-	7	-	7	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	21	-	7	-	2	-	5	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	14	-	17	-	10	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	3	-	6	-	4	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	4	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	6	-	4	-	4	-
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	143 182	.11 .12	171 225	.09 .10	36 48	.08 .09	39 50	.09 .10	34 50	.07 .09
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	9	-	3	-	5	-
	23	.10	43	.13	9	.11	3	.04	9	.10
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,[1]	5	-	43	-	6	-	7	-	6	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,[2]	-	-	55	-	6	-	9	-	14	-
At large, having left their homes or places,[3]	89	-	110	-	24	-	33	-	30	-
Total, conduct unknown,	94 117	.07 .07	208 251	.11 .11	36 45	.08 .08	49 52	.11 .10	50 59	.11 .11
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	-	-	4	.06	3	.03
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	9	-	8	-	18	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	90	-	83	-	81	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	5	-	1	-	1	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	24	-	28	-	43	-
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189 196	.14 .12	467 495	.24 .22	128 128	.29 .25	120 124	.27 .24	143 146	.31 .27
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	514	-	523	-	542	-

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[1] Last report, conduct good, 5; bad, 1.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 13; bad, 1. The last seven years, the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England, where their conduct is unknown (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of conduct unknown.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 16; bad, 6; good when ran away, bad later, 3.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1904.	1905.	1896-1901.	1904.	1905.	1896-1901.	1904.	1905.	1896-1901.	1904.	1905.
Immoral conduct,	199	50	43	129	39	29	46	10	10	24	1	4
Danger of immoral conduct,	81	12	25	58	10	22	11	1	1	12	1	2
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	7	17	68	6	9	14	-	5	8	1	3
Totals,	370	69	85	255	55	60	71	11	16	44	3	9

Percentages.

Immoral conduct,	.54	.72	.50	.65	.78	.67	.23	.20	.23	.12	.02	.09
Danger of immoral conduct,	.22	.17	.29	.72	.83	.88	.14	.08	.04	.15	.08	.08
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.10	.20	.75	.86	.53	.15	-	.29	.09	.14	.17
Totals,	-	-	-	.69	.80	.70	.19	.16	.19	.12	.04	.10

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table X.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	18	4	14	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	40	13	27	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	-	-	-	-	-
Honorably discharged,	2	1	1	-	-
	60	18	42	.69	.71
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	37	5	32	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	43	8	35	-	-
At work in other families,	135	28	107	-	-
At work elsewhere,	5	2	3	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	7	1	6	-	-
	227	44	183	.81	.71
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	287	62	225	.77	.71
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	6	2	4	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	10	3	7	-	-
	16	5	11	.19	.20
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married,	7	2	5	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	5	1	4	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	10	1	9	-	-
In prison or house of correction,	4	-	4	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	4	-	4	-	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	4	-	4	-	-
	34	4	30	.07	.12
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	50	9	41	.11	.13
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	4	1	3	-	-
Unmarried,	5	2	3	-	-
	9	3	6	.12	.10
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	6	-	6	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	14	1	13	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	30	5	25	-	-
	50	6	44	.11	.17
Total, conduct not known,	59	9	50	.11	.16
Grand total,	396	80	316	-	-

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table X.

TABLE XXV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1893, ...	21,500	19,856 00	$786 06	95	4 02	$3 86	77	109	–	–	31
1894, ...	25,385	21,617 00	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49

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[1] Not reported.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses and Salaries.

1904. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$3,205 94
	November, " " " "	2,726 13
	December, " " " "	2,729 54
1905. —	January, " " " "	7,773 82
	February, " " " "	4,300 90
	March, " " " "	5,436 33
	April, " " " "	3,717 61
	May, " " " "	4,745 38
	June, " " " "	3,649 14
	July, " " " "	2,802 95
	August, " " " "	2,773 67
	September, " " " "	3,464 48
		$47,325 89

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury.

1904. —	October,	$3,205 94
	November,	2,726 13
	December,	2,729 54
1905. —	January,	7,773 82
	February,	4,300 90
	March,	5,436 33
	April,	3,717 61
	May,	4,745 38
	June,	3,649 14
	July,	2,802 95
	August,	2,773 67
	September,	3,464 48
		$47,325 89

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1904. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$757 38
	November, “ “ “ “	806 65
	December, “ “ “ “	1,016 27
1905. —	January, “ “ “ “	798 26
	February, “ “ “ “	595 69
	March, “ “ “ “	416 68
	April, “ “ “ “	952 64
	May, “ “ “ “	808 13
	June, “ “ “ “	638 27
	July, “ “ “ “	894 83
	August, “ “ “ “	542 47
	September, “ “ “ “	939 82
		$9,167 09

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1904. —	October,	$757 38
	November,	806 65
	December,	1,016 27
1905. —	January,	798 26
	February,	595 69
	March,	416 68
	April,	952 64
	May,	808 13
	June,	638 27
	July,	894 83
	August,	542 47
	September,	939 82
		$9,167 09

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (Resolves of 1904, chapter 81) for repairs and furnishings of family houses; repairs on chapel, concrete walks, Bolton farm house and hospital furnishings; also meadow land improvements: —

1904. —	October,	$1,227 84
	November,	873 09
	December,	238 95
1905. —	January,	501 74
	February,	152 77
	March,	40 00
		$3,034 39

Appropriation (Resolves of 1905, chapter 83) for renewing plumbing in four cottages, and carpentry work and necessary repairs: —

1905. — July,	$45 00
August,	45 00
September,	146 71
	$236 71

Amounts drawn from the State Treasury.

Appropriation (Resolves of 1904, chapter 81) for repairs and furnishings of family houses; repairs on chapel, concrete walks, Bolton farm house and hospital furnishings; also meadow land improvements: —

1904. — October,	$1,227 84
November,	873 09
December,	238 95
1905. — January,	501 74
February,	152 77
March,	40 00
	$3,034 39

Appropriation (Resolves of 1905, chapter 83) for renewing plumbing in four cottages, and carpentry work and necessary repairs: —

1905. — July,	$45 00
August,	45 00
September,	146 71
	$236 71

Cash Receipts paid into the State Treasury.

Farm produce sales,	$193 54

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1904.			1905.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$1,562 04	$1,703 67	$1,722 32	$1,759 58	$1,715 22	$1,715 75	$1,705 67	$1,745 73	$1,723 85	$1,697 00	$1,627 98	$1,712 24	$20,391 05
Provisions and groceries, . .	520 47	254 73	329 01	2,801 24	589 38	907 01	352 36	275 64	608 66	475 37	435 70	1,005 80	8,555 37
Clothing and material, . .	400 16	215 45	140 76	708 28	435 22	713 65	376 13	423 93	56 28	82 41	27 90	295 54	3,875 71
Furnishings, ...	57 93	-	18 64	106 60	340 54	424 97	92 33	10 08	95 12	9 50	37 65	79 32	1,272 68
Heat and light, ...	99 31	-	88 55	1,253 04	738 30	525 90	121 50	1,732 19	268 15	137 96	-	51 55	5,016 45
Repairs and improvements, .	-	1 00	12 64	129 50	16 73	526 08	271 53	80 37	131 71	118 58	73 06	-	1,361 20
Books and periodicals, . .	-	19 25	2 00	44 04	29 85	-	-	8 50	-	-	-	-	103 64
Chapel services and entertainments, ...	40 00	40 00	-	60 00	45 00	84 00	50 00	30 00	40 00	35 00	35 00	30 00	489 00
Freight, express and transportation, ...	69 36	75 73	-	59 75	64 10	65 00	58 68	82 30	73 48	28 60	205 50	56 45	838 95
Medicines and hospital supplies,	12 72	-	49 24	31 93	-	18 29	56 48	26 45	24 45	24 95	5 75	8 05	258 31
Postage, ...	10 14	5 68	-	5 00	15 00	-	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	10 00	90 82
Printing and printing supplies,	-	5 00	-	-	-	15 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 10
Return of runaways, . . .	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Soap, laundry, etc., . . .	-	-	-	12 50	-	193 45	-	44 30	-	-	-	-	250 25
Stationery and office supplies, .	12 50	-	-	14 27	29 62	7 22	-	21 20	8 40	-	33 45	-	126 66
School books and school supplies, ...	19 16	3 62	2 31	-	46 29	21 60	19 65	5 04	-	4 12	-	-	121 79
Telephone and telegraph, . .	51 39	2 44	-	45 22	75	-	53 51	2 45	1 52	85	55 21	3 05	216 39
Sundries, ...	-	26 15	13 88	64 40	1 65	-	111 85	2 63	53 00	55	29 15	23 50	326 76
Blacksmith and supplies, . .	36 90	25 00	24 55	36 02	24 80	21 30	34 00	26 45	17 40	28 80	33 05	24 45	332 72
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies, ...	-	-	36 60	25 00	30 00	-	-	-	-	24 80	3 00	-	119 40
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc., .	12 75	16 50	-	-	-	84 66	214 95	64 25	22 10	16 45	-	-	431 66
Hay, grain, etc., ...	256 11	331 91	289 04	617 45	178 45	112 35	150 97	128 35	515 02	108 01	119 97	164 53	2,972 16
Horses, cows, live stock, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 00	-	-	-	-	-	21 00
Tools, farm machines, etc., .	40 00	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	25 52	-	-	46 30	-	123 82
Totals, ...	$3,205 94	$2,726 13	$2,729 54	$7,773 82	$4,300 90	$5,436 33	$3,717 61	$4,745 38	$3,649 14	$2,802 95	$2,773 67	$3,464 48	$47,325 89

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1904,	$5,346 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1904,	3,100 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1904,	1,692 93
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1904,	5,328 15
fertilizers,	195 00
farming implements,	106 14
grain,	2,388 50
labor,	2,991 12
live stock,	21 00
services of veterinary,	57 50
plants, seeds and trees,	112 76
harness repairs,	37 70
blacksmithing,	357 72
	$21,734 52

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$9,250 02
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	193 54
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1905,	5,348 15
live stock, as per inventory, 1905,	5,306 80
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1905,	3,150 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1905,	1,817 52
	$25,066 03

Balance for the farm,	$3,331 51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1905.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00
Hospital,	9,000 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Roger Hall,	12,750 00
Fay Cottage,	13,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	13,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	10,000 00
Laundry and bread kitchen,	2,500 00
Storeroom,	350 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,300 00
Large barn,	13,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	300 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Two hen houses,	1,000 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house No. 2, land, etc.,	300 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,600 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Corn crib,	100 00
Root cellar,	175 00
Bolton annex,	21,000 00
Farmhouse,	600 00
Barn,	100 00
Amount carried forward,	$184,315 00

Amount brought forward,	$184,315 00	
Tillage, 33 acres,	1,800 00	
Wood land, 7 acres,	350 00	
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	450 00	
Spring,	200 00	
		$187,115 00

Personal Property.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,348 15	
House furnishings and supplies,	23,928 00	
Live stock,	5,306 80	
Tools and vehicles,	3,150 00	
Miscellaneous,	1,817 52	
		$39,550 47

WILLIAM L. BANCROFT,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, ss. Lancaster, Oct. 12, 1905.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers, and made oath that the statements subscribed by them are true.

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse,	*Superintendent.*
M. B. Atherton,	*Assistant Superintendent and Gymnastic Teacher.*
C. P. Fitzgerald,	*Physician.*
A. C. Jelly,	*Specialist on Mental Diseases.*
E. T. Fox,	*Dentist.*
B. V. Smith,	*Steward.*
A. L. Jordan,	*Matron*, Bolton.
C. M. Church,	*Matron*, hospital.
A. M. T. Eno,	*Matron.*
H. A. Woodward,	*Matron.*
N. R. Maxwell,	*Matron.*
M. Drown,	*Matron.*
E. F. Peel,	*Matron.*
M. E. Mitchell,	*Matron.*
C. C. Russell,	*Matron.*
M. C. Westcott,	*Matron.*
H. B. Shaw,	*Supervisor of Schools.*
I. B. Drown,	*Teacher of Sloyd.*
M. E. Richmond,	*Teacher of Music.*
A. M. Sturges,	*Teacher.*
L. A. Strout,	*Teacher.*
F. J. Ovens,	*Teacher.*
A. G. Mansfield,	*Teacher.*
K. S. Page,	*Teacher.*
M. A. Bridgham,	*Teacher.*
H. Johnson,	*Teacher.*
N. Brisbin,	*Teacher.*
G. L. Smith,	*Acting Clerk and Supply Officer.*
C. E. Stevens,	*Gardener.*
M. L. Smith,	*Supervising Housekeeper.*
B. G. Foss,	*Housekeeper.*
L. Eastman,	*Housekeeper.*

A. Crocker,	*Housekeeper.*
E. S. Chadwick,	*Housekeeper.*
J. B. Higgins,	*Housekeeper.*
A. A. Stowell,	*Housekeeper.*
S. E. Randall,	*Housekeeper.*
S. A. King,	*Housekeeper.*
I. N. Bailey,	*Housekeeper.*
W. B. Eastman,	*Foreman.*
H. B. Eastman,	*Foreman*, annex.
D. H. Bailey,	*Carpenter.*
A. B. Randall,	*Driver.*
E. W. Harrington,	*Dairyman.*
A. R. Harrington,	*Teamster.*
M. E. Chadwick,	*Teamster.*
J. Patmore,	*Laborer.*
A. L. Harrington,	*Laborer.*
W. Westcott,	*Gardener.*

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Miss Elizabeth C.,	At large.
Bacot, Miss Jane McC.,	At large.
Andrews, Mrs. Charles A.,	Holyoke.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Crane, Mrs. Emery L.,	Quincy.
Donnelly, Mrs. J. B.,	Gardner.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
French, Mrs. E. V.,	Lynn.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Milton.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hurd, Mrs. Alfred G.,	Millbury.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
McGuigan, Miss Mary A.,	Peabody.
Moore, Mrs. A. C.,	Lowell.
Morse, Mrs. S. I.,	Sandwich.
Mulcahy, Mrs. John,	Brookfield.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Shattuck, Miss Elizabeth P.,	Boston.
Sheffield, Mrs. Alfred,	Springfield.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Sullivan, Miss May F.,	Chicopee.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Whiting, Mrs. Howard,	Great Barrington.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

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